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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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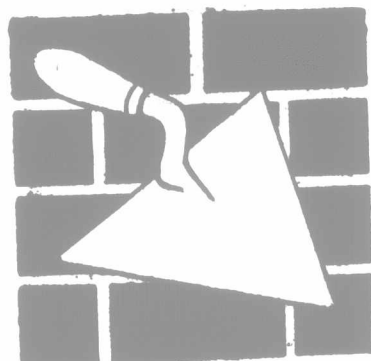
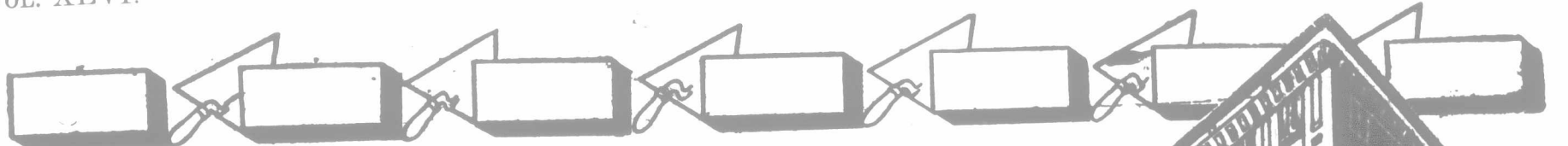
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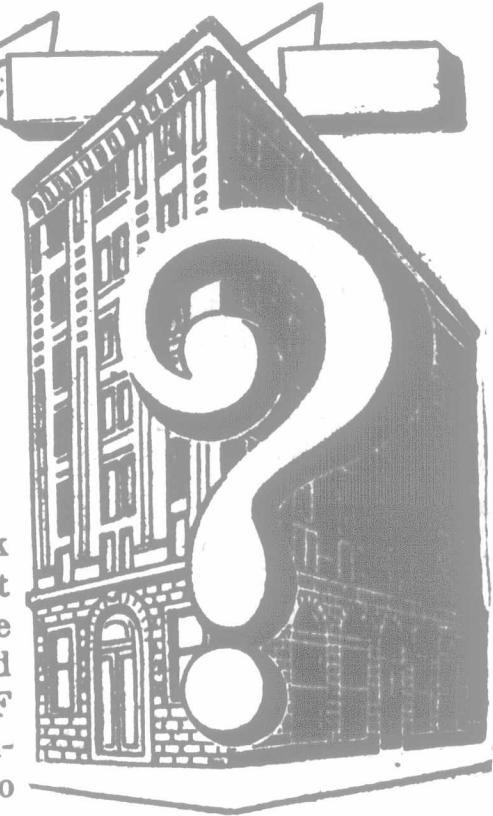
VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 8, 1911.

No. 976

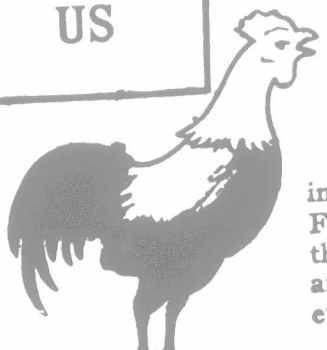


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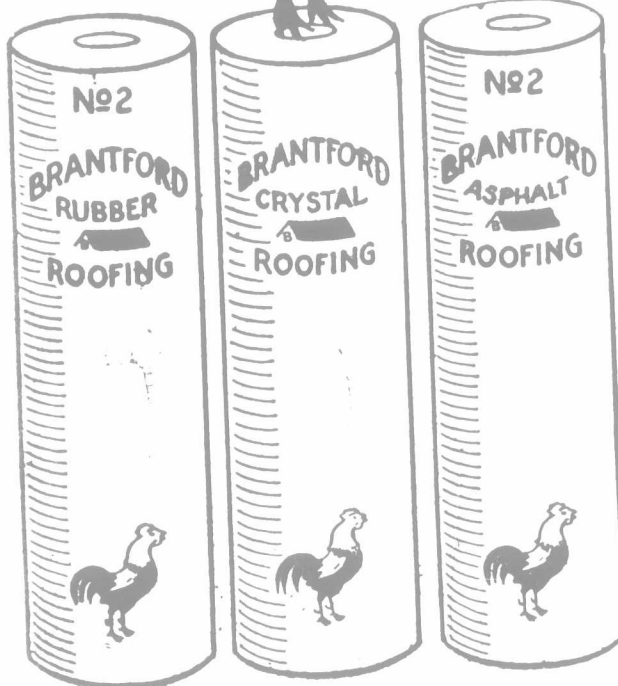
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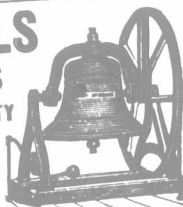
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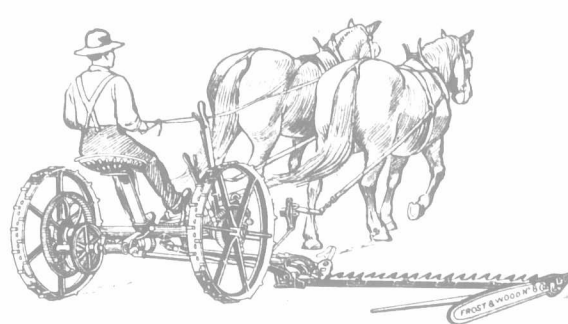
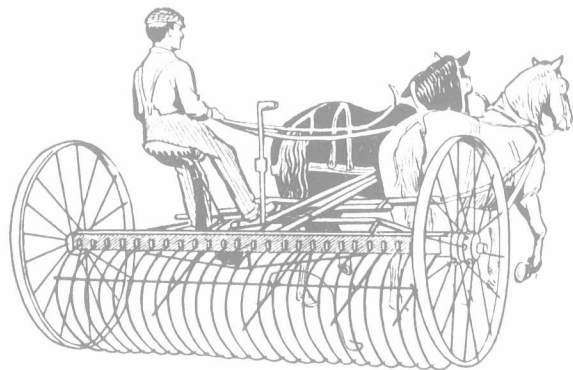
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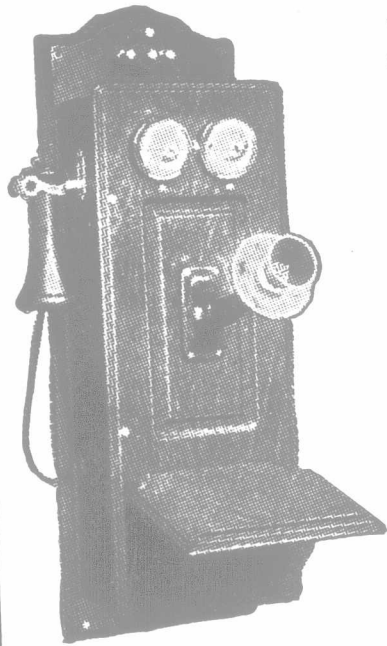
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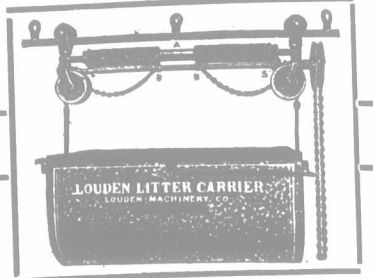
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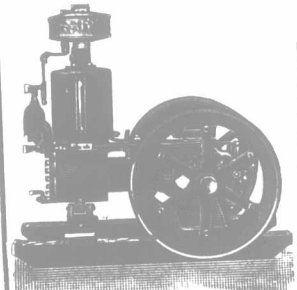
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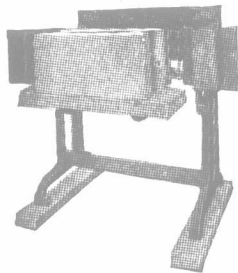
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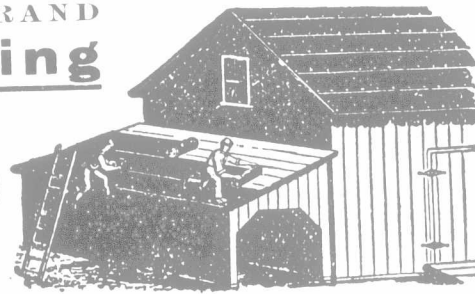
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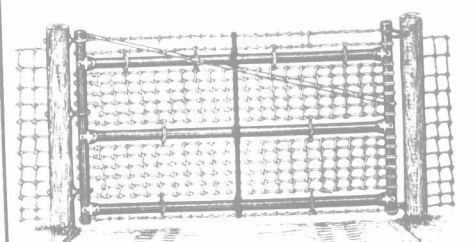
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LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 8, 1911

Vol. XLVI.

**EDITORIAL.**

Let Canada heed the warning of France, and preserve her faith in the land.

One office of the ground is to hold the plant in place while we feed the roots.

One great secret of winning in the long-drawn battle with weeds is never to let them go to seed.

The unfolding of a flower remains as great a mystery to-day as when science first began to peer and compare and discover.

Dr. Jas. W. Robertson gives us about the best definition we have come across of a farm boy: God's partner in making a new earth.

We can master the secret of the construction of the Parliament Buildings or the Cantilever Bridge, but the aster and the sweet pea hold their secret inviolate.

A great gulf is fixed between the thing that grows and the thing that is made. Building a cathedral or a barn may be marvellous, but growth is a miracle.

The passing dry spell makes one conclude that everything turns on the water supply, for plants, as well as animals. Man begins to feel helpless as he turns his eager eyes morning after morning to the sources of rain.

The plant wizards have some marked achievements to their credit, but it does us no harm to reflect that the wizard Nature, without either implements or artificial fertilizers, reared in beauty the giant Canada maple that preserves its identity amid a hundred forest rivals for existence.

Here is an idea which looks good. Following the example of Missouri, the State of Iowa has decided to allow farm names to be copyrighted. The man who first files a certain farm name with the county recorder will secure the exclusive use of that name in his county. Every farm should be named, and this system will avoid much confusion liable to result from the duplication of names.

One of the most pleasing and instructive experiences of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, now on a tour of inquiry in Great Britain and in Europe, was their visit to the great city of Manchester, a splendid customer for Canadian farm products. The enterprise and foresight of Manchester in building the ship canal in the interests of its commerce has been manifested in the development of modern educational agencies such as the Municipal School of Technology, the School of Commerce, and the evening schools, all intelligently related to the general educational scheme of the city. In this pre-eminent home of commerce, industry and education, the Commission received a truly royal British welcome and a valued fund of information.

**Rural Exodus in France.**

Reference was lately made in "The Farmer's Advocate" to the statement of a Paris correspondent that all was not well with rural France, notwithstanding the boasted claims of their scientifically adjusted tariff to preserve the balance between agriculture and manufacture. Like the United States, and to a less degree, Canada and other countries, France is suffering acutely because of the drift from country to town. Legislators, social reformers and practical farmers are all wrestling with the problem how to stay the rural exodus, and an eminent novelist has written a powerful appeal on behalf of "the dying land." An article in the current journal of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, dealing with this subject, points out that this drift of population is doubly harmful: it cripples agricultural production upon which the nation's food depends, and it creates an unnatural situation in the industrial labor market, often resulting in unemployment and general misery. A former French Minister of Agriculture shows that the rural exodus is responsible for at least an aggravation of the threefold scourge of France—alcoholism, tuberculosis, and general depopulation.

In France, the movement began over fifty years ago, with the railway development, and has since continued. In forty years urban population gained five and a quarter millions, while the country districts showed a loss of two millions. The direct cause of this townward drift is said to be the growing distaste for country life and a preference for the more showy attractions and supposed advantages of the town. Indirect causes are many. One is an evil outgrowth of militarism, alike in France and Germany. Compulsory military service annually withdraws thousands of fine young men from the country to spend two or three years in a garrison town, with the result that large numbers never return to the land at all.

Canada will do well to heed this warning. The statesmen who have the courage to resist in every legitimate way the development of militarism deserve the gratitude and resolute support of the masses of the people. The military systems of Europe have laid intolerable burdens upon the people, and wrought incalculable mischief. If permitted, similar evils would grow up in Canada. Let not the masses—most of all, those in rural Canada—be deceived by any specious pleas of so-called patriotism by those who, for their own ends, would fasten militarism upon this young nation at a time, too, when all the enlightened Christian tendencies of the earth are looking peaceward.

Among other quoted sources of discontent with country life have been the intermittent character of farm work, low wages, cases being cited of farm laborers receiving but 20 cents per day; absentee landlords, technical incompetence of farmer-landlords, technical incompetence of farmers, the craving for cheap pleasures, the weakening of religious faith, and the general loosening of the bond that formerly attached the peasant to the land.

It is typical of the French character to act with vigor and with spirit when some desirable end is to be gained, and the French Government have passed an important measure which it is hoped will materially stem the tide of townward migration. The act is designed to prevent the uprooting of the small-land-holding class, by rendering their holdings inalienable under the law. It is optional in its action, and based upon the

principle that the homestead shall be "constituted" for the benefit of the family as a whole, and not for that of any one individual. This may be done for any family, rural or urban, rich or poor, the sole requisite being that the family shall be French or, at any rate, domiciled in France, and but one homestead can be constituted for each family. Once the act of constitution is legally complete, neither the homestead nor its produce can be distrained, even in the event of bankruptcy or compulsory liquidation. It is not, however, privileged in this respect as regards special mortgages, penal fines, taxes, fire insurance premiums, and debts contracted for food. To sell or renounce, the owner must have the consent of wife and children. In the event of the death of the constituting party, the homestead remains inalienable for the benefit of the surviving husband or wife and children. Finally, the law provides for the creation, under the Minister of Agriculture, of a Small Rural Holdings Board which will examine and deal with all matters relating to small rural ownership.

One would need to be tolerably familiar with French character and rural conditions in France to judge as to the probable efficacy of such a measure as the foregoing, which could hardly be regarded as a likely remedy for rural exodus on this continent. To the Canadian, it would not seem to be getting at the real roots of the trouble. Where so many causes have so long been at work in bringing about the situation complained of, the restoration of a more wholesome condition is not to be accomplished by any quick cure-all, but will be the result of a gradual and earnest co-operation of many forces, moral, educational, economic and administrative.

**Shall We Use the Traction Ditcher?**

It is unnecessary at this date to argue the benefit of tile drainage with any well-informed farmer, save perhaps a few in the extra-hard clay sections where it is held that underdrains will not work. The benefits of tiling low land have been too often and too conspicuously demonstrated for anyone to doubt the value of an effective subsurface channel. Not a few observant farmers are coming to the conclusion that it will pay to tile even the high land not formerly supposed to need underdrainage at all. We believe this view is correct, and expect in time to tile every acre of "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, except the wood-lot.

The question with many is how to get the work done. Expert ditchers willing to do this kind of work are becoming scarce, and even ordinary unskilled labor is none too plentiful. To solve the problem, we have the traction ditcher, which has been improved to the point of undeniable success, a better job and truer grade being possible with it than with hand digging. The ditching machine, however, cannot be profitably operated at so low a rate per acre as might be considered desirable, thirty-five cents a rod for digging a three-foot ditch and laying the tile, being about the minimum, while some contractors ask forty cents, unless guaranteed a considerable amount of work in the locality. Those who have been accustomed to get the same work done by hand for twenty or twenty-five cents a rod, naturally look askance at thirty-five. However, the situation in many cases resolves itself into a case of draining with the ditcher or not at all. In other cases the comparison lies between draining



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties. It is handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
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a small area per annum by hand or a large area by machine.

It becomes, then, a business problem whether it would pay better, in the end, to work along at the job by hand, doing, say, ten acres a year, at a cost of 25 cents a rod (and board) for digging and laying, or to employ a ditching machine and do twenty-five, fifty or a hundred acres at a slap, the amount depending, of course, upon one's financial resources. This is the problem Prof. Wm. H. Day has been asked to solve, and his calculations are presented on another page. Assuming an increase of ten dollars per acre in annual crop value from drained, as compared with undrained land, and compounding the annual investment at five per cent., he figures out that the ditching-machine method would cost \$1,786.83, at the end of five years, but fifty acres would yield a crop return amounting, with accruing interest, to \$6,907.99. The slower plan would cost \$1,392.47, or \$394.36 less than the other method, but the returns would be proportionately much less, or \$4,355.59, so that the final net profit from draining all at once, as compared with the profit from the installment plan, he figures out at \$765.44.

Prof. Day's estimate of commercial crop benefit from drainage may be challenged, though he maintains it is well within the average of actual returns reported to him by farmers who have had experience of tiling. He also points out that he has done the ditcher a slight injustice by assuming the same cost of board per rod in each case.

Possibly a cautious business man, anxious to be well on the safe side, would halve Prof. Day's calculation of profit, though this is not to imply that he should do so. But taking it any way you please, it becomes increasingly plain that no level-headed farmer, capable of growing and feeding crops to advantage, and able to borrow the money at reasonable interest, can afford to delay unduly the tiling of his farm. And even if the ditching-machine method does cost more, may it

not pay us to use it? Quite a few farmers think so, and, where ditching machines have got started in a locality, they have usually found abundance of patronage.

## HORSES.

A whip is a poor thing to inspire a frightened horse with a sense of safety.

Quiet firmness is important in handling horses. The cool assurance of a masterful horseman produces an immediate effect upon the nerves and behavior of a fractious team.

Beware of rotten, dung-soaked, wooden, stable floors. A clean, dry stall will not only conduce to the comfort of the horse, but will tend to ward off such filth troubles as thrush.

There is an element of danger in leaving a highly-fed horse standing unexercised in the stable for days at a time. Azoturia is liable to result from such conditions. It is a good rule never to allow a highly-fed horse to miss more than a day without exercise.

That a draft foal, to weigh 1,600 pounds when mature, must have attained 800 pounds at 12 months of age, is the very positive assertion of a certain American writer who has for years maintained that a drafter makes half his normal weight during the first year of his life. What has been the observation of our readers upon this point?

A properly-nourished sucking colt makes rapid gains. Last year, reports of weights of foals were sent in to the Breeders' Gazette by a number of horsemen. The foals were mostly sired by ten stallions, and from mares weighing about 1,700 pounds. At one month old the average weight of the foals was 345 pounds. During the second month they gained an average of 4 pounds a day; the third and fourth months, 3.5 pounds daily; the fifth month, 2.8 pounds, and the sixth month the gain was 2.3 pounds. The average weight of the foals at six months was 830 pounds. The lightest weight reported at that age was 726 pounds, and the heaviest 940. At 12 months old, the average weight was 1,170 pounds; at 18 months, 1,445; and at 24 months old, 1,590 pounds. As these averages are made from records of 35 colts, they may be accepted as somewhat representative, especially as there was comparatively little variation in the rate of growth of the different colts.

### Irish Draft Horses.

Under the Irish Department of Agriculture, a scheme is being developed to increase the number and improve the quality of Irish draft horses, free from all traces of English or Scotch cart-horse blood, standing not less than 15.2 hands high, with short, clean, flat legs, well-set joints and good feet, good head and rein, well-laid-back shoulders, and displaying throughout the conformation a sufficiency of power to warrant doing general farm and harness work. The action should be free and light-stepping. Prizes of £5 each will be paid at shows to suitable selected mares, and a Draft Horse Register will be kept by the Department for selected stallions and mares. Annual premiums will be paid to the owners of breeding fillies, and the Department undertakes to buy two-year-old colts out of registered mares and by recorded stallions, for not less than £200, if passed as sound and suitable for registration. In future, a portion of the Department's grant for agricultural shows will be earmarked for classes of registered mares and their progeny. The Department reserves final decision in all matters relating to this scheme.

### County Horse-breeding.

The President of the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is appointing committees in each English County for the purpose of assisting the Board in all matters pertaining to the encouragement and improvement of horse-breeding. The members of the committees are nominated by the chairman and convenors of the county councils, and are men having an intimate acquaintance with the industry locally. With their co-operation, the Board hopes to ascertain in the fullest manner all necessary details regarding its extent and character in the different localities. As the information gathered is digested, it will be applied in the form of schemes for improvement.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Our Scottish Letter.

So long a time has elapsed since last our signature was seen in "The Farmer's Advocate" that some may have supposed our tenure of office as Scots correspondent at an end. It is, however, not so, and perhaps for a few years longer we may continue to address Canadian farmers in the friendly columns of Mr. Weld's paper. The intervening weeks since we last wrote have been eventful enough for us, and are not likely soon to be forgotten. But, however interesting such reflections may be to the individual, they cannot interest the public, and, therefore, we pass to business.

April is always a busy month here. It is the favorite show month among breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Their favorites are there in their best bloom, and the most natural calving months are April and May. Excellent shows of the breed have been held at Castle-Douglas, Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Glasgow. The first of these events was notable for a large entry of cows and queys, whose merits were to be traced less in their individual appearance than in their milking records. This was a class which reflected credit on the general quality of the Ayrshire stock of the Stewarty. The interest of breeders in milk records is extending, and everywhere the wholesome lesson is being taught that a good dairy cow is a cow which yields profit at the pail.

At Kilmarnock and Ayr shows the show type of Ayrshire was possibly more in evidence, but the day of the cow which has only a fancy vessel and short, "stubby" teats to recommend her, is over. A new day has dawned, and its merit lies in the fact that men have been compelled to meet it, because of the economic necessities of the hour. The Ayr Derby was won by a good type of three-year-old quey, owned and bred by Alex. Cross, of Knockton, who has long devoted himself to the breeding of good dairy cattle. He has on several previous occasions won the Ayr Derby, the competitors in which must be entered when they are calves. This is an essential test of men's skill, and the man who can, unaided, nominate an Ayr Derby winner establishes a sound reputation as a judge of our West Country breed. John McAlister, Ardyne, Toward, Ayrshire, has a fine herd of Ayrshires, and provided the champion cow at Kilmarnock and Glasgow. The show at Glasgow was worth seeing, and brought out some new competitors. The exhibits generally were well selected, and the principle of awards by a single judge was carried through with a large measure of success.

### CLYDESDALE EXPORTS.

In the Clydesdale world we continue to have good times. Export trade has so far been brisk, and a somewhat larger number of horses have been exported in 1911 than were exported in the corresponding period of 1910. Canada has again been the best customer, but large numbers have also gone to the States and to the Continent of Europe. An exceptionally good sale of Clydesdales took place in New Zealand early in spring. A son of Baron's Pride 9122, which went to New Zealand in his mother's womb, sold for 650 gs., or £682 10s.; another made 540 gs., a third 530 gs., a fourth 210 gs. The average price realized for thirty-one head was £128 11s. 1d., surely a figure to satisfy anyone. The Clydesdales at home this year are so far looking well, but I am inclined to think that some past years have witnessed a few more outstanding youngsters than we have seen this year. The champion stallions so far have been Mr. Kilpatrick's Star o' Doon, a great, bold, weighty, well-colored horse, and Mr. Marshall, weighty, well-colored horse, and Mr. Marshall's Macaroon, which won the Cawdor Cup at the Stallion Show in February. One of the champion mares has been J. Ernest Kerr's Cicely, a daughter of Baron's Pride, and own sister to a daughter of Baron's Pride, and own sister to a daughter of Baron's Crest, and another which Mr. Ness exported to Canada a few years ago—I forget his name at the moment. This trio of young horses are worthy of special notice. They trace their descent on the dam's side from a fine race of mares belonging to Mr. Wright, of the Silloth House Farm, Cumberland. Unfortunately, the stud has now been dispersed, the firm having died out. Colonel Holloway got two mares of the same line of breeding some years ago. The other champion mare has been Stephen Mitchell's Cawdor Cup winner of last year, Boquhan Lady Peggie, a beauty, by Hiawatha, out of a mare by Baron's Pride. This is one of the most beautiful Clydesdale mares seen for a long time. It is to be hoped she may be got in foal this season; so far, she has not bred. A promising sire has come to the front in Apukwa, owned by Mr. Gray, Birkenword, Stirling. His yearlings promise well, and will likely be further heard of. McCallum Bros., Brampton, Ont., created rather a sensation at the Ayr Show by purchasing the second-prize two-year-old colt, which has been named Dunure Buchlyvie, for, it was said, £800. This is certainly a well-bred colt. His uterine sister was



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first at Ayr a year ago. He is by Baron o' Buchlyvie, and his sister was by Revelanta. She went to Canada.

THE CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.

Turning to other matters, we have had the census taken, and the figures for Scotland have now been published. The results are disquieting. They bear out the opinion that was freely expressed on general grounds, of the depletion of the rural population and the congestion of the cities. But they do more. They prove the existence of a serious national peril in the withdrawal of so many of the best of our youth from the rural districts. Their places are being taken by incomers from Poland and other parts of the Continent, as well as from the western counties of Ireland. Where there is an increase of population, there is too much reason to fear that it is due to this cause, and not to causes which might be viewed with greater complacency. The Legislature will undoubtedly do something to put an end to this exodus, but if it is to do anything that is worth doing, it will require to act promptly. There is no time to lose, for every week witnesses an addition to the trek westward. Many are now also turning their eyes to Australia, where the Government have at length realized that a population of 5,000,000 is very little on a continent. The best capital of a country is a healthy, moral, rural population. To crowd cities is not necessarily proof of prosperity. It may be the very reverse. And of this we have more than enough in this country at present. What is required is sane, simple methods of guaranteeing security of tenure to every honest, hard-working man. The magic of ownership is very well to talk about, but the average man in this country has not enough capital to purchase his holding. Moreover, if he had security of tenure, he could do more to improve his land than is even possible for him while he remains subject to the will of another. The great attraction which virgin soils like those in Canada present to youth is the certainty that, whatever improvements they effect upon a farm will ever benefit themselves. They are not working for another all the time. And thus, while some are able to save something against the rainy day, the majority take their chance, and a very poor chance it is. In Canada, a man's labor and his capital are invested to benefit himself, and when he is thrifty and diligent, he cannot miss gathering together some gear.

A movement is on foot to secure for Scotland a Department of Agriculture such as Ireland has been blessed with for several years. There is much to be said in favor of such a scheme. Ireland enjoys the spending of an annual sum of £124,000 for the development of agriculture alone. The figure seems high, but Pat spends it all. He has the privilege of buying a Shorthorn bull at the handy figure of £30, and the beneficent Government will bestow upon the animal a premium of £15, provided it remains in Ireland. A Kerry bull, worth little more than £15, will get a £15 premium, same as the Shorthorn. It is all very pleasant for the recipient, but somebody has to pay. The British taxpayer enjoys that luxury—but who is he? A much-burdened individual who on occasion cries out against his oppressors, but more commonly meekly accepts the situation, believing that quietness is best. The one redeeming feature in the Irish aspect of the question is that there (in Ireland) a marked improvement has taken place in the quality of the commercial cattle of the country. Those who buy Irish cattle as "stockers" are loud in praise of the improvement seen in them in the past ten years. They are altogether better fleshed than was common twenty years ago. This is certainly due to the work of the Department, and those who preceded them in the Royal Dublin Society and other institutions.

Having recently been on tour in Holland, I shall give some impressions of that country in my next. "SCOTLAND YET."

The Warble Fly.

One of the most destructive insect pests in this country, says a leaflet issued by the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, is the Warble Fly, which is injurious to the living animal, to the hide, and to the meat. Though the flies do not sting or pierce the skin, it is believed by some investigators that they have a peculiarly irritating effect on stock, and that, when tormented by them, cattle will rush wildly about the fields in their endeavor to avoid the flies. Careful observations made in Ireland showed that cattle, and particularly calves, were extremely sensitive to the approach of the Warble Fly. In the case of fattening animals, this would occasion a loss of weight, while it would be still more injurious to cows by diminishing the supply of milk. With in-calf cows, also, loss may arise from this cause, simple abortion being the result of the excitement and exertion.

The maggots or bots living beneath the skin are also a source of irritation to the cattle, and

by perforating the hide, seriously damage it for tanning purposes. Thirdly, the meat round the wounds is frequently so altered by the inflammation set up that it is quite unfit for sale. When the hide is stripped from a carcass, the affected parts appear as straw-colored, jellylike patches on the surface of the meat. This is known in the trade as "licked beef," and it has to be entirely cut away, thus causing substantial loss, especially as it is usually found in the most expensive parts.

Various estimates have been made from time to time of the loss caused by the Warble Fly, but there are no reliable data on which an opinion

All stock should be frequently examined during winter and spring, especially from February to April, and the maggots extracted from the warbles and destroyed.

The maggots, when "ripe," may be extracted by squeezing the warbles with both thumbs, and may then be squashed under foot. This is a better plan than covering the opening of the warble with grease or mercurial ointment, so as to suffocate the bot within. Alternatively, a small amount of arsenic in solution may be inserted into the warble, to destroy the maggot. The use of equal parts of Archangel tar and paraffin has

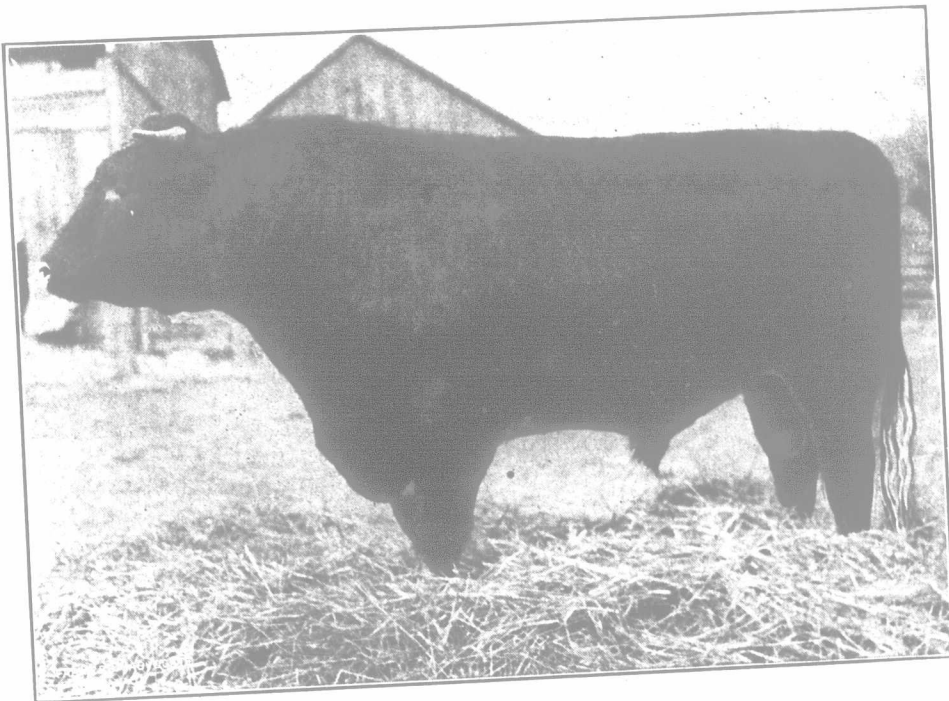
also proved successful in Ireland as a means of destroying the warble under the skin. In the case of cattle treated with this mixture, all the warble maggots were found to be dead or shrivelled, and in many cases at least were being worked out of their holes, so that injury to the hide and flesh was reduced to a minimum, while the application did not appear to damage the animal's skin and hair. The mixture should be applied thoroughly at least twice in the season, about the middle or end of April and at the end of May.

If the practice of destroying the maggots be systematically followed, it must result in an appreciable reduction in the number of adult flies.

Consequently, fewer eggs will be laid to produce maggots in the following season. The method has been tested in the course of some experiments carried out for the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction by Messrs. Carpenter and Steen, and seemed to result in a substantial local reduction in the prevalence of the fly. In 1907, 2,090 maggots were squeezed out of 194 cattle on the farm where the investigation was being conducted, an average of 10.77 per beast. In the spring of 1908, 132 of these cattle were still on the farm, and had been left throughout the summer of 1907 without any kind of dressing or protection against the fly. From these cattle 586

maggots were squeezed out, an average of 4.44 per beast, and this reduction was thought to be due to the destruction in the previous year. In 1909, however, the proportion rose to 7.77, while in 1910 it was 7.52. The conclusion arrived at is that systematic maggot destruction in the spring will reduce the liability of the cattle to attack to a certain extent, but that the benefit will be limited until similar steps for the destruction of the maggots are taken on neighboring farms. This is possibly the reason why the cattle grazing on the outskirts of the farm suffered more than those near the center of the farm.

The Board would suggest that Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs should urge their members to adopt the plan of removing and destroying the maggots, it being certain in its results, and more effective than the use of strong-smelling dressings, with the idea of deterring the flies from laying their eggs. The use of these dressings, though they have long been recommended, appears, in the light of recent investigations, to be of doubtful efficacy. Ostertag, the German authority, has stated that no case was known to him where good results had been attained by it. He expressed the view that the only useful method of

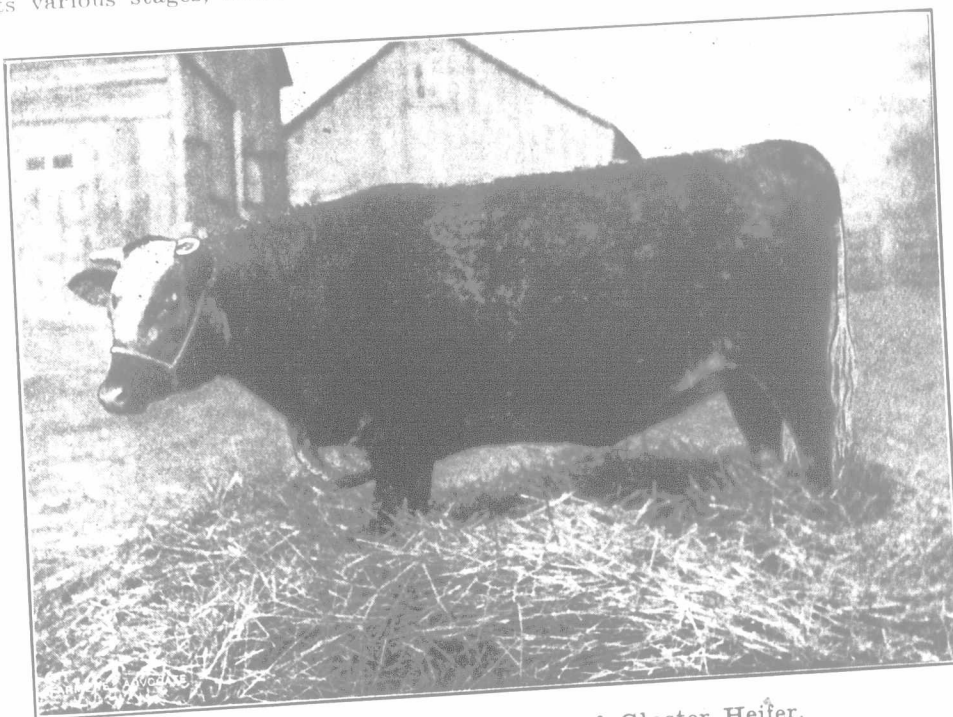


Royal Baron =76746=.

A two-year-old Duchess of Gloster bull, by Spicy Count (imp.). Bred and owned by D. Birrell & Sons, Greenwood, Ont., included in their Shorthorn sale, June 20th.

can be formed. As an example of the comparative prevalence of the fly, it may be mentioned that the Board were recently informed that, in the case of a tannery where 132,000 hides were dealt with in one year, 40,000 of these were found to be damaged by Warble Fly, but in another case only 1,500 out of 20,000 were affected. The damaged hides were depreciated in value from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per hide.

A point of considerable importance to the tanning industry is that the warbles, when in an immature state, cannot easily be observed under the hide, and this makes it difficult to fix a fair price. Generally, it may be said that this insect, in its various stages, must be the cause of a good



Yearling Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster Heifer.

Included in D. Birrell & Sons' Shorthorn sale, at Greenwood, Ont., June 20th. See advertisement and Gossip.

deal of suffering which, from a humanitarian point of view, it is desirable should be diminished, while at the same time it must occasion a loss of condition in the cattle.

It is evident that any attempt to minimize the injury must be made by the farmer, and every farmer who knows that his stock are troubled with Warble Flies should make a systematic attempt to eradicate the insects. There is good evidence to show that their numbers can be greatly reduced, and the united action of a number of farmers in a district might be expected to be productive of the best results.



combating the warble fly is to extract the immature bots from the warbles and destroy them. This may be done, he says, by opening the warbles with a sharp knife and removing the bots before preparation of the hide; the scar in the hide will heal over smoothly, and loss will not occur, as is the case when the bots themselves drill the holes.

### THE FARM.

#### Immediate Drainage Pays.

At a drainage demonstration, last week, I was asked to answer through "The Farmer's Advocate" the following question:

A man has 50 acres to underdrain. He has two propositions before him, viz., to drain 10 acres a year for 5 years, at 25 cents a rod for digging and laying, or to drain the whole 50 acres at once, at 35 cents a rod for digging and laying, other expenses, such as cost of tile, hauling them and filling the trench, being the same in both cases. The land produces fair crops without drainage. Which method will pay him the better, and how much?

Perhaps the best way to solve this is to suppose that he borrows the money in either case, charge him interest at, say, 5 per cent. on the money in both cases, and thus find the total cost of the drainage at the end of five years. Also to calculate the value of the crops during that period, and find what cash balance he would have in five years after paying for the drainage in each case.

If the drains were 4 rods apart, then it would take 40 rods to drain one acre, the cost of which may be estimated as follows:

Operation.	Rate.	Cost at 25c.	Cost at 35c.
Digging and laying, 25c. a rod...		\$10.00	
Digging and laying, 35c. a rod...			\$14.00
Tile \$12 per 1,000...	7.92	7.92	7.92
Filling 4c. a rod...	1.00	1.00	1.00
Board of men 5c. a rod...	2.00	2.00	2.00
Hauling 6c. a rod...	2.40	2.40	2.40
Total .....		\$23.92	\$27.92

Thus we see that the total cost would be \$24 per acre in the one case, and \$28 in the other.

The cost of draining 10 acres, at \$24, would be \$240. And this, at 5 per cent., compound, for 5 years, would amount to  $\$240 \times (1.05)^5 = \$306.33$ , which represents the cost five years from now of draining the first ten acres. The cost of draining the second 10 acres would be \$240, plus compound interest for four years, or

$\$240 \times (1.05)^4 =$	\$291.72
Cost of third 10 acres.....	$240 \times (1.05)^3 = 277.82$
Cost of fourth 10 acres.....	$240 \times (1.05)^2 = 264.60$
Cost of fifth 10 acres.....	$240 \times (1.05) = 252.00$
	\$1,392.47

Thus, 5 years from now the cost of draining the 50 acres by the first method, together with interest, would be \$1,392.47.

Now for the returns from the land during that period. Let us suppose the drainage increases the value of the crop \$10 per acre, on the average. This is a conservative estimate. The average increase due to drainage reported to us at the O. A. C. by farmers who have drained is over \$20 per acre. For the purpose of this calculation, the amount allowed per acre for the crop from the land not drained is immaterial, so long as we add \$10 to it to find the amount from the drained. However, it is well to be as near the actual as possible. Perhaps \$15 per acre would represent a fair average crop from undrained land under general farming methods. Then, the returns the first year would be \$25 per acre on 10 acres drained, equals \$250; and \$15 per acre on 40 acres undrained, equals \$600, or a total of \$850. As this would not be received until near the end of the year, we must count interest for only four years. The value, with interest, in four years, would be  $\$850 \times (1.05)^4 = \$1,033.18$ .

For the second year, the crop would be worth  $20 \times \$25 = \$500$ , and  $30 \times \$15 = \$450$ ; total, \$950. This in three years, would amount to  $\$950 \times (1.05)^3 = \$1,099.75$ . The third year's crop would sell at  $30 \times \$25 = \$750$ , and  $20 \times \$15 = \$300$ , or \$1,050, altogether. Value two years later,  $\$1,050 \times (1.05)^2 = \$1,157.63$ . The fourth year would produce \$1,150, worth in one year  $\$1,150 \times (1.05) = \$1,207.50$ ; and the fifth year, \$1,250, received about the end of the year, when the grain or the stock fed on it is sold. Thus, the total receipts, with interest, at the end of the five years would be  $\$1,033.18 + \$1,099.75 + \$1,157.63 + \$1,207.50 + \$1,250 = \$5,748.06$

Cost of drainage, with interest .....

Cash balance five years hence .....

Now, coming to the second method, the total cost of draining the 50 acres at once would be  $50 \times 28 = \$1,400$ ; and this, at interest for five years, would amount to  $\$1,400 \times (1.05)^5 = \$1,786.83$ . The returns at the end of the first

year would be  $50 \times \$25 = \$1,250$ , and this, with interest, in 4 years would be worth

$$\$1,250 \times (1.05)^4 = \$1,519.36$$

The second year's crop would in 3 years amount to

$$\$1,250 \times (1.05)^3 = 1,447.00$$

$$\$1,250 \times (1.05)^2 = 1,378.13$$

$$\$1,250 \times (1.05) = 1,312.50$$

$$= 1,250.00$$

Total .....

Cost of drainage, with interest.....

Cash balance, draining all at once .....

Cash balance, installment plan.....

Increased profit by draining all at once .....

#### Cheap Silo Built with Home-made Curbs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The block silo may suit the fancy of some people as to outside appearance, but I cannot but think that it is expensive; it takes a lot of time to make the blocks, and then to build them. The hollow slop wall has some friends, and it is claimed to be easily made, and is frost-proof. Now, those in the north part of this Province may have some trouble with the corn freezing in the silo, but, with a little care to keep the corn dug out round the wall so that there is always a little trench, there will not be much trouble with frost, and this will not spoil the corn to any extent worth grieving over, and if some corn should get frozen, and a thin layer of even six inches be left stuck on the wall until a cold spell is passed, then it falls down and is thrown into the stable, and thaws out, little, if any, the worse.

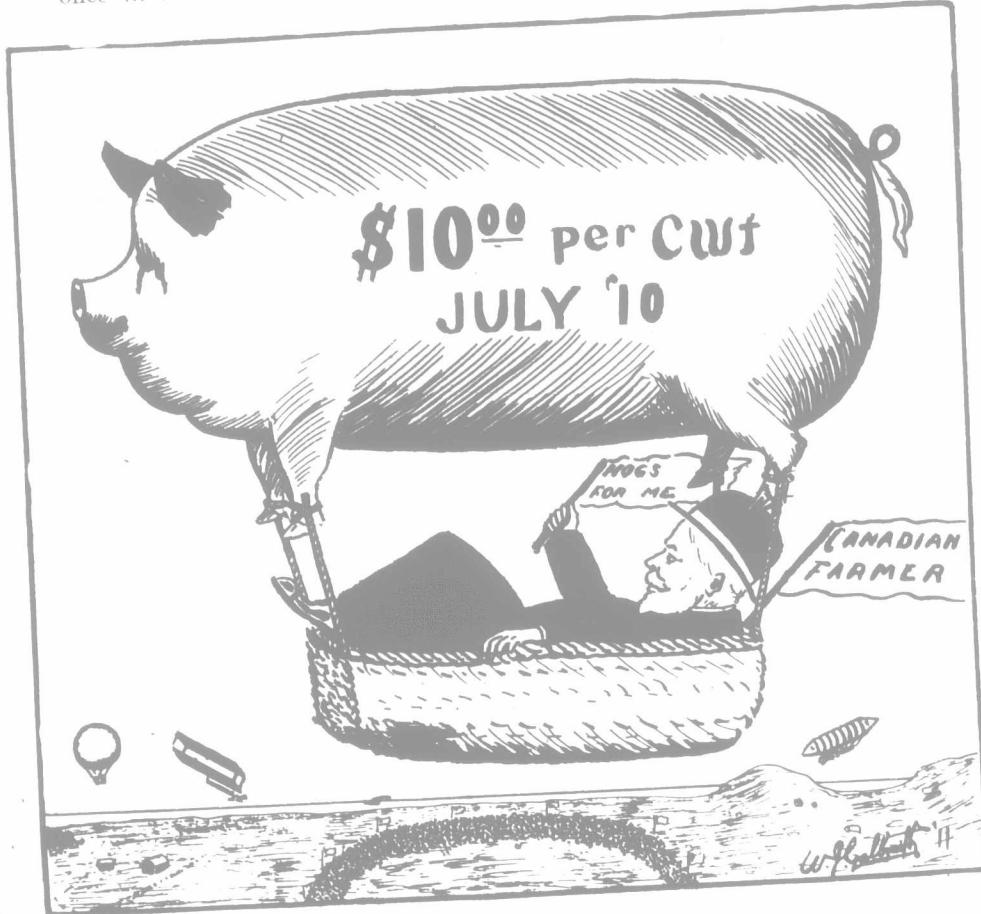
We have built lumber of different kinds with varied success, but last year we concluded to build cement, and made what we think a success of building two 12 x 30 x 7 in. solid walls. They have stood the winter well, and kept the silage well. All who have seen them express the opinion that they are good.

We were not the originators of the scheme. An acquaintance had built one, and so to him we must give the credit of putting us on the way of building for ourselves good and very cheap silos.

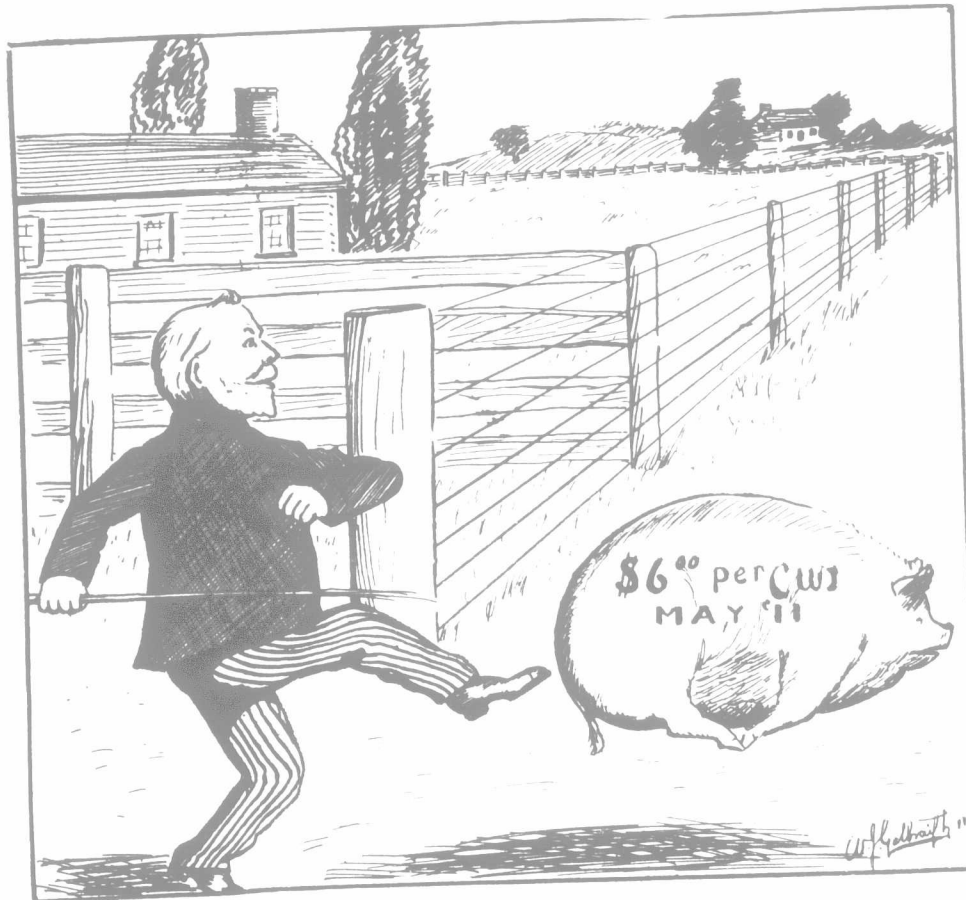
We made our cribs of wood, using 1 1/2-inch basswood to nail the lumber to. Those were cut into pieces one-eighth of the circumference; for the inside wall, 1 inch smaller than the diameter, so that the 1-inch lumber made it the desired size. It is a good way to draw a circle the size of the silo intended, less 2 inches. If you have a smooth floor large enough, it is the best place to work on; the outside circle 2 inches larger than wall.

Mark the circle on the board to be cut for inside; a board 1 1/2 x 9, and 5 feet long, will make one piece for each inside and outside ring. When there is one board marked in this way for each crib, nail it on top of two others, and take then and have a band saw run through each bunch, until all are sawn out. It is best to make patterns by the circle to mark the boards with, and follow the marks very closely. The inside rims will be 2 inches wide at the ends, the outside ones about that in the center.

We had the lumber for our cribs run through the planer, and a lot cut the right length in the factory at the same time. The boards were 8 inches and less in width; the outside ones were cut three feet long, the inside 2 1/2 feet long, and we raised the length of the inside lumber at each lift. A neighbor got our pattern and cut out cribs for himself. He made his inside boards



July, 1910—A Month of Aviation Meats.



Down and Out.

Farmer, going out of hogs on account of drop in prices: "Get out! There's no money in you."

Last Hog—"Mark my words, old man, you'll be sorry for this when next I go soaring."

With this result before us, it is easy to concede that a man "cannot afford" to go so slowly in the matter of drainage, even at such a small increase as \$10 per acre. If we take the increase at the average of \$20 per acre, the difference in favor of the quicker method would be twice as much, or \$1,509.

WM. H. DAY.



only 2 inches shorter than the outside, and they were more easily kept even on the inside. On the outside we took two strands of No. 8 wire and made a hoop, as it were, one at the bottom and one near the top, and had pieces of iron, one a short rod with a long thread, and the other a lug with a hole, and this drew the cribs close on the outside.

We nailed extra boards across between sections to keep them even, and one section on inside crib was cut 3 inches short to allow to slacken when shifting, and a narrow board is driven in to bring it into place and keep it there. Set the outside crib on ground in the place prepared for silo. Level it. Lay two strong scantling across, so that a wire run through the bar on crib on every other section or at each quarter. This is to hold the inside crib up, and also to raise it with. Oil the cribs with crude oil. Take a number of little sticks, 7 inches long, and brace the cribs apart, especially at joints; have the cribs placed so the joints on one ring are opposite center of the other crib. The inside crib will be 6 inches from the ground. Put a row of stones round under this inside crib, and all is ready to fill in the mortar, letting what will run inside; and when a little cement is in, put in a tier of small stones—stones that will go in easily. If they do come pretty close to outside of wall, it will not do any harm, as we are going to give it a coat of plaster. On the first row of stones and mortar we put a strand of barbed wire, and three in each lift. The door goes in second lift about three feet from the bottom. One lift is all that is put on in a day. There is only one set of cribs. When we got along well, we filled the cribs in 2½ hours, 3 men to one box, with a girl for teamster to drive the team on horse-power and the horse on the hoist. We hired a mixer—a very cheaply-gotten-up affair—and it mixed well and put the mortar into the wheelbarrows.

We plastered our silos inside and out, and made a wash of cement for inside. We heard this recommended, and believe it is a good way to finish a silo. There is one in this neighborhood that was not finished on either side, but left just as the cribs came off, and the owner says that he must have it plastered. There were five silos and built in this locality last year in this way, and I think there will be more this year. Our cribs cost us \$10; we rent them for \$2 per silo to our neighbors. My silo cost for building wall material:

Cement, 18 barrels, at \$1.70 .....	\$30.60
Gravel, 27 loads, at 10 cents.....	2.70
Barb wire, 80 lbs., at \$2.75.....	2.47
Lime, plastering .....	1.80
Cement, 3 pounds, wash .....	4.10
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$41.61</b>

I don't calculate on our work; this is a local affair. We bought a carload of cement, and got it easier—125 barrel car being the minimum. Huron Co., Ont. R. C. MCGOWAN.

**Ratio of Cattle to Size of Silo.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In reply to your question (prompted by my letter, published May 25th) as to how many cattle a person should have to feed out of a 12-foot silo, and be using the silage just fast enough that there would be no spoiling, I think about twelve cows or large cattle, a relatively larger number if they were smaller cattle. But even with a few less cattle, if there were a little spoiled occasionally, it would not make much difference.

I think there is a difference in the condition of the corn when it is put into the silo, but just what it is, I am not quite certain. For instance, take corn that is too late to mature in the section, and does not have much body; it settles a long way, leaves very little air-spaces, and is much less (I think) affected by exposure put in not wilted, so that water runs out, than what has been properly matured, say, most of it into thick milk state. There are hard cobs and stalks, and it doesn't settle so much in silo, and it is not so close so that the exposure has more effect. To be spoiled by exposure on the surface, on account of being fed out too slowly, is a different spoiling than that of corn put in after too much drying before being put in, so that it fire-fangs, as we call it—same as burning manure—and is mixed all through the silo, perhaps, before feeding commenced.

Huron Co., Ont. R. C. MCG.

**Extermination of Rats.**

Rats in Great Britain have become such an intolerable pest, and are making such havoc that the Central Chamber of Agriculture resolved to ask the Government to take up the question of extermination upon a wholesale scale. It was also decided to send a deputation on the subject to the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Fitzherbert Brockholes, who moved the resolution, said it was estimated that there were about forty million rats in the British Islands, and that each rat caused a loss of one farthing a day, which works

out to a total loss of about £15,000,000 (\$73,000,000) per annum. One speaker from Cambridgeshire said he paid one penny per rat, and had paid over £20 (\$97.33) in pennies, representing 4,800 rats. The destruction of owls and kestrels by gamekeepers was largely blamed for the increase of rats, which, moreover, in addition to their powers of food destruction, are held responsible for the spreading of bubonic plague, typhoid and even epizootic abortion amongst live stock.

**Doing Well in New Ontario.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": The people of Old Ontario are delighted to learn of the advantages of New Ontario, which comprises about three-fourths of the landed area

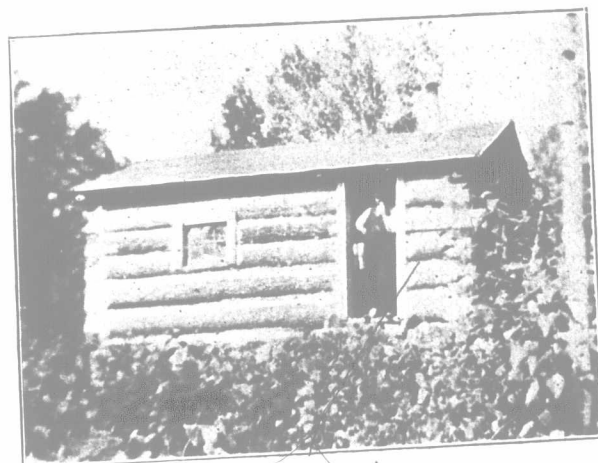
this way. The farmer said, "Come and see my field of clover." As we started out, the farmer's dog, which was tied up, whined to go. He was so delighted to be free that he ran everywhere chasing the birds. One bird started to fly over the field of alsike. The dog fell down, rolled over, and then made his way out as best he could. When this field was cut, there were several men with forks throwing the hay aside, in order to give a reasonably clear space for the horses to walk as they came around. Timothy also does well. Farmers get from \$15 to \$20 per ton in the local market. Wheat, oats and barley do well. I have seen 30 and 35 bushels of wheat per acre. Clover and timothy hay are the most remunerative crops. Three tons to the acre are frequent. Growing hay will leave the settler free to devote all his time to clearing more land, and preserve the fertility of the older land. There is very little temptation here to grow wheat; our country is better adapted to mixed farming.

**MARKETING FACILITIES.**

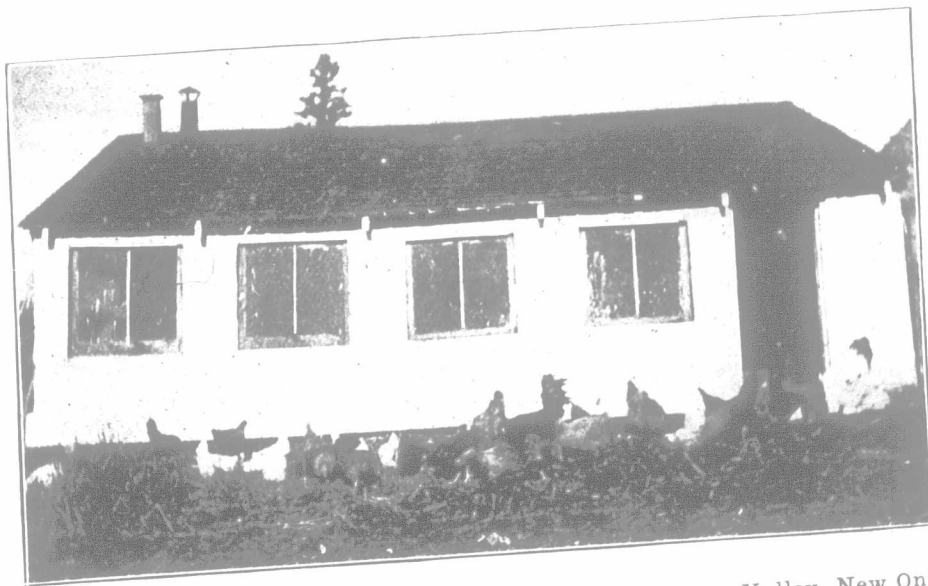
On account of the great activity in prospecting, mining and timbering, the price of all farm and garden produce is very high. The settler need no other market. Milk, butter, eggs, garden stuff, hay, hen feed and oats, are eagerly sought at home. The demand cannot be supplied, and much has to be imported, especially meat. At present, the production of beef does not receive that attention which would seem desirable, because it can be imported more cheaply than produced here. There is no money in feeding a steer on hay worth twenty dollars a ton. The time when this country becomes an exporting country—that is, when it will seek the market in Old Ontario or the United States—is not near, because the new settlement farther north on the line of and north of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will absorb all that can be produced. This will yet be the champion country for beef, butter and cheese production. The land being good, settlement is continuous. Port Arthur and Fort William alone import yearly for consumption \$100,000 worth of eggs, \$100,000 worth of butter, and \$600,000 worth of early green vegetables. Our farmers receive on an average of about 45 cents per dozen for eggs, and 22 cents per pound for poultry. Everything grown on the farm will bring the highest market price. One farmer came in a few days before last Christmas and sold a sled-load of dressed hogs for \$12 per 100 pounds. He put \$250 in his pocket. He can grow 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, and get 75 cents per bag. In the older colonies the roads are excellent. The farm buildings are in most cases near the road, which makes an ideal condition for creamery or cheese-factory business, but we have no creamery or cheese factory, because the demand for cream and milk in the city is more than the farmer can supply. Cattle are not yet plentiful, but we are getting some good ones. Settlers are coming in from every country, mostly from Old Ontario and the United States. Settlers from Old Ontario and the United States are usually successful here. Cows brought in here



Residence Not Quite Completed of C. P. Bliss, Slate River Valley, New Ontario.



W. S. Piper, Pearson Township, White Fish Valley, New Ontario.



One of the Poultry Houses of C. P. Bliss, Slate River Valley, New Ont.

of the Province. Everyone must be interested in learning the great natural advantages of this district, which has been yielding at least \$1,500,000 revenue yearly, and will increase as its resources are developed. The advantages offered here are just as good as, if not better than, can be found in the far West.

**FARMING OPERATIONS.**

Peas and clover, red or alsike, grow luxuriantly. I saw one crop of alsike so heavy that a dog could not run through it. It happened in

scarcely ever do well the first year. Pasture, though plentiful in most localities, is not of the quality that characterizes the cultivated grasses. As the pasture is grown in the shadow of the forest, cattle have to become accustomed to it. Mosquitoes, black flies and deer flies are so troublesome that cattle will not go into the woods till fly time is past.

**CLEARING LAND.**

With regard to clearing the land, it must be divided into two classes, namely, tamarack and



poplar land. Under the former class is land on which tamarack predominates, mixed with spruce; the latter, where poplar (white wood) predominates, mixed with birch, balsam and pine. The tamarack land is covered with from one to twelve inches of sphagnum moss. In this alone the trees stand. When the moss is burnt off, the trees sit up on top of the ground; not only the tamarack, which are all dry, but the green spruce, also. The stumps must be drawn off and burned. Frequently stump-pullers are used, but a good horse or a team will jerk them out. The stumps must come off, because the wide, spreading roots forbid the use of plow or harrow. A dry summer is favorable for cleaning this kind of land. Two men and a team can clear an acre a day ready for mower or binder. With poplar land the process must of necessity be different. No machinery will pull a big poplar stump. Dynamite, also, besides being costly, will not make good work. The intermixed balsam and pine also have a firm hold in the ground. The roots not spreading on the ground, it is possible to cultivate between the stumps. The practice in this case is to get the land into hay, and leave it so till the poplar stumps are well decayed. Then use a team with block and line, or a capstan machine, for the final pulling of the stumps.

On one occasion I gave a contract to have 15 acres cleared in Rainy River Valley. I paid \$30 per acre. Everything was burned up except the sawlogs; there were 375 of these taken from the clearing. Then I had a fence made—cedar posts set three feet in the ground, and eight feet apart; then three wires, and a heavy pole on top. I furnished the settler with seed oats and timothy and clover seed. He sowed this seed broadcast. Then he made a drag of bush, and hitched a team to it, and pulled it over the ground until all the seed was covered. The ground was in fine condition. The oats on that field were six feet high. A splendid stand of grass was secured.

I know one settler this year who has 40 acres on the "burn." This land is now almost clear. All the stumps are being removed. He intends to seed down the entire 40 acres. He will sow oats, clover and timothy, and use the disk to pulverize the ground. He will grow a splendid crop of oats the first year, and will get a good stand of grass.

This settler came from one of the lower Provinces. He did not have money enough to bring his wife. I found him employment on a farm. He borrowed \$75, and sent transportation for his wife and four children. He continued to work out until he had a little money ahead, then he entered 160 acres twenty-five miles away from Port Arthur, two miles from a railway station. This farm cost him fifty cents. Then he built a log house and managed to get his family in it. He continued to drive a delivery wagon in the city. For a year or more he would work until midnight on Saturday, then take his wheel and go out to his farm, arriving there early on Sunday morning, returning to his work Sunday night. He was a faithful little worker. From poverty to a fine home in five years. He will put 40 acres in crop this year. R. A. BURRISS. Thunder Bay District.

THE DAIRY

Over 94 Cwt. per Cow.

Milk record for last milking period. "Mount Dairy":

Cow.	Pounds.
1. Holstein-Friesian .....	10,690
2. " " .....	9,201
3. " " .....	13,534
4. " " .....	8,000
5. Grade Holstein-Friesian .....	13,164
6. " " .....	9,970
7. " " .....	9,968
8. " " .....	9,806
9. " " .....	12,194
10. " Shorthorn .....	9,400
11. " " .....	8,552
12. " " .....	12,048
13. " " .....	9,726
14. " " .....	8,700
15. " " .....	8,275
16. " " .....	7,005
17. " " .....	7,268
18. " " .....	7,913
19. " " .....	6,226
20. " " .....	6,880
Total pounds .....	188,550

This makes an average of 9,127.5 pounds each. Besides these, we have five two-year old Holstein-Friesian heifers in their first milking averaging 1,000 pounds milk a month for the first five and six months they have been milking, so that we are certain that their average for first milking period will equal that of rest of the

herd, and make the average for whole 25 cows over 9,000 pounds each. We give this record in order to exhibit the beneficial effects of systematic and regular weighing of the milk, placing a pure-bred bull at the head of the herd, and weeding out all the unprofitable cows.

When we began weighing our milk, we found an average of less than 4,000 pounds a year, seven years ago. The following year we got it up to 5,000 pounds, and gradually raised it until present average. In this list there are five cows whose average is less than 8,000 pounds. They must go before another year, unless they do better, which they may, as they are all young cows. We are striving for a 10,000-pound herd. We keep the heifer calves of the best cows, and sell the rest. MOUNT DAIRY. Halton Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

Eggs in Warm Weather.

Milo M. Hastings, of the Animal Husbandry Department, Washington, makes the following suggestions for handling eggs in warm weather:

1. Hens that produce not only a goodly number of eggs, but eggs of moderately large size, weighing two ounces each on an average—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns or Minorcas may be expected to do this.
2. Good housing, regular feeding and watering, and, above all, clean, dry nests.
3. Daily gathering of eggs, and, when the temperature is above eighty degrees, gathering twice a day.
4. The confining of all broody hens as soon as discovered.



A Scotch Shepherd and His Charge.

5. The rejection as doubtful of all eggs found in a nest that was not visited the previous day. Such eggs should be used at home, where each may be broken separately.
6. The placing of all summer eggs, as soon as gathered, in the coolest place available.
7. The prevention at all times of moisture in any form coming in contact with the egg shells.
8. The disposal of young cockerels before they begin to annoy the hens. Also, the selling or confining of old male birds from the time hatching is over until cool weather in fall.
9. The using of cracked and dirty, as well as small, eggs at home. Such eggs, if consumed when fresh, are perfectly wholesome, but when marketed are discriminated against, and are likely to become an entire loss.
10. The marketing of all eggs at least once a week, and oftener when convenience allows.
11. Keeping eggs as cool and dry as possible while on the way to town and while in country stores.
12. Keeping away from musty cellars or bad odors.

Standardization of Eggs.

The British National Poultry Organization Society has issued a leaflet by the leading poultry expert in Great Britain, Edward Brown, F. L. S., which usefully lays down the principles that should guide producers, with a view to realization of the best prices for the best eggs. Eleven points are mentioned, as follows: (1) Size. The consumers' preference is for eggs weighing 2 oz. each, or 15 pounds per 120 eggs. Illustrations are given which show the relative sizes of eggs weighing from 13 to 18 pounds per score (120). (2) Shape. Medium formations are preferred; anything in the direction of malformation militates against value. (3) Shell. Roughness of shell is undesirable; the smoother it is, the better. (4) Bloom. A new-laid egg has a bright, shiny coating, and experienced buyers can tell the age more or less by appearance. Washing is undesirable. A dirty-shelled egg is useless for the best trade. (5) Color. Tinted eggs are often preferred, and to meet the demand there should be a fair proportion of "brown" eggs. (6) New-laidness. When one or two days old, the white of an egg when boiled does not inspissate to the extent that it will later, but remains milky, clothly and flaky. After from three to five days, this condition disappears; something has gone which makes for flavor and quality, and such eggs do not command the top prices. (7) Fullness. One sign of "new-laidness" is that the egg shall be full, by which is meant that the air space is scarcely visible. Observations on the evaporation of eggs, made in cool weather by Mr. Brown, show that out of 120 eggs, one egg contents disappeared in six days, two in 13 days, three in 21 days, four in 29 days, five in 36 days, six in 47 days, and seven in 60 days. (8) Brightness. By this is meant clearness of contents through the shell, not dull opaqueness. There must be no spots which represent moulds or dark areas, generally betokening development of the germ or bacterial colonies in the white. (9) The white and the yolk ligaments must be strong and firm, and the yolk also round. A flat yolk means age. These qualities are not revealed until the shell is broken. (10) Color of yolk. The best eggs have a reddish-yellow look, not pure yellow. This, also, is not ascertainable until the shell is broken. (11) Infertile eggs keep better than those that are impregnated. Mr. Brown states his conviction that if infertile eggs could be guaranteed for market purposes, they would soon win favor. Large producers, he says, may easily secure this result, and small ones, also, if they set themselves to do so.

Winter Eggs.

Although I do not pretend to be a professional hand at feeding poultry, I will endeavor to give you a brief outline of the best way I have found to feed laying hens during the cold winter months. In the first place, I think a person should have a decided liking for poultry to obtain the best results. We keep about 200 hens, divided into two pens of 100 each, the pullets in one pen, and the yearlings in the other. The houses are not anything extra, only frame buildings, but quite cosy for the hens on a cold day. I make a practice of feeding three times a day. In the morning I feed about one-third oats and two-thirds wheat, scattered in a good litter of chaff and straw, which keeps them busy till about noon, when they get a few boiled potatoes, and the table scraps mashed up well and mixed with bran, which is thoroughly moistened with buttermilk, to which is added a tablespoon of salt and a little common pepper. When evening comes, the pens are all swept out and re-littered, in which I feed chiefly all wheat, unless of an extra cold night, when they get a little corn or split peas. We give them all the separated milk they want to drink in the forenoon, and clear spring water for the afternoon. Our fowls are mostly all White Leghorns.

I cannot give you the exact number of dozens they laid each month, as our market day is on Wednesday, which would sometimes come on the first of the month, and again on the fourth to the eighth, so I just set the eggs down each market day which we sold, and the amount received. Now, in January this year there were only four Wednesdays, and February came in on Wednesday, so you will readily see I could not give the correct number sold in each month, though I could give you the number of dozens sold each month, counting from the first Wednesday in December to the same day in January, and so on, up till the first Wednesday in May. From December 1st to January 4th sold 188 doz.; January 4th to February 8th, 196 doz.; February 8th to March 8th, 225 doz.; March 8th to April 5th, 299 doz.; April 5th to May 3rd, 290 doz.; making a total of 1,198 doz. for the five months, for which we received \$261.29, besides the \$8.50 worth we used at home during the four winter months. I have not kept account of the amount we used since the 29th of March, which has been quite heavy, on account of setting. We also use more in the house now. CHAS. E. SEELER. Simcoe Co., Ont.



**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**Commercial Culture of Red Raspberries.**

A practical thesis, by L. B. Henry, Second-year Student at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

(Concluded.)

**HARVESTING.**

Every berry patch should have a shanty or some such place in which to put the berries as they are picked, and to let them cool off before they are finally nailed up.

One of the worst problems which many growers have to face is the securing of pickers. Where Indians can be had, they are the most satisfactory, and can be kept right on the place if the owner will build a little house for them.

There are many methods of keeping account of their work, but the most satisfactory way is by booking the boxes as they are brought in during the day, and then at night giving them tickets, which may be cashed at any time. By this method, many mistakes and difference are avoided. The usual price paid for picking is two cents per quart all through the season.

In a large patch, it is best to let the pickers take a large crate out, and when it is filled, the man in charge can carry it in and book it to the picker's credit.

Raspberries should be picked every other day, for they spoil rapidly when overripe, and, as they are a soft berry, should be on the market as soon as possible. The longer they remain after ripening, the softer, duller in color and poorer in quality they become. They should never be picked when wet either with dew or rain, as a wet berry will become mouldy, and spoil the whole box. The overseer should be very strict to have all the ripe berries picked, because when the patch is picked next the overripe berries will be a total loss, or will spoil the good berries if put in the box.

**MARKETING.**

In Ontario they are usually marketed in quart boxes, but in the States pint boxes are used to a large extent. These quart boxes are usually put in crates holding twenty-four, but sometimes crates holding twenty-seven, thirty-six or forty-eight, are used. The smaller crate is the most satisfactory to use.

A home market is preferable, owing to the perishable nature of the fruit, and the best prices can be obtained by shipping to your own customers, or by putting the berries through a co-operative association. During the last few years, jam factories have been contracting large quantities, and paying good prices for them.

**DISEASES.**

The chief disease which attacks the red raspberry is Root or Crown Gall (*Pseudomonas tumefaciens*). It is characterized by a rough, knotty growth about the stem at the surface of the ground, or on the roots below. These knots or galls have a granular appearance, and when young resemble the callous growth on a cutting. The leaves of an affected plant will curl downwards, wrinkle, and at the same time turn a reddish-green color. The fruit will ripen about its right time, but remains very small, and seemingly dried up.

The cause is not known for certain, as yet, but it is thought to be the organism *Bacterium tumefaciens*. The disease readily spreads from plant to plant, and is rather hard to control.

Treatment.—Inspect the patch at least three times a season, and take out and burn immediately all plants found to be affected.

Anthraxnose (*Gloeosporium Venetum*) is characterized at first by small purplish spots appearing on the canes; later the center becomes gray and sunken. Petioles and veins of leaves may also be affected, and the injuries are severe.

Treatment.—Pruning out and destruction of diseased canes is essential, and thorough spraying with Bordeaux may be practiced at the beginning of the season.

Orange Rust (*Gymnoconia Peckiana*) also attacks the raspberry to some extent. The orange-red color on the under surface of the infested leaves is due to the abundance of sori, by which the disease spreads. There is no hope for a plant when once attacked, and all affected plants should be removed immediately and burned.

**INSECTS.**

There are many insects which attack raspberries, but only two important ones. One of these is the Snowy Tree Cricket (*Decanthus nivenis*), which is a delicate, greenish-white insect, with broad, transparent wing covers. The injury is caused by the female when depositing her eggs in the autumn. Their location is shown by a long, ragged wound, and if the cane is split open, there will be found inserted in the pith a series of oblong, yellowish, cylindrical eggs about an eighth of an inch long.

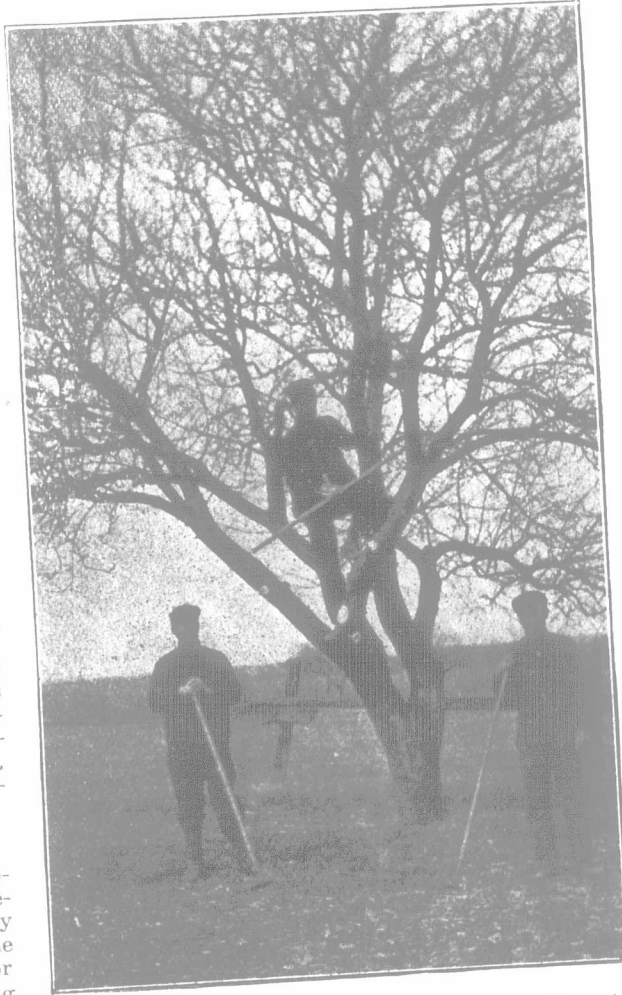
Treatment.—As the eggs are laid in the autumn and do not hatch until the following spring, the cutting out and burning of the affected canes at the

regular pruning time will keep the insect in control.

The Raspberry Cane Borer, when mature, is a long horned, slender beetle, about one-half inch long. It is a deep, black color, except the pro-thorax, which is yellow, with generally three black spots on it. The eggs are laid in early summer, usually during June. On an injured cane we should find two rows of punctures, about one-half inch apart, with a small hole between them, in which the egg is deposited. The larvae bore down through the cane, and at some places bore through to the surface to deposit excrement.

Treatment.—As soon as the tips begin to wither, they should be cut off below the point where they are girdled. If the larva has reached the main cane, and is causing it all to die, the infested cane should be promptly cut out and burned.

In closing this thesis, I am not going to attempt to discuss the profits of red raspberry growing. The average yield is about one hundred crates per acre, but the profits vary greatly with the locality, market and management.



Apple Tree Scraping in Prince Edward County, Ontario.

Photo by A. P. McVannel.

**Re Tree Planting.**

I noticed a request by the editor in an issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," requesting experience on tree-planting. The request followed a letter by correspondent who advocated leaving trees in water till sprouted. I think that is a questionable method. Some might be inclined to do as a man did here, who put the trees in running water and set out five acres, with the result that about five trees lived.

Last year we set out 200 trees in different parts of Summerland. All were set immediately upon coming from the nursery, being heeled in till we were ready to put them in. The one-year-old trees were pruned to a whip headed off about 18 inches from the ground, heading off after they were planted. All broken roots were cut back past the break. The ends of all roots were clipped off, and if any discoloration appeared, were cut back till we came to a good part, particularly so if they showed a pink sound root, that should be white. Large or brown on roots were root-pruned the same, and two-year trees were root-pruned in good position. These branches were pruned back to three buds, and the tree left with as nearly 18 inches of stock above the ground as seemed advisable.

The holes were dug about 18 inches across, and as we had a compact gravel subsoil from 7 to 14 inches below the surface, we loosened that and inches below any large stones that appeared. If the bottom of the hole had too coarse gravel to suit, we put in some surface soil, seeing that the tree was set a couple of inches deeper than in the nursery row, and packing the roots well. No water was supplied until late in the season, as the ground was well moistened.

W. M. W.

**Moisture Conservation in Irrigated Country.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the "Dry Belt" of British Columbia the moisture question is accorded its full importance. Perhaps there is no other question so vitally important to the orchardist in the Okanagan Valley as the retention of all the moisture which nature provides during the fall and winter, for in Summerland and districts south in this valley the rainfall is not over 10 inches. The spring rains amount to nothing, practically speaking.

The great friend of the orchardist is "the dust blanket." Carefully he plans his work to keep every inch of space that he can in his orchard under "the dust blanket." It has been demonstrated that with a thoroughly-worked blanket of six inches in depth, there is practically no moisture lost. With four inches there is very little, and with three and less it is noticeable, and can be calculated.

The deeper the blanket used, the more expensive it is to make and keep. The question of importance is, is it not cheaper to supply by irrigation the moisture lost through a 3 or 4-inch blanket than to pay for the extra cost of keeping up the 6-inch?

The 6-inch blanket is made by plowing, followed by the straight steel cultivator, working the orchard two ways at right angles to each other, and keeping this cultivation up every ten days, following with the straight-tooth steel harrow, which thoroughly works the surface of the soil into fine powder. Here in Summerland we have a soil best described as alluvial ash, which pulverizes very readily and is very light and porous.

The most satisfactory preparation of a blanket is made in the fall, when the land should be plowed not too deeply. The snow holds fairly well on plowed land, and when it melts is readily absorbed, very little running off unless the land is rolling. The first snows melting, dampen the plowed land, and the frosts, even though light, break it up to a great extent.

In the spring, quite a number of the orchardists put the disk harrow on first, getting on to the land the very first day it will stand to be worked, for the strong winds steal the moisture at a surprising rate, and the longer a farmer lives in the dry belt, the more carefully does he watch for the day he can get out to start the making of his blanket. Many object to using the disk among the trees, as it piles the surface too much, which hinders irrigation; while others, for the sake of the thorough pulverizing of the surface, use it, and follow with the straight steel cultivator or with a spring-tooth cultivator, then nearly always following with the straight-tooth harrow to thoroughly work the surface. Some times, if the land is in good shape, they follow with the straight-tooth harrow, not bothering to work deeper by the use of the spring or straight-tooth harrow.

Many, inexperienced, think that, because the surface is dry, and because day after day there is no rain, with the sun shining bright, and the steady western winds keeping up, that surely the trees need water; but the orchardist, with his perceptive "dust blanket," does not worry. His test is just to push aside the blanket here and there over the orchard, and so long as the ground three inches below is damp enough to suit his judgment, everything is left as it is. If there should be a shower, which, when it does come, is usually at night, he sees that the moisture is carefully tucked below the blanket by running the harrows over. If he doesn't do that, he loses not only what fell, but also keeps losing some of what he has, because, no matter how slight the rain, it will always form some crust, and even though it is very slight, the escape of moisture through it is surprising.

Some orchardists use spring plowing in order to keep the ground more open to a greater depth than it is possible to with fall plowing, as the winter moisture sets the ground more or less below the surface. The spring plowing sacrifices a great deal of moisture. But the advocate of either system has good grounds to back up his methods. The fall-plowed land looses but little moisture if harrowed and worked early. The spring-plowed land loses moisture, but gives greater feeding surface to the air influences; and just which is more valuable is perhaps hard to say.

But, no matter which method is used, the time comes when advocates of either system must supply moisture. Many are adopting the deep blanket early or for the first of the season, and using a shallower one later on, as it is cheaper to supply by irrigation the moisture that is lost than to keep up the making of the deep blanket.

Since coming into the dry belt, it seems peculiar that those in the rain districts have not, during the drouths, supplied moisture by irrigation in places where they could, at very little expense, such as in truck gardens, small-fruit patches, etc. It makes but little difference whether the water is hard or soft, so long as there is nothing injurious, such as alkali.

For the benefit of those who have not seen



irrigation, a short description of how to work it may be valuable.

The water is brought to the highest point of the land, and furrows plowed. If it is to irrigate fruit trees, the furrow is run just outside the branches, as the root feeders generally extend as the branches do, and the moisture should be convenient for them. For trees, the furrow should be plowed deeply, in order to keep the moisture down, and thus give the roots no inducement to come to the surface. Keeping the roots well down does more to prevent winter-killing than anything in the summer care of trees. If the trees are a year old, or even up to three years, if they are small, a ditch is run around each tree (termed ringing), in order that the whole root system may get a thorough soaking; but the ring is deep, and not too close to the tree. Every precaution is taken to prevent flooding, as that cakes the surface and then has to be worked deeply again to keep a good blanket. For grains and clover, etc., the furrows are run before the seed is planted, in order to prevent smothering. All grains, such as oats, peas, barley, etc., require considerably more moisture than clovers, etc., and, besides, do not offer as good a shade to the ground. Furrows for grains, etc. are run two or three feet apart, in order to give plenty of opportunity for the water to soak.

Yale-Caribou, B. C.

W. M. WRIGHT.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Add Another Market.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will you kindly give me a short space in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" to make a few comments on the anti-reciprocity correspondence lately appearing in your paper. Farmers who can disregard their own interest, and write such twaddle as has lately appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" can have no opinions of their own, but must draw their inspiration from a biased press.

It is not my purpose to go into details to any great extent, but any manufacturing business in this country which could extend its market in the manner proposed for natural products, with as little danger of competition from outside, as in this case, would gladly accept the proffered opportunity.

Our friend Mr. Scratch seems to be very much exercised about the horse industry, and has a fling at Thos. McMillan, whom he dubs as a beef king. I am sure no one would think of calling Mr. Scratch a horse king. In fact, he is so little known that I presume he thinks to gain some notoriety by shouting "Eagle scream of annexation!" It is to be hoped, as he grows older, he will gain in judgment, and exercise his verbosity to a better purpose than trying to boost the schemes of those already rich, who care for no one's interest but their own.

Mr. Ellis, of York Co., also has a fling at Mr. McMillan, simply, as I understand it, because Mr. McMillan stated that, had he had free access to the American market, he could have netted a thousand dollars more than he got for his beef cattle this past year. Mr. Ellis must have been angry, or he certainly would not have advised Mr. McMillan and all others of that ilk to sell out and leave the country. Why, Mr. Ellis, if this is good advice to Mr. McMillan, it must be good for all supporters of the reciprocity pact; and if all the best farmers in Canada, like our friend McMillan and all others who believe as he does should act on it, would not there be a migration across the border which would paralyze every industry and turn the land to desolation?

But, as Mr. Ellis is so free with his advice, I would, were I as reckless as he, advise him and all of his ilk to hie away to some spot on earth, if there is one where the people wish to get on well by trading among themselves, and having no intercourse with outsiders, as Japan was before her ports were opened to foreign trade.

My position, Mr. Editor, is that we farmers want all the market we can get. We produce more than we consume, and shall for a great many years, and our surplus must find a market outside of Canada. We are not compelled to sell to any particular individual or country. Great Britain is at present the only free market open to our surplus products. If this pact goes through, we will have a market of 90,000,000 of people right at our doors; and, if we could get the same arrangement with all the countries of Europe, and would not accept it, we would be unworthy of the heritage which our fathers have bequeathed to the wilderness and bequeathed to their posterity.

Some people cannot understand the farmer and consumer can both benefit from the same arrangement. The hog industry is a good example. I have watched the Toronto market quotations in the Toronto daily paper for the last two or three years, and the price of hogs has averaged a full cent a pound more in Toronto while the price of the cured meat has been 10 cents or more higher in Toronto. No wonder Canadian packers kick. They have their knife

in the Ontario farmer on one side, and bleed the consumer on the other. And still Mr. Flavelle is not satisfied, but comes out with an open letter to Hon. Mr. Duff, whose Department he criticises for not stimulating or inducing a larger production, so that he might be able to cut into the farmers a little deeper. Hogs are the money-making prod-

uct for nine-tenths of the farmers of Essex County, and the free admission of live hogs to the Buffalo market during the past two years would have been worth tens of thousands of dollars to this county.  
L. C. PALMER.  
Essex Co., Ont.

## The Sayings and Doings of "Donald Ban."

By Peter McArthur.

"Well, I've had a great forenoon," said Donald Ban as he finished helping out the corned beef and potatoes at dinner.

"What were you at?" asked John.

"I cleaned out the bee-hives, and saw that they were in shape for the summer."

"And weren't you stung to death?" asked his horrified wife.

"Not one sting! When scientists like John and me work at bees, we don't get stung!"

"So you have been reading up on bees, have you?" John asked, with a grin.

"Yes, John. The improved way of handling bees has convinced even me. Ever since I saw Morley Pettit handling the bees at the fall fair, I have wanted to be at them. He worked among them as if they hadn't short tempers and long stings, and then, the honey at the fair looked so good that it made me hungry to get some like it myself. That's why I bought the hives at Gates' sale when he was moving West. There is no place like sales where the 'owner is moving West' for picking up bargains. But, as I was going to say, there has been great and real progress made in the handling of bees since I was a boy. Your grandfather used to have swarms in old 'gums' or hollow logs, and when he wanted honey he killed off a colony with sulphur. When they swarmed, I used to pound the bottom out of a tin pan and yell myself hoarse, for we believed that if the bees couldn't hear the queen, they would not go away. Of course, that was nonsense."

"Have you read up thoroughly on bee-keeping? It is quite a study in itself?"

"Thoroughly? I don't know what you would call thoroughly, but I have read all 'The Farmer's Advocate' articles and Government bulletins on the subject. I have mastered the ripest thought of Morley Pettit and Professor Harrison. I have read what Aristotle and Pliny had to say about bees, and, besides, I know what Dan Craig said when a humbeebie stung him behind the ear. If there is anything I don't know about bees, from 'foul brood,' to the right bias on which to clip a queen's wings, I didn't miss it this morning."

"You will be a scientific farmer yet," said John as he helped himself to another slice of bread and butter.

"There is no knowing what I may do in my second childhood. But it wasn't the science of the work that interested me the most this morning. When I got used to the veil, and I want to say that it brought out a finer sweat on me than any vapor bath I was ever in, I got to thinking about the bees and their ways, and wondering, since they are so intelligent, what they were thinking about me. All my life I have been hearing fine moral lessons drawn from the bees, as if they were an example for men to follow. Now I think they are more of a horrible example than anything else. They are industrious, of course, but what good does it do them? The workers that gather the honey die while at their work, and never enjoy the fruits of their labor. A colony of bees shows public spirit run mad. Everything is done for the good of the community and nothing for the good of the individual. And their thoughtless industry is just what makes it possible for us to rob them as we do. In that they are not so very different from industrious farmers who put in all their time at producing things, and none at all in enjoying them. Now, I have no doubt that the best bees in those colonies looked on me as a public benefactor this morning. Didn't I give them nice, painted hives to work in, and frames supplied with labor-saving wax foundations? When I was doing that, I felt as benevolent as a railroad in a new settlement. The railroad opens things up and gives people a market, and they feel wildly grateful until the railroad swallows all their profits with freight charges. But when I go to take off the supers, and the agitator bees that were trying to sting me this morning will buzz around and say, 'I told you so.' In spite of his unpopularity, there are bees, under modern conditions, when the farmer is right."

"Stung?" asked John when they saw through my plans or not, I don't know. I seemed something of a little tin snail to those bees. That set me thinking about man's plan of nature, and do you know it strikes me that most of the bugs and worms and mi-

crobes and things must think we are the most beneficent creatures imaginable. Take the codling worms, for instance. If they think at all, they must think that we human beings plant out apple trees entirely for their benefit. Of the blossoms that come on the trees here in Ontario, not one in a thousand goes to the good of man. The rest go to food and happy homes for codling worms. Of course, that was not our intention when we planted out the trees, but that is the way things are working out. There will have to be a lot of spraying done before the codling worms change their good opinions of us. And it is the same with the curculio and the pea weevil and the cabbage worms, and a whole lot of other pests. They must think that men do most of their work for their benefit. Looking at things in that way, no poor farmer should feel blue or feel that nobody loves him. There are probably millions of bugs and worms and things that think he is a noble creature to be making so many provisions for their comfort."

"Humph!" said his wife, "I think that the older you get, the more foolish you are getting in your notions."

"Maybe so, maybe so; but that is because I am getting to be a philosopher in my old age. But speaking of bees, they are awfully immoral creatures, and the examples they set to us are dangerous in every way. They have no idea of property rights. As some poet said in a newspaper rhyme that I saw once,

"How do the busy little bees  
Improve the shining hours,  
By making honey all the day  
From other people's flowers."

"Those bees of mine will probably trespass on every farm in the neighborhood before the season is over. If there were other beekeepers in the neighborhood, I don't see how we could help getting into law suits with one another."

"I don't see how you can make that out," said John. "The bees do good when they visit the flowers by carrying pollen and fertilizing the blossoms."

"Yes, that's all very fine. But suppose I put in a little patch of buckwheat to feed my bees, do you think I want all the other bees for miles around coming and helping themselves to my honey? I might as well let all the cows in the neighborhood come into my pasture. The simple fact is that bees are industrious robbers, and, besides, they will rob one another whenever they get a chance. Let a hive get weak, and see how soon the others will swarm around and rob them of everything. Fine creatures the bees are for people to moralize about."

"Then, look at the way they treat one another. For the sick and wounded there is nothing but death. I think that, if there is one thing above another on this earth that shows the cruelties and uselessness of organization, it is a hive of bees. Their organization is theoretically perfect; they waste nothing, have no softer sentiments, and they sacrifice everything to efficiency. And what is the good of it all, except to provide their enemies with something to rob them of?"

"One would think you had been stung and had a grudge against the bees, to hear you talk."

"No, I haven't, not a bit. I simply saw in the hive a lot of good advice and the socialistic theories I have been hearing all my life put into practice, and I didn't think much of them. Besides, perhaps I wanted to soothe my conscience a little for robbing them, by convincing myself how wicked and undeserving of good things they are."

"When are we going to have the honey for dinner?" asked his wife.

"After our neighbors' clover is in bloom. I tell you it will make the honey taste all the better to know that it has mostly come from Jim McPherson's fields, without Jim being able to charge anything for it. I was always able to hold my own with Jim in a deal, but this time I'll have the start of him completely. I'll have to tell him about it, just to see what scheme he will try to think up to get even with me."

"You will be stung before you are through with those bees," said his wife.

"Are you saying that in hope or in fear, Janet?" he asked humorously as he got up from the table.

"Tut, what will a few stings matter, compared with the joy of doing things scientifically," said John. "You can't laugh at me for doing things according to the books after this."

"Maybe not," said Donald Ban, "but don't be too sure of it."



**The Use of Language.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Meeting, the other day, a farmer's son at a tile yard, where we both had gone to get some tile, the young man began to talk about his chances of getting safely out to the public road after his load was on. Said he: "It is a deuce of a road they have into this yard, and I have a darned balky horse, too." It was quite evident that the young fellow wanted his hearer to understand that he was not so green as might be supposed, and was using emphatic phrases with that end in view. Had he been a little more toughened to that style of speech, and had thought the occasion demanded it, he would doubtless have given full expression to the thought behind his words, and have spoken of the road as a "devil" of a one, and of his horse as a d—d balky brute. There are not a few people who really think that profanity of the half-breed or full-blooded type gives force to speech, and more still who show amusement when such words are uttered in their presence, as though something witty had been said. Our children say "Oh, gee!" or, if they want to be specially pungent, "Gee whizz!" and many other expressions of similar import. A certain college professor in the Eastern States, according to a news item in the daily press, has been saying that cuss words are necessary, that they have always been used, and always will be used, and that it is all right to use them, as they furnish a needful outlet to strong feeling.

Is such an outlet desirable, or does it add strength to speech and character to use it? I well remember a friend who used to say that it was good for a man to get real mad and tear around for a while saying things. He said he always felt better after such an explosion of temper. He was cooled right off. The truth was he was cooled down because he had spent nervous energy in fuss and words that, if employed in actual effort, would have accomplished something. It is not the person who fusses and foams that one fears as an opponent. The quiet man who holds himself in is the one to be dreaded, or, if he is on your side, the one to be relied on. The parent who storms at and threatens the children is not usually obeyed like the one of few words and quiet, whose will-power is not dissipated in loud talk. The engine that fizzes and blows out steam at every stroke of the piston, and whose joints clank, is not doing work so economically as one whose steam escapes only through the exhaust pipe.

The Yankee professor's opinion is not to be trusted; neither is the prevalent impression as to the power of violent, much less profane or semi-profane language. The old Puritans had their faults, but weakness was not one of them. When these silent, restrained men met the swaggering, swearing Royalists in battle, they earned the title of "Ironsides."

Cannot we, as Canadians, merit a higher reputation than is ours at present in the matter of fitting, pleasant speech? According to a Hindoo volunteer, in one of Kipling's sketches, the distinguishing characteristics of the Canadian contingent in the Boer war were the wearing of an emblem resembling a vine leaf, and the use of the words, "Oh, hell!" in every sentence. Was that a credit to them? Did they win their reputation as soldiers because of such ribald speech, or in spite of it? The brave boys in this thing probably induced their countrymen. They were probably influenced by a feeling similar to that displayed by the young man at the tile yard, and wished to show that they were no raw recruits, but on an equality with seasoned troopers. Canadians, it is hoped, are not noted among the nations for loud or blatant speech, but that there is danger of our drifting in that direction, and imitating of our cousins of the Western States, is but too evident. We hear bright Canadian girls say, "Oh, the dickens," or "Oh, the deuce," when something annoys them, and sensitive ears are shocked. Some of them use the low and meaningless terms "gosh" and "golly," as well, and others of similar origin.

Are we so dense as to suppose that the habitual use of objectionable words has no lowering effect on character? We all remember that it was solemnly said, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man."

Would it not be well for us, as a people, to have lofty ideals in regard to our speech, as well as in other lines? Should not we cultivate the habit of using only clean, simple, fitting words? Slovenliness and disregard of what is seemly in conversation is degrading. How would it do to quit it all? "How forcible are right words," what a gain and a delight if they were used generally.

No speech is more expressive or emphatic than good plain English. To carry conviction, nothing more is needed than sincerity and earnestness of manner. Profane or violent language betrays ignorance and a form of intellectual weakness, not strength or manliness.  
T. B.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

**Capital with Labor on the Farm.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It has been very interesting to read the discussion of "Farm Life vs. Railroad Life," and it might well read, "Farm Life vs. Any Life." It seems rather strange that no one has come forward to defend any of the "great opportunities" which Farmer's Son seems to think are a sympathetic newspaper's efforts to reconcile him to his hard lot.

Nowadays, we call farming a business, a profession, but is it treated as such? Ordinarily, when a boy has become thoroughly acquainted with his father's business or profession, the shingle tells us that there is a new partner, whose name is Son. A boy on the farm also grows up with the business, taking a man's place at an early age, making it unnecessary for his father to pay wages for outside help. Together they keep up with the modern methods; together they buy and sell, planning how to improve their land, their stock, and their bank accounts. Then, when his son has made himself a part of the firm, should he not be recognized as such, sharing the gains of the business in the building of which he has been an important factor? No need of waving a sign over the road-gate—"O. U. Farmer & Son"—for the boy has always felt himself to be a part of the business. It has always been "our" horses, "our" farm; and this is the great thing which not even the wages of the great companies can rise above. As an employee of such a man is not a "man," but a thing, often a number, a minute part of the machine, having no interest in the achievements of the great whole. There is a constant strife between capital and labor. The only inducements, the only opportunities, are the few dollars. But when a farmer and his son have things in proper running order, it is not "Capital vs. Labor," but "Capital w.i.t.h. Labor," and that is the only force which will ever rule. And surely the ancient custom of keeping a boy on the farm, not without wages, but with a share in the business, is as unenlightened as the proverbial one of hanging around waiting for the death of the father, the senior partner.  
H. F. S.  
Wellington Co., Ont.

**The Boy, the Father and the Farm.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 20th there is a letter entitled, "Should Farmers' Sons Leave the Farm?" Is it meant for a question or a conundrum? Is it meant for a question or a conundrum? If the former, there can be only one answer, and that is: Why, yes, if they want to. And why not? Every boy is not cut out to be a farmer; therefore, why should he stay if he has a decided bent for some other business? If the present fashionable cry of "Back to the old farm!" keeps up, it strikes me somebody will do for "calico-snippers," tailors, "limber-jawed language-slingers," etc.? Women have pushed themselves nearly everywhere, but they can't do everything, especially when they usually take a notion to be married, sooner or later, and a lot of them make it out, too. It is queer, when one comes to think of it, how long it takes some things—beliefs, I should say—to die. For instance, the old, shop-worn one, that farmers are stingier with their sons than are men of other professions. Is it true? From force of circumstances, it may have seemed so, at one time. But, generally speaking, is it true now? Have not farmers and farming changed considerably during this last decade?

Among a certain class of people a farmer seems to be some sort of a creature who never saw a tailor, and only knows a barber by hearsay; boots run over on the heel (Are they not straight when new, or are they never new?), and his hat always rests on his ears. It is this sort of talk, expressed openly or implied, and lavishly printed in papers and magazines, that has done more than hard work to turn boys from the farm. They get the idea that farmers are not held in very high estimation out in the world, and they resolve to be something "better." Think of it! And, indeed, farmers are far from being guiltless in this matter. Farmers are proverbial grumblers—the weather, hard work, everybody having an easier time, etc.; these subjects and many more come in for their share of a complaint. A boy would be either a saint or a slouch, who, hearing every day of his life that "farming is the hardest work in the world," "other people get their money easy," and "other people get their money easy," would not get, in time, marks of a similar sort, and conclude he would try something different. And farmers' boys have listened to a lot of that kind of talk in the past. Is it any wonder that the trend has been cityward? And as for farmers holding on to their acres until they get their final little six feet of earth, plenty of city men do the same thing, but there is no great howl made about it. Any boy, if he stays home and works, is entitled to a fair share of his father's property. And it should, or at least some of it, be given

him when he comes of age. His germ of common sense should be fairly under way at twenty-one.

But the property question is one of the many that no outsider can possibly settle for anybody. When farmers develop a decent respect for their own profession, and try to imbue their sons with the same; when they consult with them "as man to man"; when they let them branch out on new lines (as all boys like to do), even if it should mean the loss of a few dollars—when they do these things, and a few more, then the how-to-keep-the-boy-on-the-farm problem will be solved. But, alas! another one will have arisen.  
"ONE OF THE TRIBE."

Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia.

**Trapping the June Bugs.**

It seems the June bugs are thick this season in Minnesota, as well as in Ontario, and F. L. Washburn, of the Division of Entomology in the State University, thus discusses them in relation to their injury in lawns:

"There are several ways of combating this injurious insect, which not only attacks lawns, but also the roots of strawberries and other plants, and this Division is earnestly seeking for even better means of control, if it is possible to obtain them. Copious watering of the lawn, where possible, will sometimes keep the grass ahead of the ravages of this grub (the white grub, which is one stage in the life-history of the June bug). The robins, too, seek out and devour these, to them, delicious morsels. An entomological friend—a practical man—claims that he has got rid of them by putting tobacco stems thick on affected parts of the lawn, allowing rain to leach them, as it were, and take the tobacco solution into the soil. Of course, water from a sprinkler, where possible to obtain, would take the place of rain in a rainless season. We have caught with lantern traps, this season, a large number of mature June beetles or 'June bugs,' and eggs have been laid after females were trapped—indicating that lantern traps are a very good thing, used early in the season, and may attract females before the period of egg-laying. At Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, following our suggestion, they have used lantern traps made by placing lit lanterns over tubs, and in each tub a little water covered with kerosene—which latter is deadly to all insect life—and caught hundreds of these brown beetles. Of course, the effect of this wholesale slaughter of the brown beetle would not be seen on the lawn the summer the lantern traps were used, for the grubs doing injury at that time were from eggs laid a year or so before. It is possible that some apparatus may be devised for piercing the grubs as they lie, an inch or so below the surface of the ground—some kind of 'pounder,' filled with spikes set closely together, might be used with success, where the sod has begun to show brown."

**Sunstar Won the Derby.**

At Epsom Downs, England, on May 31st, the Epsom Derby, of \$32,500, for three-year-olds, distance about one mile and a half, was won by J. B. Joel's Sunstar, the favorite. Lord Derby's Stedfast, by Chaucer, was second by two lengths, and Royal Fender, by Persimmon, third. Twenty-six horses started, the largest number since Hermit's year, 1867, when thirty-nine ran. The only two American horses to start, All Gold and Adam Bede, were unplaced. Sunstar, the winner, is a brown colt, by Sun-dridge, out of Dorris. He won the 2,000-guinea stake at Newmarket on April 26th, and was a steady favorite at 7 to 4 in the betting. The final betting was: Sunstar, 13 to 8; Stedfast, 100 to 8; Royal Fender, 25 to 1. The presence of King George and Queen Mary tended to make of the Coronation Derby a record one in respect of attendance. The famous Downs were crowded from early morning with tens of thousands of people. Many Canadians were present. Raymond Dale, of South Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, an ambitious young Englishman, ran the Canadian-bred colt, Kel d'Or, by Kelston, which made a good start, but met with no success.

With the increase in the number and persistent spread of weeds comes the growing need for knowledge that will enable the man on the land to identify and fight them successfully. In 1887, a three-page circular, prepared by the late Prof. J. H. Panton, of the Ontario Agricultural College, appeared to fill the bill, but now, Bulletin No. 188, by J. E. Howitt, M. S. A., Lecturer in Botany at the College, fills nearly 150 pages, copiously illustrated, and containing a great deal of information on methods of eradication, with a copy of the Ontario Act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Admittedly, weeds are about the most troublesome, costly and unsightly pest on the farm, and our readers who are having some experience with them will welcome the addition of this volume to their stock of literature on the subject. Prof. S. B. McCready writes the foreword, and teachers and students, as well as farmers who need them, should secure copies from the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, Ont.



Ontario Educational Appointments.

Dr. F. W. Merchant, Inspector of Normal and Model Schools for Ontario, has also been appointed director of industrial and technical education for the Province, and will be allowed by the Government to spend some time abroad to further qualify himself for his new duties.

Portland Cement Prices.

Wm. P. Telford, president of an independent cement company at Owen Sound, Ont., in a letter to the Toronto Globe, deals with the comparisons that have been published, giving the price of cement at Winnipeg \$2.15 per barrel, while at Minneapolis the price is quoted at \$1.15, on the face of it an imposition on the people of the Canadian West.

dividend this year. In 1907, the wholesale selling price at the mill was \$1.67 per barrel; in 1908, \$1.35, but competition brought the price down to \$1.10 in 1909, when scarcely a mill in the country paid a dividend.

More District Representatives.

The Minister of Education and the Minister of Agriculture have recommended the following graduates of the Agricultural College to the various High School Boards for appointment as Teachers of Agriculture.

In addition to these permanent appointments, the Minister of Agriculture has located four men for the months of June, July and August in northern districts to carry on field work.

One other permanent appointment has yet to

be made, at New Liskeard, Nipissing. Fifteen counties are now equipped with men for teaching agriculture, and, in addition, five districts and counties are in charge of specialists conducting demonstrations in various lines of agriculture.

A Hasty Bloom.

The phenomenon of May was the extraordinary disappearance of blossoms on the fruit trees. Rapidly forced out by the sudden hot weather of the past month, the petals expanded, lingered but a couple of days or so, and were gone, whither, one could hardly tell.

GOSSIP.

THE GREAT AYRSHIRE SALE.

In order to get a comprehensive idea of the strictly high-class character and breeding of the 134 head of Ayrshire cattle, to be sold by auction at Maxville, Ont., on Wednesday, June 28th, 1911, the property of Robt. Hunter & Sons, all interested should send for a catalogue, which explains in detail every animal.

Sheltenham Swell gives 70 lbs. a day; Old Hall Cherry, 40 lbs. a day as a three-year-old; Lessnessock Pansy 2nd, 9,000 lbs. at 3 years; Castle Mains Minnie 2nd, 9,300 lbs. at 3 years; and so on. These mentioned are only representative of the entire lot in milk, the majority of them being in the Record of Performance.

W. J. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mo., has been manufacturing Absorbine for some time, which time he has spent in the study of the various ailments of the human body.

Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R., whose great sale of 130 Ayrshire cattle is advertised to take place at their farm on June 28th, write that every animal over six months old will be tuberculin-tested previous to the sale.

RECORD PRICES FOR JERSEYS.

The annual sale of Jersey cattle offered by T. S. Cooper & Sons, at their beautiful Linden Grove Farm, at Coopersburg, Pa., on May 30th, made a record of auction prices for the breed.

SHORTHORNS SELL WELL.

At the auction sale on May 23rd, of a draft of Shorthorns from the herd of Thos. Johnson & Sons, at Columbus, Ohio, 55 head sold for an average of \$250, the highest price being \$1,000, for the white two-year-old heifer, Mandolin 2nd, purchased by Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.

At Mansfield, Ohio, on May 24th, Carpenter & Ross, of that place, sold 55 head for an average of \$340, the highest price, \$1,550, being paid for the roan two-year-old heifer, Victor Gladys, by Avondale.

On May 25th, at Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky., J. B. Haggan sold 43 head for an average of \$270, the highest price being \$650, for the red yearling bull, Music Master, purchased by H. B. Duryea, of Tennessee.

Among shipments of Clydesdales from Glasgow the last week in May, were three fillies for Hugh Greenlees, of Bowmanville, Ont., and eighteen for E. B. Allan, of New Jersey.

JUDGES AT WINNIPEG.

The prize list for the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg, July 12th to 22nd, announces judges in live-stock classes as follows:

Horses.—Clydesdales and Shires—Dean C. F. Curtis, Ames College, Iowa, Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks—Dean W. J. Rutherford, Saskatoon.

Cattle.—Shorthorns—Chas. Bellows, Maryville, Mo. Other Beef Breeds—Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Red Polls—Dean Rutherford. All Other Breeds—A. C. Hallman, Breslaw, Ont.

Sheep and Swine.—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

Barber Bros., Gatineau Point, Que., write: Among our more recent sales of Clydesdales are the following: To Ira Purdy, Tate, Sask., one imported stallion and one mare; to Messrs. Molloy & Renwick, Alfred, Ont., one imported stallion; to O'Brien Bros., Greeley, Ont., one imported stallion; to Jno. Fitzpatrick, Cumberland, Ont., one imported stallion.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER.—One of the first implements purchased on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, and one of the last we would consent to do without, is the manure spreader, the immense value of which lies not so much in the saving of labor as in the capacity of the machine to apply the annual coating of manure in a thin, even layer, covering many acres of land yearly with a dressing of fertilizer in the best possible condition for immediate utilization.



# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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

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

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

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, June 5th, receipts numbered 76 carloads, comprising 1,433 cattle, 401 hogs, 333 sheep, 97 calves, 15 horses; quality of cattle good; trade brisk. Exporters, 10c. to 15c. higher, and butchers' 10c. to 20c. higher. Exporters, \$5.85 to \$6.15, and one load \$6.30; butchers', good to choice, \$5.70 to \$6; medium and common, \$5.50 to \$5.65; milkers, \$45 to \$65; calves, \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$6.50. Hogs, fed and watered, \$6.60, and \$6.30 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS  
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	254	204	458
Cattle	3,279	2,960	6,239
Hogs	5,986	3,104	9,090
Sheep	1,733	2,283	4,016
Calves	645	147	792
Horses	5	52	57

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	242	152	394
Cattle	2,848	2,758	5,606
Hogs	8,084	1,531	9,615
Sheep	1,055	135	1,190
Calves	799	186	985
Horses	1	88	89

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1910, show an increase of 64 carloads, 633 cattle, 2,826 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 525 hogs, 193 calves, and 32 horses.

Receipts of live stock at both markets were fairly large. The quality of the fat cattle, both butchers' and exporters, was excellent at both markets; in fact, at the Union yards, the best of the season. Trade was brisk all week for butchers' cattle, at steady to firm prices, and each day's receipts, of this class, were readily taken, as there was not only a good demand from the local abattoirs and wholesale butchers, but also from buyers from Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, as well as from several of the northern mining towns, thus showing how rapidly the trade is expanding, and also that Toronto has become the Chicago of Canada as a live-stock center. Owing to a dull trade, and comparatively low prices on the British markets, trade in the heavy export cattle was slow all week, at prices ranging from 10c. to 20c. per cwt. lower, when the quality of the cattle was taken into consideration.

E. L. Woodward, the buyer for Swift & Company, stated that the cattle were the best in quality that had been seen at the Union yards this season. He also said that the cattle he bought for the Liverpool market were as good as any he had bought for the London trade at any previous time this season.

Exporters.—E. L. Woodward bought for

Swift & Co., 96 steers for London, 1,211 lbs. each, at an average of \$6.00 per cwt., or a range of \$5.70 to \$6.20; also 312 steers for Liverpool, 1,260 lbs. each, at \$5.86, average price, or a range of \$5.75 to \$6. Only one load sold at \$6.20, and one load at \$6.10, the balance going from \$6 down to \$5.75.

Geo. Campbell bought for Morris & Co. 111 cattle for export: For London, 35 steers, 1,345 lbs., at \$6.02 average price, or a range of \$5.90 to \$6.10; for Liverpool, 76 steers, 1,245 lbs. average weight, at \$5.88, or a range of \$5.75 to \$6.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots of butchers' sold at \$5.85 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.80, medium, \$5.30 to \$5.55; common, of which there were few, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$4 to \$5.25, and even as high as \$5.40 was paid; bulls, \$4 to \$5.25, but export bulls were slow sale, light butcher bulls selling more readily, at higher prices.

Feeders and Stockers.—Feeders and stockers were scarce. Short-keep feeders sold from \$5.60 to \$5.75; feeders, \$5.30 to \$5.50; stockers and yearlings sold from \$4.75 to \$5.30, and \$5.40 was paid for stockers of good quality weighing from 750 to 800 lbs.

Milkers and Springers.—The outside demand not being as great as last week, milkers and springers sold at lower prices generally. Good to choice cows sold at \$50 to \$70 each, and common to medium went at \$35 to \$45 each.

Veal Calves.—Trade in veal calves was steady to firm all week, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt., and, in a few instances, \$7 per cwt. was paid for choice, new-milk-fed veals. The general quality of the calves offered was not as good as could be desired.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs were large for the season thus far. Trade for them was steady until Thursday, when prices went down for sheep, but lambs remained firm. Ewes, \$4 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$3.50 to \$6.25; spring lambs, \$4 to \$6.50 each; American yearling lambs, \$7.25 per cwt.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered at the market, closed strong on Thursday, at \$6.60 per cwt., and \$6.25 to \$6.30 to drovers at country points.

Horses.—The horse trade at all of the city stables is reported as being quiet. Mr. Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports receipts as being light, and not equal to the demand. Mr. Smith made some sales for railway construction, and reports the local demand, especially for the city, as being fairly good. Prices ruled as follows: Drafters, \$225 to \$250, with a few toppers at \$275; general-purpose horses, \$200 to \$240; express and wagon horses, \$175 to \$225, and a few at \$250; drivers, \$100 to \$275; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$100.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c., outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1; No. 2 northern, 97c.; No. 3 northern, 95c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 68c. to 70c.; outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 38c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 37c.; No. 3, 36c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 80c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56c., bay ports. Buckwheat—51c. to 53c., outside. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$3.45, cent. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1 per ton, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$10 to \$11.  
Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6 to \$7 per ton.  
Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$23.50.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market is practically overloaded with butter, and prices are lower. Creamery pound rolls, 21c. to 23c.; creamery solids, 21c. to 22c.; separator dairy, \$19 to \$20; store lots, 16c. to 17c.

Eggs.—Receipts continue to be heavy, at 18c. to 19c.  
Cheese.—New, 13c. per lb. for large, and 13c. for twins; old cheese, 14c. for large, and 15c. for twins.

Honey.—Prices nominal, at 10c. to 11c.

or extracted, and combs at \$2.50 for queen sections.

Bees.—Broken lots at Toronto, \$1.85 per bushel for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Market easier, at 85c. per bag for car lots of Ontario-grown, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Turkeys alive, 14c. to 16c.; spring chickens alive, 30c. per lb.; dressed, 35c. per lb.; fowl, 13c. per lb. dressed, and 11c. alive.

#### VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott wholesale fruit and vegetable commission merchants, corner of West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables as follows: Lettuce, 40c. to 60c. per dozen; radishes, 50c. per basket; hot-house tomatoes, 25c. per lb.; asparagus, \$1 to \$1.10 per basket; cucumbers, \$1.50 per basket; potatoes, \$1.10 per bag.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 11c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 9c.; country hides, cured, 10c.; green, 9c.; calf skins, 13c. to 15c.; sheep skins, \$1.05 to \$1.40; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; washed, 18c. to 20c.; repeats, 14c. to 15c.

### Montreal

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending May 27th, amounted to 3,376 head, those of sheep being 500 head, as against 491 the previous week. On the local market, offerings of cattle were about equal to requirements, although butchers bought sparingly, owing to the hot weather. There was very little export demand. Prices, 6c. for choice steers, 6c. for fine, 5c. to 6c. for good, 5c. to 3c. for medium, and 4c. to 5c. per lb. for common. Some choice cows brought as high as 5c. to 5c. per lb., while the lower grades sold as low as 4c. Some heavy bulls brought 5c. to 5c. per lb. Offerings of small meats were not large, and the demand was fairly active. Old sheep sold at \$4 to \$5, and spring lambs at \$3 to \$5, and calves at \$2 to \$6 each. The market for hogs showed considerable strength. Prices slightly higher, the demand from packers being good. Sales of select hogs were made at as high as \$7, although the bulk ranged around 6c. per lb., weighed off cars.

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

Dressed Hogs.—9c. to 9c. Hams and bacon in good demand.

Eggs.—The hot weather came in unusually early this year, and the quality of the eggs is consequently inferior to what it usually is at the beginning of June, prices for this reason showing a slight decline. Sales of straight-gathered stock were made in Montreal in round lots as low as 17c. per dozen, the range being up to 18c. Single cases were bringing a cent more than these figures. Selected stock, 21c. to 22c. and higher, but everything would depend upon the selection.

Butter.—Rains during last week helped out the situation considerably with respect to the grass, which is now said to be very good in all surrounding sections. The total exports of butter from Montreal during May amounted to 137 packages, which, small as it was, is better than a year ago. The price in the country held about steady, at 20c. to 20c. per lb., and sometimes a fraction more. In the city, quotations ranged from 21c. to 21c. per lb., wholesale.

Cheese.—Exports from the port of Montreal for the week ending May 27th, amounted to 39,000 packages, against 33,000 a year ago. From the first of the month up to date, shipments were 87,000, against 97,000 a year ago. Market quiet, on the whole, and tone reported on the easy side. Quotations, 11c. to 11c. per lb.

Grain.—Western oats, 41c. to 42c. per bushel, car lots, ex store; No. 1 extra feed, 41c. to 41c.; No. 3 Canadian West-

ern, 40c. to 40c.; No. 2 local white, 40c. to 40c.; No. 3 local white, 39c. to 39c.; No. 4, 38c. to 39c. No. 3 American yellow corn, 60c. to 61c. per bushel.

Flour.—Manitoba flour, \$5.30 per barrel, in bags, for first patents; \$4.80 for seconds, and \$4.60 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents, \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel; straight rollers, \$4.10 to \$4.25.

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

Hay.—Best grades hard to get, and dearer. Dealers quote No. 2 extra hay at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 3 hay, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed quoted at \$9.50 to \$10; pure clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

Hides.—Demand fair and prices unchanged. Calf skins, 13c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1. Beef hides, 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., according to quality. Lamb skins, \$1 each. Horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Tallow, 6c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1c. to 4c. for rough.

### Cheese Markets.

Farnham, Que., 20c. Huntingdon, Que., 10c. to 10c.; butter, 20c. Stirling, Ont., 10c. Campbellford, Ont., 10 9-16c. to 10c. Madoc, Ont., 10c. Woodstock, Ont., 10 11-16c. to 10c. Kingston, Ont., 10c. Brockville, Ont., 10c. to 10 11-16c. Belleville, Ont., 10 15-16c. to 10c. Perth, Ont., 11c. Ottawa, Ont., 10c. Iroquois, Ont., 10c. Picton, Ont., 10c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 10c. Cowansville, Ont., 10 5-16c.; butter, 21c., 21c., 21c. Listowel, Ont., 10c. Napanee, Ont., 10 13-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 10c. London, Ont., 10 13-16c. Watertown, N. Y., 10c. to 10c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11c.; butter, 21c. Canton, N. Y., 10c., 10c., 11c.; butter, 22c.

### Chicago.

Beeves, \$5.15 to \$6.40; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; Western steers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.85 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.80; calves, \$5.25 to \$7.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.75 to \$6.12; mixed, \$5.70 to \$6.05; heavy, \$5.55 to \$6; rough, \$5.55 to \$5.75; good to choice hogs, \$5.75 to \$6 (heavy); pigs, \$5.50 to \$6; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3 to \$4.45; Western, \$3 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.35; lambs, native, \$4.35 to \$6; Western, \$4.25 to \$7.10.

### Buffalo.

Veals.—\$5.25 to \$8.50.  
Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.35; mixed Yorkers and pigs, \$6.25 to \$6.40; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.40; stags, \$4 to \$5; dairies, \$6 to \$6.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Handy lambs, \$5 to \$7; heavy lambs, \$5 to \$6; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; mixed sheep, \$1.50 to \$4.25.

### British Cattle Markets.

States and Canadian steers, 12c. to 12c. per pound. Wethers, 11c.; lambs, 13c. per pound.

"Will you allow me to ask you a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.

"Certainly, sir," said the lecturer.

"You have given us a lot of figures about immigration, increases of wealth, the growth of trusts, and all that," said the man. "Let's see what you know about figures yourself. How do you find the greatest common divisor?"

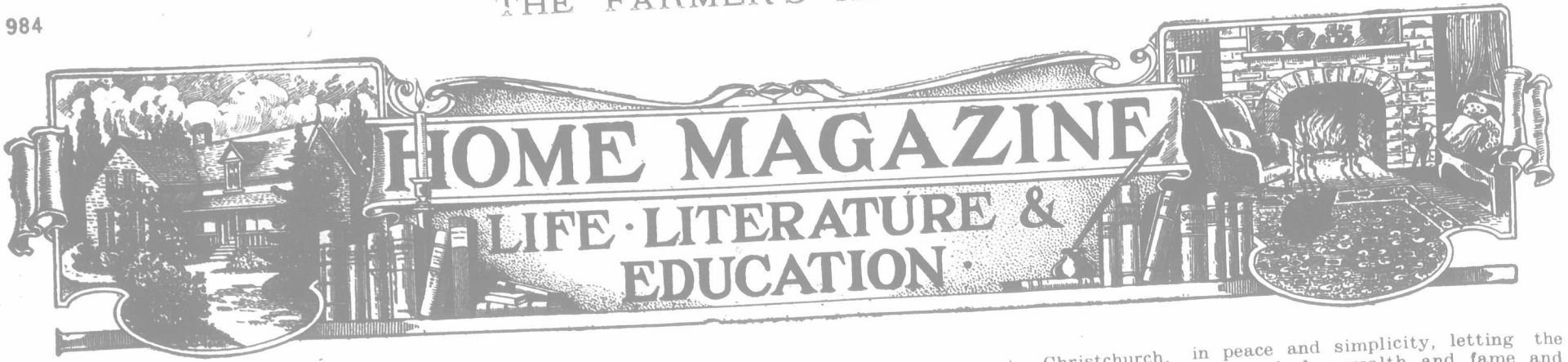
Slowly and deliberately the orator took a glass of water.

Then he pointed his finger straight at the questioner. Lightning flashed from his eyes, and he replied, in a voice that made the gas-jets quiver:

"Advertise for it, you ignoramus!"

The audience cheered and yelled and stamped, and the wretched man who had asked the question crawled out of the hall a total wreck.





### Little Trips Among Eminent Writers.

Tolstoi.  
(Concluded.)

Tolstoi lived at his estate, Yasnaya Polyana, practically until the time of his death, last year, at the age of eighty-three.

Probably in all the history of literary men there has been no death more pitifully sad than his. It is known that he had been much displeased because his wife—to whom the estate had been deeded—had begun raising the rents of the tenants, and introducing cheap labor and modern "business methods"; there had been collision too because he insisted on receiving no royalties for his books; yet one wonders if the old man, by reason of age and illness, was wandering in his mind a little when he set off that cold autumn day, "wearing high boots, with \$17 in his pocket," to seek harborage with a community of his followers on the Black Sea. He had left an affectionate note of farewell to his wife, explaining that he could not live under such conditions at his home,—that was all.

Coming to a convent, he explained that he was the "excommunicated Count Tolstoi," and asked for shelter. It was given him, and off he set again on his lonely journey, only to be stricken down with pneumonia at the little wayside station, not many miles from his home, where, in a few days, surrounded by his family, he breathed his last.

As was inevitable, the strangeness and the pitifulness of it all set rumor flying, and even some reputable magazines cast the blame of that sad journey, which ended at so different a port, upon the countess. Probably the truth will never be known, yet there are circumstances which point to the possibility of the kinder conclusion. To all appearance Tolstoi had lived happily at Yasnaya Polyana. His wife, the daughter of a Moscow professor, whom he had married when she was but eighteen, had ever appeared devoted to him. Although she had not, at times, hesitated to adopt measures of worldly prudence when, to her practical and conventional mind, it appeared that her husband was acting foolishly; she had, nevertheless, ever helped and encouraged him in his literary work, herself preparing his almost illegible manuscripts for the press. He was an inveterate reviser of his writings, but she it was who made the copies after revision, making seven in all, it is told, of "War and Peace." In addition she made his clothes with her own hands, was a thrifty housewife, and a charming hostess.

The home, too, was one of culture and brightness. There were thirteen children in all, and for many years before the death of the great author, Yasnaya Polyana was the end of pilgrimages from all parts of the world. Few men of eminence, in either politics or literature, passing through Southern Europe failed to make a point of paying a visit to Tolstoi.

His literary career, moreover, had been singularly free from the worries and disappointments that usually beset the path of rising authors. Even as early as at the time of the publication of the Sebastopol Tales, Pissensky, the only leading writer of Russia at that time, had said, "This young officer will eclipse us all—one might as well give up writing!" And now, in his old age, his books were everywhere famous,—criticized

much, perhaps, yet everywhere recognized as the work of a genius.

He had many local interests, too, at Yasnaya Polyana. Beside the farming which he loved, there were the schools, in which he often taught; the most unique schools, perhaps, known since the days of Pestalozzi and Froebel; schools in which there was no compulsion, no homework, no machine-like discipline and precision of movement; just family gatherings, as it were, in which the teachers talked and worked with the children, who crowded round and asked questions as they chose,—the aim, as Tolstoi ever tried to impress upon the teachers in his district, to make "good men and women," who, above all things, should be capable of thought.

True the church refused him, and the landowners denounced and opposed him at every turn, yet there is much from which to conclude that Tolstoi was far from unhappy in his home, and that he was scarcely responsible when he set off on that last sad journey towards the Black Sea.

#### HIS WORKS.

There have been many pronouncements on the works of Tolstoi. Some eminent critics have declared them inartistic, many have denounced his theories in regard to social improvement as utterly impracticable, the ravings of a dreamer who meant well but judged poorly. So opposed to his ideas was the

also; one even at Christchurch, Hampshire, England.

When all has been said, it must be admitted that Tolstoi's influence, if only on individual lives and viewpoints, has been tremendous. Some have attributed this power, as did a critic writing in London Times, to his personality as a man rather than his power as a novelist or an apostle. It is pointed out that his development in character was one of the most remarkable on record. His struggle out from the toils of the fast and fashionable circles, his attacking and conquering of problems, his sincerity, his courage in denouncing what he considered wrong even in the highest circles of Russia, his coming down to the simple gospel solution for all evils, dating from his boyhood decision that "Happiness consists in living for others," and gaining every year in clearness and urgency,—all these are pointed to as reasons which may have captured the imagination of so many people in so many lands.

Yet others attribute his popularity to the fact that he has sounded real wrongs in the world, that he has expressed for people what they could not express for themselves.

His books perhaps are lacking somewhat in clearness and movement when taken in toto; although clear to bareness in many parts, it takes much reading of them to thoroughly grasp what the writer really means; he has a habit of arraigning, and arraigning and arraigning, and but

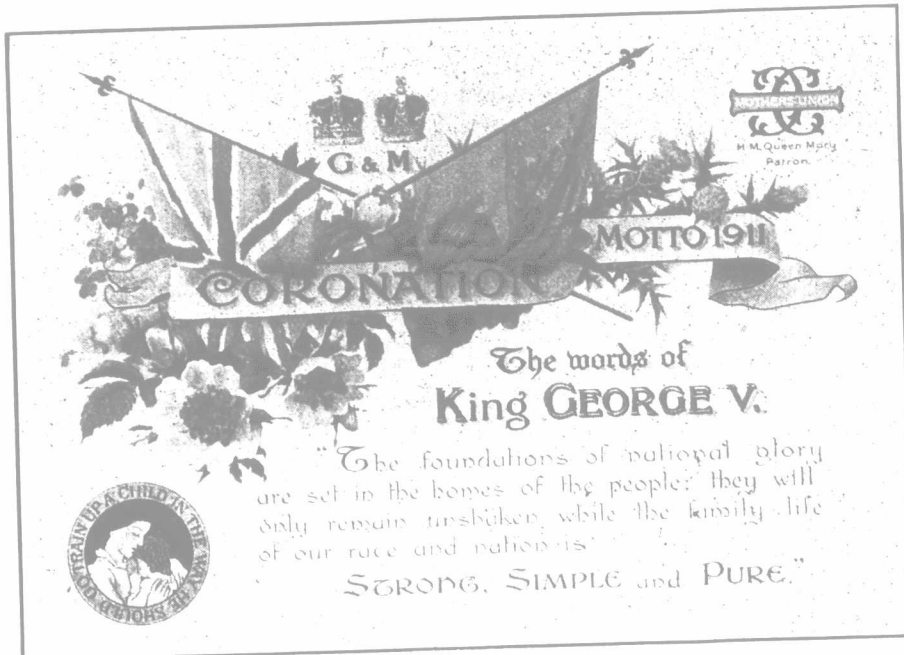
in peace and simplicity, letting the mad rush for wealth and fame and the tinsels that come thereby go by the board, no caste, no bitter rivalry,—each perfecting himself so far as he may according to his own talents, yet each, too, earning his own living by the work of his hands, that none may bear too heavy a burden because of him. No war. No nations. All men one great nation. Impractical? A dreamer? Perhaps; and yet, even though one may think apart from him on many subjects, one cannot lose by thorough acquaintance with Tolstoi. One cannot end a thorough perusal of his books without feeling the beauty of this love to all men, without realizing more than ever before the real necessity of the command to "Love God and thy neighbor as thyself."

### Gatherings Upon Coronation Topics.

I.

When the announcement was officially made last December that all the materials for her toilettes for the opening of Parliament, the Coronation, and the various Courts of the season, should be made of British material only, it was said to be the best Christmas gift the Queen could have made to her country. As the result of her Majesty's command, numberless looms in various districts have long since been set in motion, British workers of embroideries, British designers have been sought out and employed, and home industries for the supply of every detail, fostered and encouraged. With such a royal example before them, an example which is almost equivalent to a command, those whose position makes ceremonial robes and silk attire one of the indispensable conditions of their lives are bound to fall into line; and, in so doing, whilst in no sense losing anything of grace and beauty in their adornments, they will be taught to realize the power of the looms of their own country, the perfection of home methods, and with the Queen for their instructress, it is probable that, except in those who are wedded to the old idea that only in foreign fabrics and foreign workmanship can excellence be found, the scales will fall from many eyes, and the personal lesson taught by England's Queen will bear rich fruit in years to come. There is no truer patriot, no more practical lover of her country, than the greatest lady in the land, who from the very first has been thoroughly consistent in her determination to have none but British goods and British workmanship in every detail of her attire, realizing the immense influence such an example from one in her exalted position would naturally have upon the womanhood of her country, not upon the rich only who would wear the fabrics, but upon the lives of the humble toilers who would be employed in their production. With her Majesty, the motive from first to last has been duty, and, as citizens and subjects of the Empire, we can hardly turn a deaf ear to the lesson she would teach us. What our Queen has done, we can surely all do. Where she has led, it is open to those who would be loyal to King and country to follow, for her inspiration and example need not surely be limited to the sea-girt shores of the British Isles only.

(Continued on page 988.)



church of his country that on his eightieth birthday, an encyclical was read in all the churches of the Holy Orthodox Russian Church, warning believers to take no part whatever in the celebration of the event.

This encyclical, however, probably produced no perturbation in the heart of the courageous old man, who had denounced that church solely because he believed that it had been unfaithful to Christ; and who knew that he had touched humanity by the fact that his birthday was cheered by the reception of thousands of telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the world.

For if Tolstoi had drawn upon him a horde of scorching critics, he had also won hordes of friends and admirers, to such an extent, indeed, that settlements of his followers have been formed, not only in Russia, but in other parts of the world

half explaining himself, until nearing the close of his volumes, when, invariably his opinions are given so clearly that there is no mistaking them. Yet throughout must be felt his contempt for injustice, his anxiety that equal opportunity shall be given to all, and that all men and women shall live the best and most natural and most noble kind of life.

His courage may fascinate; one feels that the Russian who will include, in his denunciation of war, the Czar and his officials as "murderers" is truly a hero; yet is it not the consciousness that this courage was begotten of a great love for humanity, the real reason of the appeal which Tolstoi makes to the great mass of men who, even while disagreeing with many of his conclusions, have learned to love and revere him?

Love for humanity—the love that would have all men brothers, living



## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Toronto Children's Fresh-Air Mission.

"IS A CHILD WORTH SAVING?"

The Toronto Children's Fresh-Air Mission has paid large dividends to its investors. Poor children have been made happy, delicate ones regained health and sad hearts have been made bright. These are some of the returns for the past year, and many friends have participated. Have you received your dividend yet?

We gratefully acknowledge our Heavenly Father's goodness in all the work; many difficulties were encountered, but He guided us in the way. We still have the same motto: "Just to please Him."

Five hundred and thirty needy children enjoyed the two weeks' outing, the homes being found in all parts of our Provinces. What an uplift to the boys and girls, some never having known what it was to be on a railway train before.

Words cannot express our appreciation to the friends in the country who open their homes to receive the children for the two weeks' holiday; may the richest blessing of our loving Father be their reward. No requests are made for money, either directly or indirectly, our treasurer receiving any amount that God house to eat. When asked how they puts into the hearts of His people to give.

"Weakest lambs have largest sharing.  
Of the tender Shepherd's caring."

#### FRESH-AIR TALK IN WINTER.

The children never tire of talking about the good time they have in the country. Two children from one family were sent away last summer, and during the past winter the father was out of work and often there was little or nothing in the managed, the mother said: "When we haven't anything in the house to eat, the children tell us of the good times they had in the country, of the bread and milk, quantities of berries and everything,

then we just wish for the summer to come when they can go away again, and in looking forward to the happy time, the children seem to forget their hunger."

#### A LETTER TO OUR SECRETARY FROM THE COUNTRY.

June 17th, 1910.

Miss Florence Roberts:

Dear Friend,—Received your report of Fresh-Air Mission, and if you wish to send us two children again we shall be glad to care for them. I am sorry there are not more here interested in your work. You may send us the same two who came last year, or any other you wish. Would prefer the poorest children you can send. I believe your Mission is doing a noble work, and wish you a successful summer and God's blessing on your every effort. We have three homeless children here now, but do not care to lose the privilege of aiding in your good work. Sincerely yours,

#### WHAT WE ASK OF OUR FRIENDS WHO TAKE THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

To take them for two weeks' holiday.

To be strict and not withhold correction when it is necessary.

To notify children's parents of their home-coming.

To kindly write Secretary as to children's conduct (good or otherwise).

We desire to send them out in July, commencing Tuesday, the 4th.

Friends to meet the children at the railway station, and see them safely on the train on their homeward journey.

We send the children two by two, so as to prevent home-sickness.

We pay their railway fares both ways.

We ask only for Christian homes, where the children will be received for the Master's sake.

We try and send our best behaved and most deserving boys and girls.

Kindly say whether boys or girls are preferred.

We cannot send their names before going out.

If the same children are desired again, kindly let the Secretary know.

In your correspondence please state whether Miss, Mrs. or Mr. State post-office address and nearest railway station.

We wish to have by June 15th the names of friends who desire to take our children.—From the 16th Annual Report.

Those who wish to help in this work are asked to write at once to the Secretary, Miss Florence Roberts, 21 Scarth Road, Toronto. Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Martin Love, 93 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

Last year the money contributions amounted to \$568.22.

I have been asked by the Superintendent, Mr. Charles D. Gordon, to draw special attention to the following case. He says:

"One of our workers received the following request from a lady in an outside town: 'We are helping a little English-woman who has two little children. She has been very sick, overworked, trying to keep her home together. Nothing but a rest will do for her. We are willing to pay her rent and travelling expenses if you could find a home for her for two weeks or a month.'"

The readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have helped forward this work for many years, strengthening the hands and cheering the hearts of the workers in Toronto. Some can offer homes, others can send money. Which can you do? Which will you do?

"Nothing that anyone else does really matters; it is what you do that will count."  
HOPE.

"A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world; he that has these two, has little more to wish for; and he that wants either of them, will be but little the better for anything else. Men's happiness or misery, is, in most part, of their own making."—John Locke.

"I find earth not gray but rosy.  
Heaven not grim but fair of hue.  
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy.  
Do I stand and stare? All's blue."  
—Robert Browning.

## 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.]

### June Weddings.

All through this month, especially towards the latter part, the time for daisies and roses, weddings will be multiplied, and the old questions will come up, as they always do when such events are in prospect: What shall be worn? How shall the wedding be conducted? Of what shall refreshments consist? What shall be the wedding presents?

A few weeks ago, in answer to questions, asked by a subscriber, full directions for carrying out all details connected with the ceremony proper were given in these columns, so it will not be necessary to repeat. Instead, we shall confine ourselves to-day principally to suggestions for wedding-gifts, a matter of no mean importance, as you no doubt realize when you have the gifts to buy.

First of all, perhaps, may be mentioned linen,—first, because no bride can have too much of it, while, when buying it, one need be harassed by no fear as to whether it is going to clash with her taste. Let the quality be good, and the design, if any, reasonably small and tasteful, and you may go on your way rejoicing, knowing, without question, that the recipient will be delighted with your choice.

Then, what a variety there is to choose from. What do you think of the following? A centerpiece, a set of doilies, a sideboard cover, a dresser cover, or a luncheon cloth, each trimmed with Mountmellick or Irish crochet; two fine linen towels, with crochet insertion, and the initials of the bride worked in the center of one end; a pair of fine linen sheets or a handsome tablecloth, worked, with the initial; a set of table napkins,



A Lawn Wedding in Daisy Time.



hemmed by hand and initialed, a pair of pillow cases, with crochet insertion, and initialed. Sometimes, nowadays, pillow cases are worked a little in raised embroidery (instead of insertion), and scalloped and buttonholed along the ends. Hemstitching is not used so much as formerly, as it was found to break away in the washing.

Cut glass is, of course, always acceptable, although it is not used as much as formerly; but china, if very well chosen (note that!), is sure to be appreciated. A good plan is to find out if the bride has been collecting any of the stock patterns in Limoges; then one can buy a piece or two of the same pattern.

Among other things may be mentioned a shirtwaist box, an invaluable gift for any woman,—very handsome ones to be bought at about \$3.50; a small brass kettle with alcohol lamp; a reading lamp; a section bookcase; bedroom curtains of scrim or cotton voile, stencilled; a fireless cooker; aluminum cooking utensils—which are light, durable, and do not rust; a box of pretty handkerchiefs; a bit of jewellery.

Whatever be given, it is now the custom to send it prettily wrapped, as though it were a Christmas gift, with tissue or crepe paper, white, tied with pink or pale green. Tiny pink hearts may be stuck on here and there, and tissue-paper roses or daisies pinned on. Although wedding gifts are displayed on a table at the wedding, it is now customary to remove all cards.

Now, just in closing, may I tell you about a daisy wedding of which I heard lately? The wedding took place in the orchard, and all the tables were also set under the trees. All of the decorations were made of daisies—just the common marguerite or ox-eye species, which has the happy quality of not wilting quickly,—and daisy-chains were looped about the tables, and drawn out to form the lane down which the wedding party advanced to the place where the ceremony took place, and which was marked by a large daisy wedding-bell. The bride wore pure white silk mull, with a veil; the bridesmaids wore white organdy over pale green, and white Grecian bands around their heads. Does not this scheme commend itself to you? Or would you prefer yellow under-dresses for the bridesmaids?

When the bride wears her travelling-dress, she must also wear her hat (not black—it must match her suit), white gloves, and black patent-leather shoes. In this case, it is evident that floral chains and bells, and a train of bridesmaids, are not in keeping, hence it is better to have the wedding in church, the bride being unattended, or attended by a maid-of-honor, who also wears a neat light-colored suit. After the ceremony the bride and groom go directly to the station, and start off on their wedding tour.

#### How Girls Can Improve Their Appearance.

Among all girls under the sun, surely farm-girls should be attractive in appearance; they have all the opportunity in the world to breathe pure air and eat nourishing food; they do not spend their time as so many girls in cities do, humped over a desk or sewing, with the almost certain result, sooner or later, of contracting hollow chests and impaired breathing; they have, or should have, sufficient exercise to keep them well, and every year it is more and more realized that physical attractiveness must depend upon perfect health. When, then, country girls do happen to be round-shouldered, or to have poor complexions, poor appearance, or a weather-beaten skin, there must be carelessness somewhere to blame.

Once upon a time, heavy and constant hard physical work was the cause of considerable stooping and round-shoulderedness among country women, but I do not think that in very many farm homes nowadays such overwork of the weaker sex is tolerated. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred to-day, I dare say, among farm girls, hollow chests and round shoulders are due rather to carelessness, to lack of interest in "keeping straight," or, perhaps, to stooping habits contracted in school, which have never been corrected. It is surely a duty of all mothers and teachers to see that children form the habit of sitting erect,—not

looming back in a chair or bending over a desk with the whole spine curved, but erect, on the end of the back-bone.

Correct habits should also be insisted upon in walking, a very good rule being the following, given by a physical-culture teacher: "Pay attention above all things to your chest, and the rest of your body will fall into place. Imagine that a string is drawing from the center of it straight up to the zenith; keep yourself constantly in this position for two months and the habit will be formed,—you will need to think little more about it."—A great deal of trouble? Yes, but it is worth while. An erect carriage contributes perhaps more than anything else to anyone's appearance, and is conducive to health to boot.

Another very useful condition for straight shoulders is sleeping without a pillow, lying as much as possible upon the back.—Uncomfortable? Yes, perhaps for two weeks; after that the old way will seem much more uncomfortable. Indeed, sleeping without a pillow is, in many places nowadays, the rule rather than the exception, and children from infancy upward are being trained to lie directly on the mattress with no stuffy, neck-bending cushions to curve the tender growing bones.

Physical culture experts give rules for exercises to develop the chest and expand the lungs so that breathing, carrying oxygen to make the blood red and pure, may be deep and effective; but I don't at all think you need these exercises. If you fly around enough, making beds, scrubbing floors, walking, hoeing in the garden, I fancy you will get the very best kind of exercises for developing both chest and muscles. Work hard enough—chest and muscles. Work hard enough—with rests between, of course,—and you will be compelled to breathe quite deeply enough for all health and complexion purposes.

The next condition, after exercise and pure air, is bathing. Have you ever noticed how necessary it is to take an all-over bath immediately before dressing for any occasion upon which you wish to look your very best? No matter how much you scrub your face and neck, your complexion will not look as clear as if you take a whole bath. Indeed, an every-day bath is one of the very best complexion helps. Besides, it helps to bring good health by keeping the pores open so that effete matter may escape, and also assists very materially in keeping away the offensive odor of perspiration that no dainty girl (or anyone else for that matter) will tolerate. If you

breathing, pure air and bathing, I do not say that you need to give no special attention and care to the skin. In the first place, do not neglect preventive measures. Gardening, walking, rowing, are all good, but if you freckle or tan easily, why do any of these things without protection? Wear a big hat, or a hat and blue veil if you are very particular; if you hate a veil (and who would not these fair summer days?) take the precaution of protecting the skin before any such exertion, by giving it a rub of good cold cream and a dusting of face-powder.

Again, on coming in hot and dusty, do not wash the face immediately, no matter how cooling it may seem. Water at such a time acts as an irritant. Better far smear the face with cold cream, leave it on for a few minutes, afterwards rubbing it off with a soft cloth, then wash with warm water and a mild soap, and finish by rinsing well. Soft water should invariably be used for washing face and hands, and a good soap,—castile is always safe. If the soft water is exhausted, put a pound of bran in a cheesecloth bag and boil it in four quarts of water, then add enough of this to the washing water to make it milky. Every night, be particularly careful to wash the face thoroughly, rinsing it well. Afterwards, if the skin has a tendency to be dry or wrinkly, rub in a little cold cream. Once a day it is a good plan to bathe the face in very warm water, afterwards giving a dash of cold water to firm the skin and take off all traces of soap.

If the face is shiny or oily, a touch of face powder will remove the trouble, for an hour or so at least, when it may be necessary to repeat—not too easy a matter sometimes when no convenient place for surreptitious dabs is about. Indeed, a box of face-powder is a very necessary adjunct to any woman's toilet-table. As said above, if applied after cold cream, it really does protect the skin from extra exposure, and it is a great boon at times when one's face is hot and greasy, and one has no time to treat it otherwise.

At the same time, it is also true that too habitual use of it tends to make the skin coarse and porous instead of fine-grained as it should be. For this reason a massage cream for the purpose is often used instead. If, however, care is taken to wash all traces of powder off every night, not much harm can be done by using it judiciously.

If the pores of the skin have become coarse and open, use an astringent soap, or keep up the bran face-bath daily. If there are blackheads, rub them out with a lotion made of alcohol 3 ounces, and salicylic acid 1 dram, and remember that ceaseless cleanliness of the skin is the price of freedom from these blemishes.

For tan, wash the face frequently with buttermilk, letting it dry on before going to bed. Still better are lemon or cucumber juice, or a mixture of lemon juice and rosewater, with a little borax added. This is a good preventive of tan, but if the face has become very brown, more severe methods may be necessary, such as following the lemon juice with powdered pumicestone and white vaseline mixed together, or applying peroxide of hydrogen, which is a strong bleach, that must not be permitted to touch the eyebrows.

For sunscald, apply a mixture of lime-water and sweet oil; for dry or roughened skin, a good cold cream or skin-fool; the absorbent kind is the most pleasant. If the face has a tendency to produce a fuzzy growth of hair, ask for a cream that contains no lanoline. If, however, a prepared cream is not handy, you can make a very good substitute by mixing 5 drops tincture of benzoin (a skin-whitener) with a teaspoonful of sweet cream, rubbing it in well after the face-bath for the night.

For freckles, make up a lotion of glycerine and strained honey, adding a little alcohol and citric acid.

At all times, remember that if you would have a good complexion you must not eat rich pastry, but, instead, plenty of nourishing, simple food, with fruit and vegetables.

(To be continued.)

#### Some Don'ts for Older Folks.

Don't tell the children that there are bogies, or black men or boomen hiding in the corner, or under the stairs, not even if you want to make them be quiet; it is cruel; nay, it's sinful. Not only



Daisies for the June Wedding.

#### THE COMPLEXION.

Fresh air night and day,—have you ever thought what this means for the complexion?—for health first, and therefore for the complexion. Without plenty of fresh air to oxygenize the blood, it is impossible to have a fresh, rosy, healthy color. For people in town, it is perhaps impossible to live in pure air. They have to breathe a certain amount of dust and smoke and foul gases, no matter how high up they throw their windows, or how wide the doors; but you who live in the fields (and I hope your house is not too close to an automobile-frequented road), why should you not breathe the purest of air at all times? Open the windows and doors wide, and if there are carpets to fade, do away with them rather than the fresh air. Don't be afraid of draughts. If you are sensitive to them, invest in a screen and place it to divert the current—your skirt thrown over a tall chair, or the bed-head may do good enough duty at night—but never lose sight of the fact that closed, stuffy, musty-smelling rooms are not only unpleasant, but that they are alike against good taste, good health, and good complexion.

haven't a bathroom, take sponge baths, helping the process out by rubbing the body well with salt; but, if possible, have a bathroom added to the house. Every farmhouse should have one, then the operation of bathing becomes a pleasure instead of a nuisance, as it often is when it is necessary to carry water to a bedroom for a sponge bath, and then dispose of it again. Indeed, those who have become used to a well-equipped bathroom, would much rather dispense with a parlor than with it. With the skin kept perfectly clean, as has been noted, there is usually little need to do anything else to banish perspiration odors, yet some people seem so constituted that even this is not sufficient. In such a case, a touch of "mum" and dash of violet talcum powder about arms and shoulders may be resorted to. If more strenuous measures still are required, bathe under the arms with a solution of boracic acid, 1 part to 20 of water, and dust the feet well with a powder made as follows: Powdered orris root 1 ounce, powdered boric acid 1 ounce, powdered starch 1 ounce, powdered zinc oxide 1 ounce, oil of eucalyptus 1 fluid dram.

Now, then, even with sufficient deep



that, you make them nervous and make yourself an endless amount of trouble.

Don't read all the sensational tales from the newspapers to them, or discuss them in their presence.

Don't permit the little ones to call their little friends their "fellows" and their "girls." Is it any wonder girls grow up so silly and conceited, and boys too, when they are taught it from childhood?

Don't teach them to call babies "kids." Of all the disgusting, out-of-place words, that is one; and how much it is used, by wealthy people, teachers, and mothers of families. Yes, and the fathers, too, are not exempt from the use of it. I heard one lady say as she showed her youngest child to a friend, "This is my kidoo." I wondered if she really considered herself a goat, as if one's children are kids, we must certainly be goats.

Don't make promises you don't intend to keep; it ruins your children's faith in you, and teaches them to be deceitful.

Don't teach them to eat roses, plum blossoms, etc. You don't know what germs they might take into their stomachs, to say nothing of eating a wrong flower by mistake and poisoning themselves.

And to those who have no children of their own I would say:

Don't eat green plums and green apples before children. If your digestive organs can stand it, theirs can not, and you have no idea how hard it is for the mother to keep her children from such things when they see older ones do it.

Quebec.

JUANITA.

**Welsh Lullaby.**

(After the Welsh of Robert Bryan.)  
As a blossom, sweet and rosy,  
Folds its petals for the night,  
In my bosom curling cozy,  
Hush you, hush you, baby bright!  
While I'm by thee, nothing cruel—  
Not one harmful sound or sight—  
Shall come nigh thee, O my jewel!  
O my armful of delight!

Little flowerets in the meadows,  
Little nestlings in the trees,  
Now are sleeping in the shadows  
To the cradling of the breeze;  
But the blossom of my bosom,  
While the birdie on my knees,  
While I lock him there and rock him,  
Has a warmer nest than these.

Start not! 'tis the ivy only  
Tapping, tapping o'er and o'er,  
Start not! 'tis the willow lonely  
Lapping, lapping on the shore.  
Through your dreaming you are beaming,  
O so purely now, my store,  
You must see your angel, surely,  
Smiling through Heaven's open door.  
—A. P. Graves (in The Bookman.)

**Rose Culture.**

J. A. Balmer, an expert rosarian, emphasizes in "Better Fruit," some points that are very essential to successful rose-culture. In the first place, the soil should be retentive. A good clay loam is best, containing enough sand to make it workable and enough humus to make it rich and brown. A position exposed to sunshine, yet sheltered from cold winds, is desirable, and the land should be well drained. When planting a rose-bed or border, make a deep, well-worked bed, and in it mix bits of broken bone and charcoal, also a liberal quantity of old manure, which must not be less than a year old. When the bushes are set, tramp the soil firmly about the collar of the plant, then stir the surface well to conserve the moisture.

During the summer, cultivate the surface of the soil once a week. Instead, some put a top dressing of decayed manure to a depth of six inches over the bed, taking care that it is not piled against the stems. All the attention such a bed will need is to keep out the weeds. When the buds begin to show, apply a top-dressing of bone-meal, 1 lb. to the square yard, and rake it in. If to the square yard, and rake it in. If the bed be an old one—at least planted the second year—give it a weekly application of liquid manure. This may be given from the time the shoots are 6 inches long until the plants come to bloom. A bushel of fresh cow manure to the barrel of water will be the right proportion. If chicken manure be used, use only one-third of the quantity. The amateur can-

not safely try very much pruning. Perhaps a safe rule for him will be to cut out only dead or weak wood, and that in spring, after all danger of frost is past. Teas and hybrid teas require very little pruning; hybrid perpetuals need severe cutting back; while climbers may have old canes removed.

Pests that eat the leaves may be disposed of by using arsenate-of-lead preparations; green aphids may be killed by kerosene emulsion (weak) or strong tobacco water.



A Queen of Flowers.

**A Crocheted Purse.**

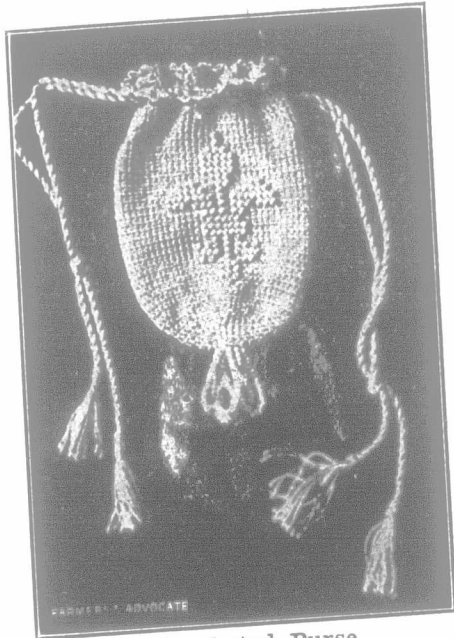
To be made of any color. Gray silk, with steel beads, is pretty. Use heavy silk twist, "pure twist," if you can get it.

To make—String upon the purse twist two strands of beads; with a steel crochet hook (I use No. 4) chain 5, join with a slip-stitch, and crochet 4 single (short) stitches in the ring. This is the first row.

Second row—Work two stitches in the top of each stitch of the preceding row, giving eight stitches.

Third row—One stitch in the first stitch, two in the next, until you have twenty-four stitches in all.

Fourth row—Four stitches in the next four stitches (one stitch in each stitch), two stitches in the fifth stitch; continue in this way, widening in every fifth stitch until you have sixty-seven stitches; then work three plain rows without any widening and you are ready for the "deur-de-lis," which is made thus: first row of



A Crocheted Purse.

design; one bead slipped forward and the rest plain. I will only say how the beads are worked on, as each row of silk in the rest of the purse is plain.

Second, third and fourth rows—3 beads each.

Fifth row—2 beads, 2 stitches, 1 bead, 2 stitches, 2 beads.

Sixth row—4 beads, 1 stitch, 1 bead, 1 stitch, 4 beads.

Seventh row—1 bead, 1 stitch, 2 beads, 1 stitch, 1 bead.

Eighth and ninth rows—7 beads each.

Tenth row—5 beads.

Eleventh row—2 beads, 1 stitch, 1 bead, 1 stitch, 2 beads.

Twelfth row—3 beads, 1 stitch, 3 beads.

beads, 1 stitch, 1 bead, 1 stitch, 3 beads, 1 stitch, 3 beads. Here the leaves begin.

Thirteenth row—7 beads, 1 stitch, 1 bead, 1 stitch, 7 beads.

Fourteenth row—5 beads, 2 stitches, 1 bead, 2 stitches, 5 beads.

Fifteenth row—3 beads, 2 stitches, 3 beads, 2 stitches, 3 beads.

Sixteenth row—3 beads.

Seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth rows—5 beads each.

Twentieth row—3 beads.

Twenty-first and twenty-second rows—1 bead each, and the design is complete.

Crochet 4 plain rows and make 1 row of holes by chaining 1, skip 1 stitch, work 1 double crochet all the way around; in the next row work 4 doubles, skip a hole, 4 doubles in the next all the way around; finish with chain 3, fasten it with a short stitch in the first double stitch, chain 3, skip 1 stitch, and fasten into the third double all the way around; cut off the silk and secure it neatly on the wrong side, using an embroidery needle.

Purses are made from the wrong side.

Finish the bottom with a tassel made by stringing forty beads, fastening it inside; repeat five times.

The purse is drawn up with a cord made of the twist, using four strands thirty-eight inches long for each cord.

From Harper's Bazar.

**Our Scrap Bag.**

Do not let strawberries mature the first year after plants are set. It does not pay in the end. Pick off all the blossoms.

Keep all garbage and slop-pails covered if you do not want to keep flies about. Do not leave food, or milk, or milky vessels exposed anywhere. Cheesecloth covers for the dining-table are good to keep the table covered until the very moment of sitting down.

Potatoes should be sprayed just before sundown to prevent the sun from scalding the plants.

Keep all old flowers of sweet Williams, pansies, sweet peas and nasturtiums picked off to prolong the flowering season.

When candytuft begins to go to seed, keep the seed-stalks cut off, and it will make a compact green border for the fall.

To sweeten lard and drippings that have become slightly rancid, pare a large potato and cut it in three or four pieces. Put the lard into a kettle with the potato and let come to a boil, then boil until the potato is quite brown, then remove it and let the fat cool. If much fat is to be treated, use a little more than a pint of the chopped potatoes to each gallon of fat.

To Wash Wool Sweaters.—Often during the summer, white wool sweaters need washing. This may be done satisfactorily at home as follows: Shake the sweater well, drop it in slightly warm water and rinse up and down. Now have some clean, warm, soapy water in which a teaspoonful of borax has been dissolved. Squeeze the sweater out and put it into this, sousing up and down gently. If there are any greasy spots, rub soap on your hands and rub the spot, but do not rub soap directly on the wool. Rinse three or four times in clear, warm soft water, blue also in soft water. Press the water out, place the sweater in a pillow case and suspend somewhere for three days, then put on a sheet in the sunshine until dry.

**Recipes.**

Potato Puff—Put 2 cups mashed potato into a saucepan. Add yolks of 2 eggs and 3 tablespoons cream, 1 tablespoon butter and teaspoon salt, stirring constantly over the fire until the potatoes are light and hot. Take from the fire and stir in carefully the beaten whites, and stir in carefully the beaten whites. Put in a buttered baking dish, and bake in a quick oven until brown.

Glaze Icing for Cake.—One cup powdered sugar; add 1 tablespoonful lemon juice and 1 of boiling water, or a little more. It should be thin enough to spread itself slowly over the cake.

Prunes—Wash prunes and soak over night, then let come to a boil, place in the fireless cooker, and leave five or six hours.

Yeast-raised Muffins.—One pint milk, 1 large tablespoon butter melted, 1 cake yeast, ½ teaspoon salt, flour to make a batter. Mix all together at supper time.

Cover and leave in a warm place. In the morning, add the beaten white of one egg and a pinch of soda the size of a pea, or a little more. Fry in greased muffin-rings on a hot greased griddle.

White Cornmeal Mush.—Have a quart of water boiling and salted. Gradually stir in white cornmeal until the meal floats in little dry patches on top. Boil for 15 minutes, stirring constantly, and serve with cream.

Browned Potatoes.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into thick slices and brown on both sides in a larded frying pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and serve very hot.

Currant Buns.—Mix 1 pint warmed milk, ½ cake yeast and 1 quart flour, and let rise in a warm place for nearly three hours. Then add ½ cup butter rubbed to a cream with 1 cup powdered sugar and 1 beaten egg; then flour enough to make a soft dough, and a cup of floured currants. Knead quickly, let rise until very light, then make into quite small buns. Set close together on a buttered tin and let rise again. When very light, brush the tops with a little milk and sugar, and bake in a quick oven 15 or 20 minutes.

Baked Rhubarb.—Cut the rhubarb into pieces, sprinkle ½ cup sugar over each pint of the well-washed pieces, and put in a pudding dish without any water. Cover closely, and bake long enough to make tender.

Oatmeal Gems.—Soak over night 1 cup oatmeal in a cup of cold water. In the morning, sift together 1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and a very scant teaspoon salt. Add this to the soaked oatmeal and mix thoroughly. Add ½ cup sweet milk. Drop the batter by spoonfuls on buttered gem-pans, and bake 15 minutes in a quick oven.

Delmonico Pudding.—Boil together for 2 minutes 1 quart milk, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, 5 tablespoons sugar, and 2 well-beaten eggs. When cool, add a pinch salt and 1 cup shredded cocoanut. Pour into a pudding dish, and bake in the oven to a delicate brown color. Eat cold with cream.

Scotch Short-cake.—Two-thirds cup sugar, ½ lb. slightly salted butter, 1 lb. flour. Mix flour and butter with the hands, then add the sugar and work all into a smooth ball. Roll out to an inch thick, cut in squares, pinch each around the edge with the fingers, and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven.

Batter Pudding.—1½ cups flour, sifted with 1 teaspoon baking powder and ½ spoon salt. Rub in 1 tablespoon butter. Make to a batter with 2 beaten eggs mixed with 1 pint milk. Add fresh or dried fruit, according to choice. Steam one hour, and serve hot with sauce.

Gingerbread Pudding.—Work together 2 dessertspoons butter and 2 tablespoons brown sugar, then add 1 beaten egg, 1 teaspoon ground ginger, 2 tablespoons golden syrup. Finally, add 2 small cups flour sifted with 1 teaspoon baking powder. Steam four hours. A good pudding to make on ironing day.

Lemon Pie.—One cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 egg, juice and rind of 1 lemon, 1 cup boiling water, 1 tablespoon lemonstarch. Dissolve cornstarch in a little cold water, then stir it into the boiling water. Cream the butter and sugar and pour in. Let cool, then add the lemon juice, rind and beaten egg. Fill pies and bake.

**Ice Creams.**

Try ice cream with cake instead of pudding when the days are hottest. Here are some additional recipes to those given in a recent issue.

Almond Ice Cream.—Make a plain ice cream as described last time, but flavor with almond essence instead of vanilla. You may add some chopped nutmeats if you like.

Cocoanut Ice Cream.—Take 1 quart cream, 1 pint milk, 1½ cups sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup desiccated cocoanut, juice and rind of 1 lemon. Beat together the eggs and grated lemon rind; add this to the milk in a double boiler, and stir until the mixture begins to thicken, then add the cocoanut and set away to cool. When cold, add the sugar and lemon juice mixed together, then stir in the cream and freeze.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—Mash 1 quart strawberries, and add to plain ice cream when it is nearly solid. Beat vigorously for a minute or two after adding the





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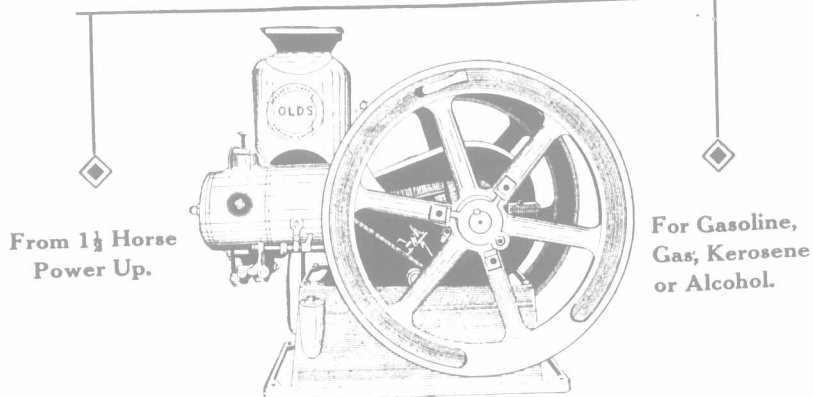
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fruit. The foundation for any fruit-cream may be 1 quart rich milk and a pint of cream, sweetened rather more than for plain ice cream.

A Simple Ice Cream.—To 1 pint rich cream and 1 pint milk, allow a scanty cup sugar, the white of 1 egg and a tablespoonful vanilla extract. Scald the milk and cream, stir in the sugar, and set away to cool. When cold, add the vanilla and pour into the freezer. Add the well-beaten white of the egg and freeze.

**Gatherings upon Coronation Topics.**

(Continued from page 984.)

**QUEEN MARY, THE MOTHER ON THE THRONE.**

This is the heading of some delightful character sketches which appeared soon after the accession of our present sovereigns. The writer first paid fitting tributes to the undying memory of Victoria the Good, and to Queen Alexandra, who will always be enthroned in the hearts of the people of England in a place especially her very own, but who will be remembered less in the good mother she always was, because, during the earlier period of her married life, Queen Victoria, surrounded by her numerous sons and daughters, very naturally held the forefront of the stage, and when Queen Alexandra ascended the throne her youngest child was thirty-two years old.

Now, Queen Mary is a mother whose children may be classed as children still, "boys and girls who have not emerged from the enchanted realm in which the mother reigns supreme," and who are passing through that most impressionable stage of their lives when they cannot fail to take the impress of the noble examples set them by both their royal parents, whose watchword has been in the past, and always, by God's grace, will continue to be, as long as they reign over us, "Duty first, last, and all the time."

Please note the beautiful Coronation card of the "Mother's Union," a world-wide organization, of which both Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra are patronesses, an organization which links together the hearts and hands of over four hundred thousand mothers to uphold the sanctity of marriage, and to endeavor to train their children, the future fathers and mothers of the Empire, "in purity and holiness of life." The colors of this really lovely card cannot be reproduced, but the national emblems, the flags, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, even in plain printer's ink, tell their own story; but more especially would I call your attention to the words chosen as our Mothers' Union Coronation motto, which were uttered by King George himself, not only as the King but as the Father on the throne:

"The foundations of national glory are set in the homes of the people; they will only remain unshaken while the family life of our race and nation is strong, simple, and pure."

With this for the keynote of the lives of both King and people, may we not hope that, under God's blessing, a happy and a prosperous future awaits the British Empire, and the especial and very important section of it to which we of the Dominion of Canada are so proud to belong.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

**ALL CORRECT.**

The professional point of view is rarely that of the humanitarian. A passenger on a London omnibus calls out to the conductor:

"Ere, there! Whoa! There's an old chap fallen off the 'bus!"

"All right," responds the conductor, cheerfully. "E's paid his fare!"

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



7022 Girl's Dress, 8, 10 and 12 years. 7037 Outing Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



7031 Boy's Suit, 2, 4 and 6 years. 7026 Child's French Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.



7023 Semi-Princess Dress, 34 to 42 bust. 7023 Girl's Dress, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**June.**

The June bugs and the fireflies  
Are playing hide-and-seek,  
O'er clover sweet the swallow hies  
To skim along the creek.

The apple blooms are scattered far,  
Their scented fragrance gone,  
And in their place the apples are,  
While rose buds fringe the lawn.

A happy bride with spotless gown  
Drives gaily by our door,  
A lawyer's wife, she'll live in town,  
A country maid no more.

The dreamy days go swiftly by,  
The sunny days of June;  
The world is fair, blue is the sky,  
With Love and Life atune.

Quebec. JAUNITA.





"What's flour *gluten*, Bud?"  
 "It's what makes your dough *rise*, Rose."  
 "Yes"—she encouraged.  
 Added Bud very sagely:  
 "Makes it *rise* in the mixer and *expand*  
 "in the oven. It's the *elastic* part of  
 "flour—*absorbs* all the water and milk  
 "—and things."  
 Rose grew interested.  
 "FIVE ROSES, said Bud, is exceedingly rich  
 "in gluten. I s'pose because it's *all* made  
 "from *Manitoba* wheat. Takes up a lot  
 "more water — makes those *fat* loaves —  
 "lasts *longer* too."  
 "Saves *money*, doesn't it?" asked Rose.  
 Bud in a big voice:  
 "The fat loaf makes the fat pocketbook."  
 Use FIVE ROSES *always*.  
 And Rose said YES.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

## The Beaver Circle.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

### Our Senior Beavers.

Dear Beavers:—Can you believe it? Nearly all of the held-over letters have now been published, so for the next two weeks you are quite free to write again to the Beaver Circle. After that please do not write—unless about something very important—until further notice. I am trying this plan, you see, to see if we can keep up a little better with our tremendous correspondence than of old.

Do not forget—prizes will be sent to all who reach a very high percentage of marks, no matter what subject you choose to write about. But if you like you may write on the subject given for competition below.

#### COMPETITION.

I want to see if you still remember anything of our last summer's work, or if you will take the trouble to read it all over again; and so our subject will be "The Story of a Caterpillar." We have ordered some copies of a very fine book, entitled, "Stories of Great Men, by Great Men," illustrated beautifully, and one of these will be given as first prize. Kindly send all essays so that they may be received at this office not later than two weeks after the date upon which this paper is issued; and address them to "Puck," "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for twelve years or more, and I read the letters every week. I go to school every day, and only have a little ways to go. I have a cat, and his name is Pat; he caught a rat yesterday and had it for dinner. I have a

A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

## RIDLEY COLLEGE

St. Catharines, Ontario.

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for Advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Bath just erected. Fine Hockey Rink, Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University scholarships won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M. A., D. C. L., PRINCIPAL.

## WEDDING GIFTS?

Relatives and friends in need of wedding or other presents can

**SAVE 50%**

on their purchases of high grade

**Jewelry, Rings, Clocks and Watches**

Wide range to select from. Every article artistic in design and perfect in workmanship and finish. Full refund of money cheerfully made if entire satisfaction is not given.

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

Fully descriptive and illustrated catalogue mailed free on request. 214

**United Watch & Jewelry Co., 123 Bay Street, Toronto**

## Strictly New-laid Eggs and Spring Chickens

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

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

few more pets which I will tell about next time. EVAN SUTHERLAND (Age 11, Book III). Wychwood Park, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My uncle has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember. I have been an interested reader of the Beaver Circle for a long time, but I could never scare up courage enough to write.

We have a pretty little colt, brown in color. We have a little puppy; it is black with a yellow face and white breast and feet. It likes to tear up everything it sees.

One day when the men were gathering sap to make maple syrup they found a flying squirrel drowned in a pail of sap. Well, I must close, hoping this letter will not be eaten up by the w. p. b.

DOROTHY McDONALD (Age 11). Guelph, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I live about twenty rods from the school. I go to school every day. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years, and like it very much. I have some pets. I have three little kittens and a Scotch collie. We tap every year, and my brother boils, and sometimes I go to the bush to watch him boil. In one of the letters of the Beaver Circle a girl asked for riddles. Here is one:

North, west, east and south, fifty teeth and no mouth. Ans.—A cross-cut saw. BESSIE WALKOM (Age 11, Sr. III. Book).

Munro, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, although my father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I like reading the letters very much. I live on a farm, and have a mile and a quarter to go to school. I like reading very much, especially "Black Beauty."



**100 YEARS' WORK**

Only One Dollar and Fifteen Cents for Oil and Repairs. That is the Record made by the Matchless

**SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator**

This hand-driven Tubular did work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy. Ask us to mail you the illustrated account of this great record. See the pictures showing how the parts of this Tubular resisted wear.

Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.

Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and therefore skim twice as clean. Repeatedly pay for themselves by saving cream others lose. Contain no disks.

You will not be satisfied until you own a high quality, wear-a-lifetime Tubular. The only modern separator. The World's Best. Learn about it now.

Do you want to see the best of all separators? Our local agent will show you the Tubular inside and out. If you don't know him, ask us his name. Why consider any "cheap" separator? It isn't worth while. Ask for catalog No. 193

**30 Yrs**  
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



**WINNIPEG**

**The Show That Makes the Whole World Wonder**

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

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

**JULY 12-22**

**Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa**

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

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

I have a number of pets—a dog called Collie and a cat called Peter. We have great fun playing together. I have trained my dog to draw me on my sleigh. I am very much pleased to know we have ten weeks' summer holidays. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, I will close my letter.  
GEORGE H. SUTHERLAND  
(Age 10, Book IV.)  
Holiday, R.R. No. 2, Ont.

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about fifteen years, and we all enjoy reading it. I have two miles to go to school, but I get a ride in the winter. I just learned to skate this winter, but cannot skate very well yet. I live seven miles from Guelph and four from Marden P. O., where we get our mail.

We had a school concert before Christmas. The teacher's brother, from near London, took a leading part. After the program the presents were given out to the children.

I like geography better than any other subject. Grammar is my worst subject. I think this a long letter for the first time, so I will close. Wishing the Circle every success.  
LINDSAY McLENNAN  
(Age 10, Fourth Reader).  
Marden P.O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have written to the Beaver Circle. My father keeps a lot of horses and cattle. He has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a great number of years; he likes it fine, and so do I. I have about a mile and a half to go to school. Hoping this will escape the w.p.b.  
REX NEEDHAM  
(Age 11, Book IV.)  
Bryanston, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have attempted to write to your Circle. I am just going to send you some riddles. Why do dentists make the best farmers? Because they are used to pulling stumps. At what time was Adam born? A little before Eve. If you saw a house on fire, what three authors would you name? Dickens, Howitt, Burns. What kind of hair did Moses' dog have on? Dog's hair. Why is Sunday the strongest day? Because the others are all weak (week) days. What is the difference between a turnip and a package of oatmeal? You don't know? Then I should never want to send you to the store to buy me a turnip. What song has no words? The song the teakettle sings. What is the difference between a gardener and a Chinaman? One keeps the lawn wet and the other keeps the laundry (dawn) dry. Why was the whale that swallowed Jonah like a milkman? He made his fortune. Because he had a great prophet out of the water. When does a man rob his wife? When he hooks her dress.

What is 3-7 of a chicken, 2-3 of a cat, and 1-2 of a goat? Chicago. Who is the young lady whose visits nobody wishes, yet her mother is welcomed by all? Miss Fortune (misfortune). Why are chickens always liberal? Because they give a peck when they take a grain. What beats a good wife? A bad husband. What is the difference between a piano and a bank and a bee? A piano gives out notes and a bank takes in notes; and about the bee? Oh, that's where you get stung.  
L. M.

**Junior Beavers.**

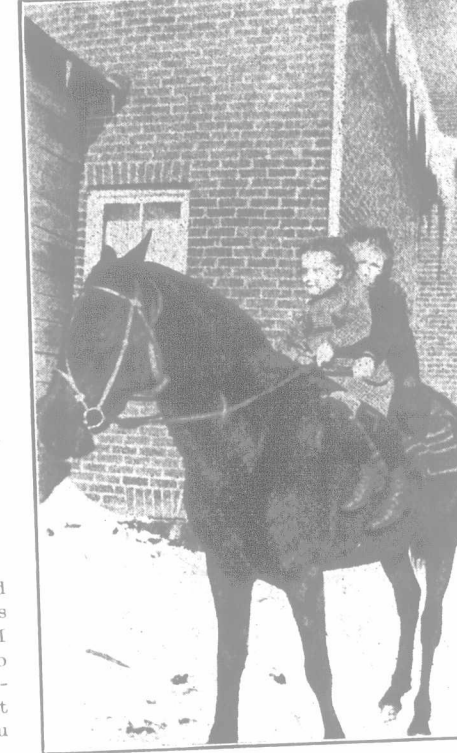
[For all pupils from First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Dear Puck,—I thought I would write to you, and I will start with the things we have and tell about them. We have a colt—his name is Billie—and four horses and two colts three years old. We have a dog too; his name is Crusoe; and a pup; his name is Towser; and cat with no name. So I think that is all. Good-bye.  
ARTHUR RICHARDSON  
(Age 8, Book II.)  
Laurel, Ont.

**SOME JUNIOR BEAVERS.**



Wendell and Helen Hughes with Their Pet Chickens.



A Good Old Friend. (Children of E. Reid, Riceville, Ont.)



Jessie Pickard and Her Pets.

Dear Puck,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. We have two colts, Goldie and Dell, and a little white calf called Snowflake. I have great fun with collie; she runs and slides on the ice in winter. I never was able to go to school. Good-bye.  
LORENCE GOSNELL  
(Age 9).  
Ridgetown, Ont.

Your drawing of the dogs is very good—extra good, Lorence.

Dear Puck,—My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and thinks it is a fine paper. I go to school, and I am in the third book. I am quite near school and like our teacher. There are twenty scholars. I have a white kitten, and it plays hide-and-go-seek with us. I will close now, wishing you every success.  
MILDRED EVELYN MacLEOD  
(Age 9, Book III.)  
Lucknow, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I like summer because we can swim and go boat-riding, and then the summer holidays, and the oats are growing and we are getting in the hay, and I can horse-rake. In the summer, after four, another boy and I go for our cows away back in the bush, and we can go and look at the Monk road and see the automobiles. We go back about 1½ miles, and sometimes when we cannot get our cattle home we put our dog on them. And as for winter, I can go and skate to the lake, and sleigh-riding, and one day I found a little squirrel's nest in an old beech tree. I am close to a school; I can see it from our house. We have two horses and a pack of cows, twelve calves and my gray calf, which

**BOVRIL**

WILL GIVE YOUR CHILDREN STRENGTH

It is prime beef highly concentrated and prepared so that it is easily and quickly digested.

That is why a cup of BOVRIL so quickly relieves fatigue and gives new vigor to the ailing.

Try a few drops on a lettuce sandwich.

**Superfluous Hair**



The bane of many a woman's existence, that masculine blemish that makes a sensitive woman hide her face almost in shame. It can be

**ENTIRELY REMOVED**

By the only satisfactory and practically painless treatment—our method of antiseptic **Electrolysis**. Come during the summer for treatment if you live out of town. We've had nearly 20 years' experience, and are Canada's pioneer dermatologists. **Warts, Moles, Ruptured Veins, etc.**, also permanently destroyed by the same method. No scars, no return. Successful home and personal treatments for all skin and scalp troubles. Booklet "E" describes our work fully. Mailed anywhere.

**Hiscott Dermatological Institute**  
61 College St., Toronto, Ont.  
Established 1892.

**Holstein Bull for Sale**—The pure-bred bull, Johanna Rue Lad (four years old), a splendid individual; sire Johanna Rue 4th Lad, dam Aggie Emily; official butter record, 24½ lbs. in 7 days. **P. MERRITT, Beamsville, Ont.**

A sailor had just shown a lady over the ship. In thanking him she said: "I am sorry to see by the rules that tips are forbidden on your ship." "Lor' bless you, ma'am," replied the sailor, "so were apples in the Garden of Eden."

**TRIED AT LAST WHEN OTHERS ALL FAILED**

And Dodd's Kidney Pills cured the Postmaster.

F. Tippins had suffered for years and spent hundreds on doctors and medicines, but found the real cure at last.

Tippins P. O., Que., June 5.—(Special.)—If Dodd's Kidney Pills have a more enthusiastic friend anywhere in Canada than Mr. F. Tippins, postmaster here, we would like to hear from him. And Mr. Tippins is always ready to tell why he praises the Great Kidney Remedy.

"After recovering from an attack of Gripe," the postmaster says, "I took a pain in my back. I suffered for nearly three years, and it kept growing worse all the time. I was attended by all the doctors around, but got no relief, and I got so bad I had to keep to my bed. After spending about \$200 on doctors and medicines, I gave up all hope.

"One day I told my wife to go and get me a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that would be the last medicine I would try. After using about half the box I began to feel better, so I kept on taking them. When I had taken two boxes I was able to get up, and ten boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure where all other medicines fail.



**GET THE WASHER THAT  
CLEANS BY VACUUM**

For 30 Days Free in your own Home  
The greatest invention of the age.  
Thousands of women the world over  
have been able to solve  
the washday problem.  
No more backache and  
washday drudgery.  
The "EASY" is made  
entirely of rust-proof  
steel, and cleans easier  
and better than any other  
washing machine made  
with no wear on the  
clothes. No wooden tub  
to dry out and fall to  
pieces or become foul or  
unsanitary. It is on  
rollers which save lifting.  
Costs less than any other washer, and then pay  
for itself. Well it simply means if you don't have  
an "EASY" Washer you haven't got the best.  
Prove it for yourself. Shipped free for thirty days  
trial in your own home. We Pay Freight. If you  
are not delighted with it, return it at our expense.  
It costs you nothing till you are satisfied with it.  
It must sell on its merits. Write me now, personally.  
For our booklet of laundry receipts and free trial  
order form, and settle the washday problem forever  
**L. G. BEBE, Mgr. THE "EASY" WASHER CO.,  
51-53 Bruce Street Toronto, Ont.**



I can drive, but I don't hitch her up.  
One time I hitched her to my sleigh,  
and she ran away, but I soon caught  
her again. Every time I get out to  
feed my hens she will come up and eat  
them up. Also, I have a ewe that will  
eat them up too. **JAMES L. MILLER  
(Age 9, Book III).**  
Alport, Ont., Muskoka.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my  
first letter to the Beaver Circle. My  
uncle that I am living with takes "The  
Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy read-  
ing very much. I go to school in the  
summer, as I cannot go in the winter,  
for I have two miles to go on a bad  
road. For pets I have a little colt;  
we call it Dolly. I had two cats, but  
one died. The other's name is Tiney.  
She took sick, but is better now. I am  
a great lover of kitties. I have a  
friend who has had a toad living under  
their veranda for years. In the sum-  
mer it comes out every night, and their  
cat and it have great times. It is laugh-  
able to see them. I think my letter is  
getting too long, so I think I will close.  
**MABEL G. SOLLITT  
(Age 10, Book III).**  
Uxbridge, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We live on a  
farm; I help in the garden in summer  
holidays. We have a fine schoolhouse;  
it is red brick. I go to school every  
day. I live near the Maitland River,  
and I often go fishing in the summer-  
time. I live a mile from school, and a  
mile from the post office. I go for the  
mail at nights after coming from school.  
If you think this is not fit for printing,  
please don't worry, but just pop it into  
the w.p.b., and I will try again some  
other time. **ANNIE ROBINSON  
(Age 9, Book III).**  
Marnoch, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I live on a  
farm, two miles from town. I go to  
school every day. We have lots of fun  
skating, sleigh-riding and sliding. I have  
one pet dog; his name is Sailor. I like  
living in the country better than in  
town. The name of our farm is Rus-  
coe. There are twelve going to our  
school. I am in the third book at  
school; there are four in my class. I  
have seventy-five paper dolls. I will  
close now, wishing the Beaver Circle  
success. **LAURA CHESNEY  
(Age 8).**  
Egmondville, Ont., Box 20.

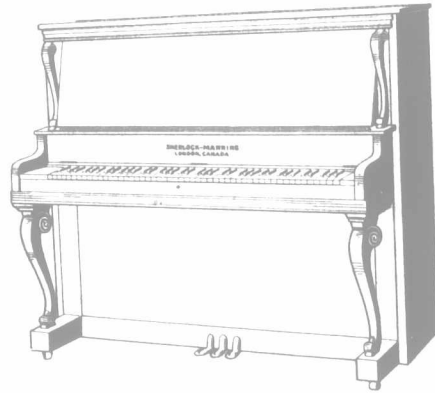
Dear Puck and Beavers,—I like to read  
the stories on the Beaver's page. I  
have two cats, Patsy and Timmy; Patsy  
can do tricks, but Timmy can't. Patsy  
can sit up, jump through a hoop, and  
shake hands. I also have six little  
baby rabbits; they have not got their  
eyes open yet, and they are all white.  
My grandpa, Mr. Hill, has taken this  
paper for over twenty years, and would  
not be without it; everyone reads it.  
I will close with a few riddles:  
Why does water run down hill? Be-  
cause it can't walk.  
What roof never keeps out the wet?  
The roof of your mouth.  
What fruit is on a cent? A date.  
**FLORENCE LAMBIE  
(Age 9, Book III).**  
Islington, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am too  
small to write a long letter, but will try  
my best. I go to the Ninth Line  
school, and like my teacher. I am  
head of my class. I have two dolls,  
and like to play with them. I was sick  
last week and could not go to school.  
I think I will close for this time.  
**META HAASE  
(Age 5, Book I).**  
Berlin, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have never  
written to you before. My father has  
taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a  
number of years. We have a dog, and  
we call him Bobbie. He can sit up for  
a long time, and he can shake hands.  
There are 24 going to our school. We  
have three kittens. I live in the coun-  
try. My oldest sister takes music les-  
sons. I live four and a half miles from  
the City of Brantford. I am only a  
little girl, and cannot write much for  
the first time. I am fond of reading.  
I like going to school very much. We  
play many games at school. Bye-bye.  
**RUBY WILLIAMS  
(Age 9, Book III).**  
Brantford, Ont.

**For the "Sweet Girl Graduate"  
This Delightful Gift!**

When your daughter returns from college, what gift could be more beautiful and welcome than this handsome Louis XV Piano? She will be delighted with its rich, singing tone—its dainty appearance and its beauty of design.



LOUIS XV DESIGN.  
Several others to choose from.

The SHERLOCK-MANNING Piano is a gift any girl would be proud of. You can pay \$100 more for a piano and not get the same excellence of tone and high-class construction that distinguish all SHERLOCK-MANNING Pianos.

Write for our new catalogue "G," which will show you the different designs and finishes.

**Sherlock-Manning Piano & Organ Co.**

London, Canada

(NO STREET ADDRESS NECESSARY)

**"Dis New Century is my second release  
from slavery"—Aunt Salina.**

- Q The New Century frees women in town and country from all the slavery of wash day.
- Q There is more than 25 years' experience behind this washer. It is efficient, simple and durable.
- Q If your dealer doesn't handle them write us direct.

Q "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of secrets and hints on washing woollens, laces, nets, muslins, linens, prints, gingham, etc., without injuring the fabric or loosening the dyes. FREE for a postal.



**CUMMER DOWSWELL Limited  
HAMILTON - ONT.**

**Good Typewriters**

LITTLE MONEY

Every business letter should be typewritten. Most are. Are yours? If not, here is your opportunity. For ten days from this date we will hold a CLEARANCE SALE of rebuilt typewriters. We must clear out the stock. We need the room.

TERMS TO SUIT.

Every make represented. Every typewriter carries our guarantee. Every typewriter carefully rebuilt.

Write to-day for details.

**The Monarch Typewriter Co., Ltd.**  
46 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—74 acres, near Princeton, Ont., 60 acres under plow. Excellent fruit land. Good buildings. \$3,000. A bargain. Drawer 10, Woodstock, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Stock and bush farms, from six to thirty dollars per acre. Now is a good time to see what you are buying. No better values anywhere. Write me what you want. District is one hundred miles north-east from Toronto. Two railroads; good home market. C. A. Bridgwood, Kinnmount, Ontario.

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

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

TWO MILKERS WANTED—Must be clean and fast, on a large dairy farm near Toronto. Wages, \$25.00 per month and board. S. Price & Sons, Erindale, Ontario.

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

WANTED—To manage farm, by married man, dairy preferred; life experience. Box G, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

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

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From prizewinning strain, Mottled Aneonas, record layers; one dollar per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. James Snyder, Wales, Ontario.

JUNE BARGAINS—White Wyandotte eggs, from choice matings, \$1.25 per 30, \$3.50 per 100. W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ontario.

**Pleasant Valley Farms  
EGGS FOR HATCHING**

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

**Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.**  
S. C. White Leghorns Great layers and prize-winners. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15; a hatch guaranteed. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Inkham Ont**

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





## "PREMIER"—First Quality

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

## The "PREMIER" CREAM SEPARATOR

The "Quality" Line

If interested, write us for particulars.

The Premier Cream Separator Co'y  
Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO. St. John, N. B.

## Haying Machinery of Quality



Here is a MOWER that has been built of the best material available and by workmen who have made a careful study of working conditions in the field, who have put expert knowledge into this Mower.

The Frame is rigid and strong and will hold the gears in perfect alignment.

The Cutting Apparatus is made to cut all the grass close to the roots.

The Gearing is powerful, easy-running, and noiseless.

Roller Bearings and all superior appliances are used.

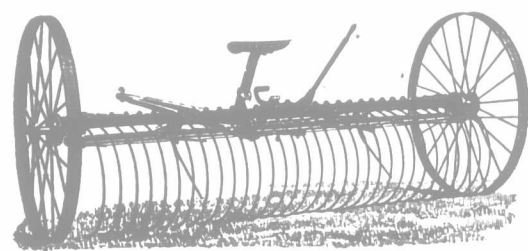
Built in three sizes—4 feet 6 inches, 5 feet and 6 feet—all of light draft, so that two horses will handle any one with ease.

### Hamilton's All Steel No. 4 Rake.

This Rake is a most efficient and durable machine. The teeth can be adjusted to be carried tight to the ground or higher. The dump trip can also be adjusted so as to dump quicker for a fast walking horse or slower for a slow walking horse, thus always giving a clean windrow. The steel wheels are high and strong, and the teeth have lots of gather. The wheels and dump rods are interchangeable, so that when worn at one end can be reversed. With ordinary care this rake will last a lifetime.

See our Agent, or Write To-day for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

The PETER HAMILTON CO., Limited, Peterboro, Ont.



### STANDARD



STANDS FOR  
EFFICIENCY  
SIMPLICITY  
DURABILITY

Write for Catalogue to-day

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.  
Renfrew, Ontario.

Eastern Branch: SUSSEX, N. B. Desk 7

### It is True Economy

to use the highest grade of sugar like

## St. Lawrence Sugar

It is brilliantly white and sparkling—looks dainty and tempting on the table—and goes further because it is absolutely pure sugar of the finest quality. Make the test yourself. Compare "ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED" with any other.



The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited  
MONTREAL.



Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first attempt at writing to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I take great pleasure in reading the letters. We got twin colts this morning, but they were dead when born. I was very sorry when I saw them. Have any of the Beavers seen any swallows yet? I saw two or three last week. I think they are going to build their nests under our shed. One morning last week I saw a robin fly from the back of our house to one of the apple trees. I watched it. It came up to the house and got a piece of string and flew away to the tree. I watched the nest, and it became bigger and bigger, but it is not finished yet. I shall be glad when the eggs hatch out, and see the young ones. I love birds. Well, I hope to see this in print.

MANNTON HOWLING  
(Age 12, Book III.)

New Dundee, Ont.

I suppose the birdlings are hatched by this time, Mannon. Am sorry these letters could not have appeared sooner.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, although I have been reading some of the letters, and have got very interested in them.

I live in the country, about one mile from Uniondale, a little place that is gradually growing. The C. P. R. runs through our farm, not very far from our house, and we can see it stop at Uniondale, a little station on this line. This line was just built a few years ago, and so I will be able to remember it as long as I live.

I have stopped going to school as there is a lot of work to do at home. When I went to school in the winter time, the boys got up a team of football, and we would play against another school's team. Of course, we always would beat.

I have not many pets, but one is a pair of fish. I had to buy them. One is quite a large one, and I paid ten cents for it. I have them in a little dish, and I feed them fish food. When I hold them in the sun they look beautiful.

Would some of the Beavers correspond with me?

VICTOR A. SMITH (age 14).  
Uniondale, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am a new writer to your Department. We have not taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a very long time, although we are interested readers of it.

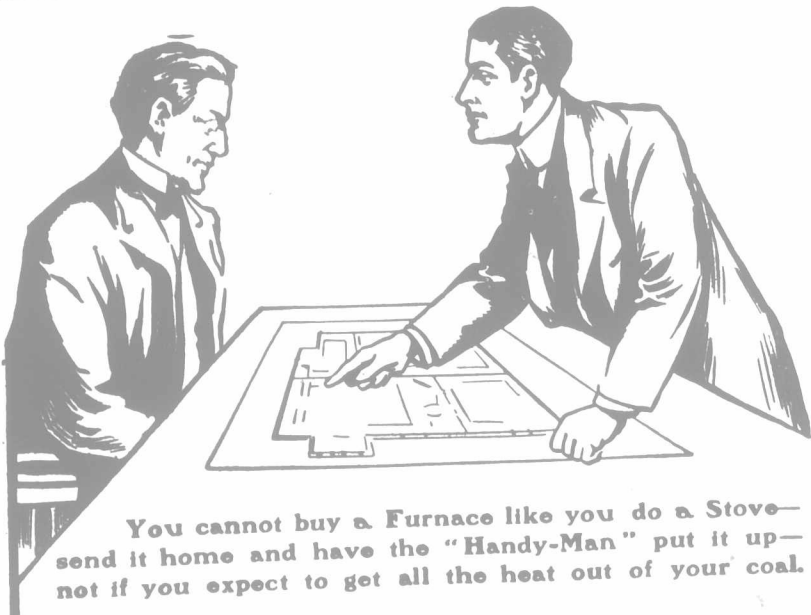
I live on a farm three miles south of the village of Thamesford. I passed the Entrance almost a year ago, and have not gone to school since. I have three brothers and one sister. I am very fond of reading, and have read quite a number of books. Like the other Beavers, I must tell about my pets, although they are not large in number, the whole of them consisting of a large black and white old cat. His name is Sannie. He is not altogether handsome and is a rather big eater, though I am very fond of him. I have tried quite often to raise another kitten, and, as often, have failed. The first one I called Billy, but he died before he was a year old. The next one was named Jerry. He was not a pretty kitten at all, but very playful and loving. I think he committed suicide in the end. The third was a pretty black and white kitten, called Rip. The fourth, a jet black all over, and very pretty and fat. He looked much like a little Teddy bear. His fur was very thick and glossy. We called him Teddy. The fifth and last was younger than the others, and I think he was frozen to death, for his mother would not stay with him. He was named Don. The mother only had one each year. She is living yet, and belongs to my sister.

I am afraid, as this is but a history of cats, it will go in the w.-p. b. I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.  
S. L. B. (age 13).  
Thamesford, Ont.

Dear Beavers.—I thought I would write and tell you about our school-garden. Mr. Parks plowed the garden April 12th, and it took him twenty or twenty-five minutes to plow it. It is twelve feet wide and eighty feet long. Mr. Julian put the manure on it; he put one load and spread it all over. Mr. Black harrowed the garden on May 3rd.



**You cannot expect good work from a furnace unless it is properly installed.**



You cannot buy a Furnace like you do a Stove—send it home and have the "Handy-Man" put it up—not if you expect to get all the heat out of your coal.

¶ Your heating system must be planned. The registers must be properly placed. The warm and cold air ducts must be a certain diameter. The furnace must be located in just the right spot—and it must be just the right size. ¶ We supply plans to you absolutely free and you do not need to buy a furnace to get them either.

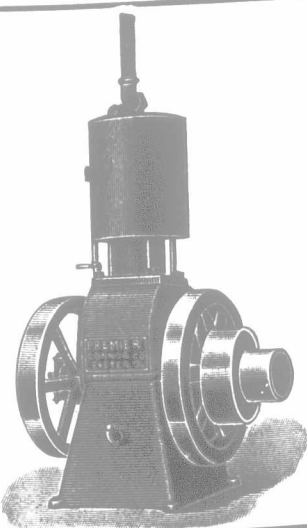
¶ If you have a heating problem to solve—new building or old—send us a rough diagram of your building, showing the location of doors and windows. ¶ We will prepare for you complete plans and specifications for heating that building, give you an estimate of the cost of the heating system, and also the advice of our experts on every detail.

## "Hecla" Furnace

The plan is essential, but it is also essential to have a furnace that will give you ample heat—one that will supply pure, fresh air without a taint of gas, and, for the lady of the house, heat that will be free from dust and smoke.

**GET THIS BOOKLET.**  
"Comfort & Health" tells how you can get heat without gas. It tells how to get the same heat from six tons of coal as you ever got from seven. Write for it to-day. And at the same time ask for any information you may require regarding the heating of your home. 147

The "Hecla" is such a furnace.  
**CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED, - PRESTON, Ont.**  
**PLANS** Send a rough diagram of your house and we will send complete plans and estimates for heating it. **FREE**



Smith—"I have heard that AIR-COOLING is not effective except for small gas engines for light work."  
Morgan—"Yes, I have heard that, too. And the best proof I have to the contrary is the fact that I can do as much and as heavy work with my

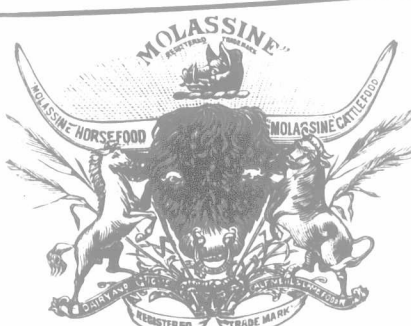
### Air-Cooled Premier

as any of my neighbors can with their water-cooled engines. Besides, mine does not require more than one-half the attention, and certainly not one-half the gasoline that the water-cooled engines do."

Smith—"How are these engines received about Exeter?"  
Morgan—"One of the best proofs of the merits of the PREMIER engine is the fact that more of them are sold in the neighborhood where they are known than there are of all other makes combined."

Smith—"I will write for the catalogue."  
Morgan—"Yes, and if you give particulars of what you want to do, you can get information applying to your own case."

**The Connor Machine Co., Ltd.**  
Exeter, Ontario.



## Molassine Meal

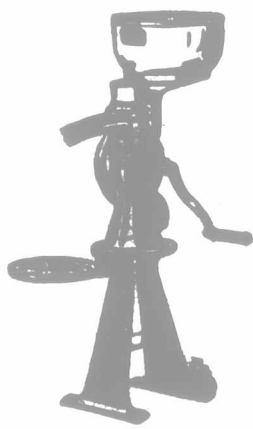
MADE IN ENGLAND

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

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

IMPORTED BY

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



## Learn why the FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE runs easier than others

If you've ever used any other make of separator you'll marvel when you turn the Frictionless Empire. So nearly frictionless that it almost runs itself. Will run for half an hour after you've finished skimming, unless you stop it with our brake.

The Frictionless Empire is the only separator with ball bearings at top and bottom of bowl-spindle. Other makers would jump at the chance of using our Ball Neck Bearing and Three-Ball Bottom Bearing. But our patents prevent others using these friction-eliminating, easy-running, long-life features.

These ball bearing features, together with the lighter bowl, fewer closed bearings, more easily cleaned skimming devices, etc., make the Frictionless Empire the one really good one separator.

Years of service prove their worth. Empire quality in every machine, and a guarantee as good as a gold bond.

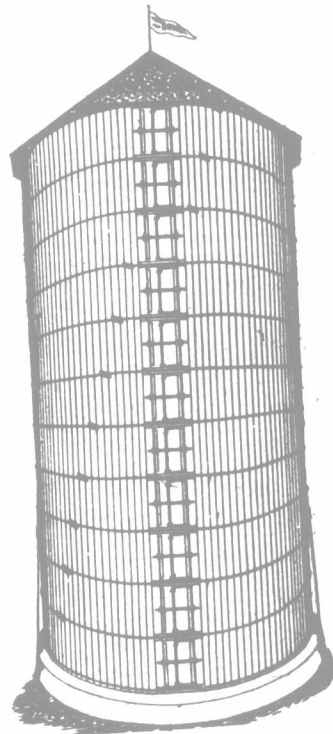
Some day you'll own an Empire. In order to hasten that day we want you to read our new 25c. book. It tells the truth about the two standard methods of cream separation. Gives valuable dairy pointers.

We will send you one copy free, provided you tell us the number of cows you keep. Also name of this publication. Don't miss this book. Send for it immediately. Extra copies 25c. Ask for book No. 2

## The EMPIRE Line of Cream Separators

consists of a full range of sizes in both Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire Disc. The choice of either cone or disc method, and the size of machine, rests entirely with you.

**The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited**  
Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO, ONT. SUREX, N. B.



## Silos! Silos!

We are headquarters for silo material.

Write us for particulars and prices on shipments delivered at your station.

ADDRESS:

**The M. Brennen & Sons**  
**Mfg. Co., Limited,**  
HAMILTON, CANADA  
Wholesale Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

## ONE MINUTE! It's Telephones and Switchboards

We manufacture and sell direct to the User.

*Do You Want to Know*

### HOW

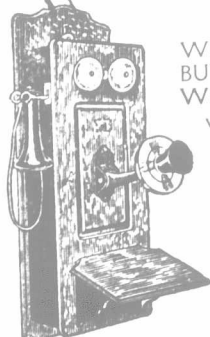
- To Organize a Company
- To Construct Telephone Lines
- To Install Telephone Instruments
- To Operate a Rural System

How much your proposed lines will cost?  
WHEN buying TELEPHONES or SUPPLIES BUY THE BEST. QUALITY is our strong point. We manufacture only high-grade Apparatus and would like to convince YOU of the superior merit of our goods. No better TELEPHONES made anywhere. Ours are made in Canada by Canadian Experts.

WE SUPPLY poles, wire, brackets, insulators, ground rods, batteries and tools, in fact, everything necessary to build a system of any size. OUR INFORMATION Department is at your service FREE.

IF Interested--WRITE US TO-DAY.

Western Branch  
261 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man.  
DOMINION TELEPHONE MFG. CO., Ltd.  
10-12 Alice Street, Waterford, Ontario







### Do Pianists Suffer in Comparison with the Player Piano of Today

Opinions differ on this subject, and many arguments both pro and con are thrashed out daily. We do know, however, that the old saying, "Oh, the Player Piano is purely mechanical," has been shelved, and exclamations of surprise greet the performer of the up-to-date instrument.

#### With the Special Features Embodied in the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER PIANO

you are able to produce all that is possible in music, and whether you are playing a Liszt Concerto or a simple melody, or an accompaniment to an accomplished singer, the work is above criticism.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars about the New Scale Williams Player Piano, and if there is no dealer in your locality will arrange to supply you direct from the factory. Ask about our extended payment plan.

**THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED**  
OSHAWA 241 ONTARIO



We laid out the garden on May 4th, and there are twenty-two beds. The older pupils helped to lay it out. Each one had to bring four stakes, and we needed twine, axe and rulers. The beds are four feet long and six feet wide for the older ones, and the little ones are four feet by four feet. The path is two and a half feet in the middle, one foot in the center. We stretched the twine and drove the stakes. We will take the stones off our garden and put them in the path, and we will work it up.

HAZEL PARKS (age 11, Book III.)  
Heathcote, Ont.

Rebecca.

I have a doll, Rebecca,  
She's quite a little care,  
I have to press her ribbons  
And comb her fluffy hair.

I keep her clothes all mended,  
And wash her hands and face,  
And make her frocks and aprons,  
All trimmed in frills and lace.

I have to cook her breakfast,  
And pet her when she's ill,  
And telephone the doctor  
When Rebecca has a chill.

Rebecca doesn't like that,  
And says she's well and strong,  
And says she'll try—oh! very hard,  
To be good all day long.

But when night comes, she's nodding  
So into bed we creep  
And snuggle up together,  
And soon are fast asleep.

I have no other dolly,  
For you can plainly see,  
In caring for Rebecca,  
I'm busy as can be!



### MAKE YOUR OWN TILE

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

#### Farmers' Cement Tile Machine

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

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

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

#### Her Answer.

I studied my tables over and over,  
And backward and forward, too;  
But I couldn't remember six times nine,  
And I didn't know what to do,  
Till my sister told me to play with my doll  
And not to bother my head.  
"If you call her 'Fifty-four' for a while,  
You'll learn it by heart," she said.  
So I took my favorite, Mary Ann,  
(Though I thought 'twas a dreadful  
shame  
To give such a perfectly lovely child  
Such a perfectly horrid name).  
But I called her my little "Fifty-four"  
A hundred times till I knew  
The answer of six times nine as well  
As the answer of two times two.  
Next day Elizabeth Wogglesworth,  
Who always acts so proud,  
Said "Six times nine are fifty-two,"  
And I nearly laughed aloud!  
"I wish I hadn't when teacher said,  
"Now, Dorothy, tell if you can,"  
For I thought of my doll, and—sakes  
alive!  
I answered, "Mary Ann."  
—By Sara M. Pratt.

### News of the Week.

All trains running on the C. P. R. west of Toronto are now despatched by telephone.

Extensive forest fires raged during the latter part of last week near Arrow Head, B. C.

The Supreme Court of the United States last week ordered the dissolution of the Tobacco Trust.

Dr. F. W. Merchant has been appointed director of industrial and technical education for Ontario.

According to evidence given in Washington, the Grangers and the Trusts are allied in attempts to defeat reciprocity.

Tenders have been called for the building of the Hudson's Bay

way, starting from the pass on the Saskatchewan River.

The Ontario Medical Association is urging that special pavilions for tuberculosis patients be established at all the general hospitals in Ontario.

Sir W. S. Gilbert, dramatic author, who, in collaboration with Sir Arthur Sullivan, wrote Pinafore, The Mikado, etc., was drowned at Harrow, Eng., last week.

King George has issued a "command" invitation to two representatives of trades' unions to attend the coronation ceremonies—an unprecedented recognition of the Labor party by royalty.

#### GOSSIP.

The Oxfordshire Show, one of the first of the prominent English summer shows, was held at Thame, May 17th and 18th. In two-year-old Shorthorn bulls, which made a good showing, C. E. Gunther's Tongswood Bapton was a popular winner. In the yearling bull section, D. MacLennan's Beaufort Landmarker, the grand roan for which he paid 1,000 guineas at the Birmingham spring sale, was a clear winner, by reason of his extreme evenness of flesh and stylish appearance. One of the best of the classes was that for three-year-old heifers, in which Sir R. Cooper's handsome roan, Waterloo 36th, of Bates breeding, was an easy winner, and ultimate female champion. The first-prize two-year-old heifer was Capt. Clive Behren's Abbey Farm Mary, by Border Tower. The same exhibitor had the winning yearling heifer in the same class, by Chiddingfold Seal.

## PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES



### THE MOST PERFECT METHOD OF CLOTHES MAKING YET DEvised

CLOTHES to fit perfectly MUST be made to measure. The old-fashioned, Ready Made Clothes are all made to fit AVERAGE types, not REAL men. That's why they don't fit YOU. PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES are NOT Ready Made. They are cut to your exact measurements BEFORE they are made up. Our new method makes this possible. It is the most perfect method of Clothes Making yet devised.

PAQUET Guaranteed Clothes give you all the advantages of Custom Tailoring at HALF the expense. The materials used are of the highest grade procurable. They are sold direct to YOU at Wholesale prices, and are GUARANTEED to be the best value in Canada to-day at from \$10.00 to \$15.00—worth \$11.50 to \$20.00.

The most highly-trained experts only are engaged in the production of PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES.

#### THE SUIT ILLUSTRATED

is made from absolutely PURE WOOL navy or black serge, best Indigo Dye, thoroughly shrunk and absolutely guaranteed to keep its color. The workmanship is unequalled in this Country. The pockets are made according to our special process and will neither sag nor get out of shape. The real value is \$13.50. Our Special Price, PREPAID \$10 to any part of Canada.

Sizes 36 to 44 only. Larger sizes 75c. per size extra.

#### Write for FREE Style Book

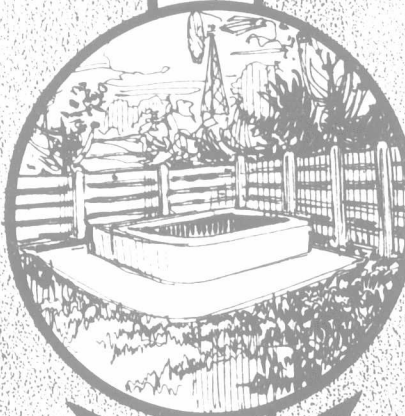
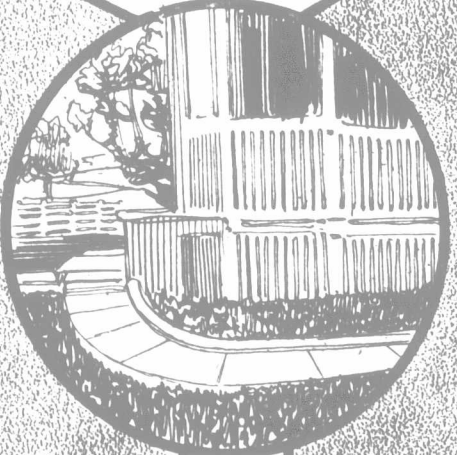
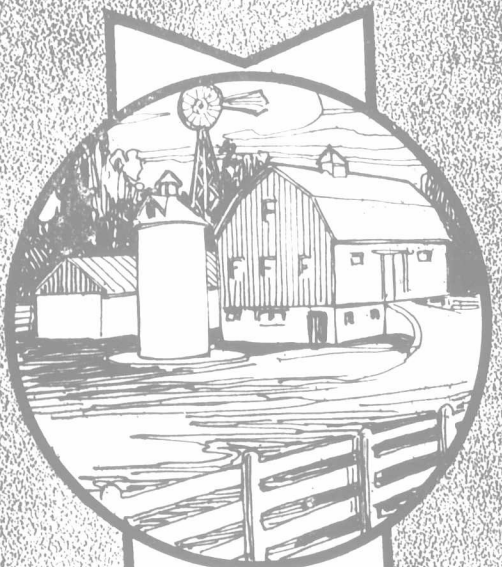
illustrating New York's latest models, and containing samples of the very newest materials which is so simple and concise that anyone using it is absolutely certain to be fitted PERFECTLY.

Write NOW! Don't put it off until another time—a post card will do—you'll get the Style Book by return mail.

# THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED

QUEBEC, - - CANADA





## \$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

**PRIZE "A"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

**PRIZE "B"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

**PRIZE "C"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

**PRIZE "D"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy to-night. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

**The Canada Cement Co.,**

Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name .....

Address .....





The Boulder.

## Stumping Powder

DO YOU KNOW  
The Value of Stumping Powder  
On the Farm

AND THAT  
MONEY, TIME AND LABOR  
Can be saved by using  
CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED,  
STUMPING POWDER

FOR  
Blowing Out and Breaking Boulders,  
Turning Up and Aerating Subsoil,  
Digging Ditches, Splitting Logs,  
Excavating Cellars and Foundations,  
Digging Post and Pole Holes.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue on Stump and  
Boulder Blasting and Prices.



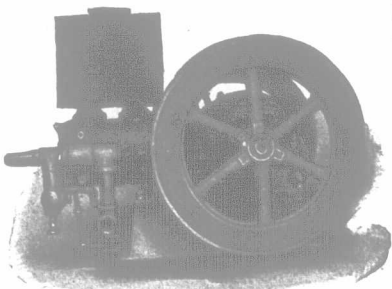
What happened to the boulder by using Stumping Powder.

**CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED** Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Nearest Office to Where You Reside.  
Cobalt, Ont., Victoria, B. C.  
Successors to Hamilton Powder Co.

# BARRIE ENGINES

RUN RIGHT

You can rely on the Barrie Engine to do its work right. Practically runs itself, requiring no expert attention. Three H.-P. Engine shown in illustration is very popular with farmers. It's all ready for you to start it going soon as you get it. Mounted on skid, with battery box and all connections made. Write for descriptive catalogue to



**A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto**  
ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS FOR  
**Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Limited, Barrie, Ont.**  
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

## NOT A MERE UNLOADER

—but a spreader that really spreads.  
The spreader with

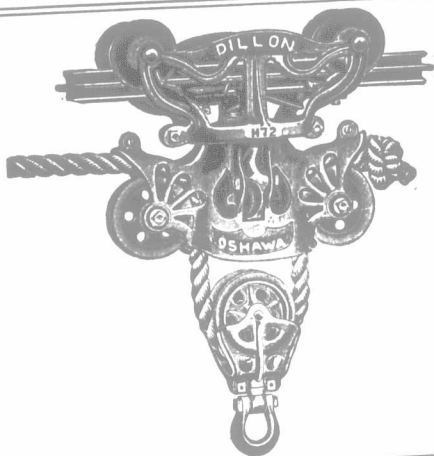
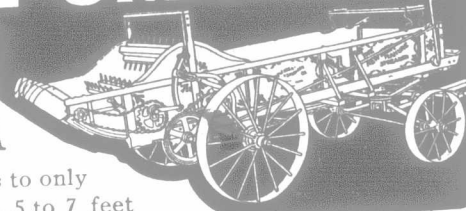
### THE NEW IDEA

Pulverizes the manure three times to only once for other machines. Spreads 5 to 7 feet wide; spreads evenly; has less weight; lighter draft; no cog or bevel gears; less breakages; low down, easy loading; no choking or bunching. Superior in every way to any spreader in the market. Fully guaranteed by the

**LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER OF SPREADERS IN THE WORLD.**

Write us and we will give you name of nearest dealer

**New Idea Spreader Co.,** 110 SYCAMORE STREET  
COLDWATER, OHIO



## OSHAWA

Rod, Wood and Steel  
TRACK CARRIERS

### MEADOW KING

Wood and Steel  
TRACK CARRIERS

Sling Carriers, Forks, Slings, Pulleys  
**R. DILLON & SONS** Ontario  
South Oshawa.  
See Litter Carriers and  
Sawmill Specialties.

### GOSSIP.

#### SOME COMING SHOWS.

- International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England, June 12 to 24.
- Royal Agricultural Society Show, Norwich, England, June 26 to 30.
- Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, July 12 to 22.
- Highland and Agricultural, at Inverness, Scotland, July 25 to 28.
- Dominion Exhibition, Regina, July 31 to August 12.
- Cobourg Horse Show, August 15 to 18.
- Edmonton Exhibition, August 15 to 19.
- Canadian National, Toronto, August 28 to September 13.
- Western Fair, London, Sept. 8 to 16.
- Victoria Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., September 26 to October 1.

#### BEEF, PORK AND HORSEFLESH IN JAPAN.

An official publication of the Japan Foreign Trade Association, states that the old prejudice as to the eating of animal flesh among the Japanese has been broken down to a considerable extent. There has been an increasing demand for beef, though its high price militates against its being made a universal staple for diet. On this account there is an increasing demand for pork and horseflesh, no fewer than 10,000 head of horses being butchered and eaten in Tokyo annually, while the highest mark for the consumption of beef was reached in 1904, when 3,600 cattle were slaughtered, not counting those intended for military use.

### BOOK REVIEW.

#### A LITERARY GEM.

The sun, a stream, and a tree grace the artistic cover of a beautiful booklet issued by the Association Press, New York. The address, "Conservation of Life in Rural Districts," which it contains, originally given before the Y. M. C. A., Toronto, was one of the best things ever delivered by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, and that is saying a good deal. But polished for issue in its present form, it is a gem. Every sentence is pregnant with thought, and pellucid as a crystal. As a birthday or holiday memento to hand a friend on any occasion, nothing could be better. Copies may be secured, postage paid, at 30 cents, through this office.

#### APPLIED HISTORY.

First Professor—"My dear colleague, I'm a little puzzled. When did the first Peloponnesian war begin?"  
Second Professor—"431 B. C."  
First Professor—"Quite right, quite right. That is the number of my doctor's telephone. I was to call him up and tell him my wife is sick."—Fliegende Blätter.

## DR. WILLIAMS' Fly & Insect Destroyer

MANUFACTURED BY  
**BAKER & BOUCK**

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

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

### ATTENTION, STOCKMEN!

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

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

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

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

**BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

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The essentials of a perfect gun are outstanding features of the

### GREENER GUN

Its shooting capabilities are a household word wherever sportsmen congregate, and Greener Guns have won the World's highest honors.

The strength of the Greener action is phenomenal. The Greener Treble Wedge-Fast Bolt is the strongest breech fastening extant, imitated by gunmakers all over the world.

The "Facile Princeps" action is simplicity itself, works easily, smoothly, and the striker is a traction of a second quicker than any other.

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38 grades to select from.  
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## CLEAN WORK LITTLE EFFORT GREAT PROFIT

Is in brief the complete story of the

### "MAGNET" CREAM SEPARATOR

No machine in the hands of dairy farmers to-day holds a cleaner skimming record than the "MAGNET."

No dairy utensil is so easily kept clean, and nothing in cream separators is more easily operated.

In every vital part of perfect cream separator we challenge the most severe test with any other machine.

Quality of material, simplicity of parts and sanitary points considered, it is the cheapest of all cream separators.

The power is put on to the MAGNET by properly graded steps or gears, and not by the violent application of a large wheel to a small one, the latter plan is followed in most machines to save cost, but it means excessive wear, breakage and waste of time and temper.

#### THE "MAGNET" IS MECHANICALLY CORRECT

and stands as steady as a rock on its base, holding the gears without vibration or possibility of accident.

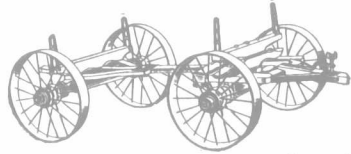
Send us a post card, and we will give you a full demonstration of the MAGNET in your own dairy without expense or obligation on your part.

### The PETRIE MFG. CO., Limited

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, CANADA.  
Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal Vancouver St. John, N. B.

### DON'T DEPEND ON WOODEN WHEELS AND ORDINARY WAGONS

If you ever see a farmer coming down the road on a wagon and whistling a tune, you can make up your mind the wagon is a T.-K. Handy Farm Wagon with Wide-Tire Steel Wheels. The reason is that his wagon was loaded in half the time usually necessary with ordinary wagons, the load is greater by far, and the wheels take the ground (rocky or muddy) smoothly and without the least resistance.



Wide-Tire Steel  
Wheels and  
Handy Farm  
Wagons



This is the kind of equipment you want to haul your loads. T.-K. wagons with indestructible wheels will outlast two ordinary wagons. The steel wheels are best construction possible. They are made with staggered spokes, so the tires won't bend between spoke-heads, while the hubs never wear out. Letters from thousands of farmers testify to their superiority. Write for booklet and special prices.

TUDHOPE-KNOX COMPANY, Limited,

Orillia, Ontario.

## Caldwell's MOLASSES MEAL

Substitute a few pounds of this ration for an equal amount of grain, and watch your stock grow sleek, healthy and fat.

You are losing by not using CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL.

Guaranteed to contain over 80% PURE CANE MOLASSES (no beet sugar refuse), and is always uniform. It works wonders with all live stock.

Ask your dealer, or write for the facts to

The CALDWELL FEED CO., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

### NEW IMPORTATION COMING

We still have on hand a few first-class stallions that we will sell worth the money in order to make room for our new importation early in the summer. Phone connection.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

A FEW CLYDESDALE SELECTS LEFT. I have one 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion on hand, rising 3 years, that are big, drabky, character colts, and bred the best; 3 Percherons rising 3. There is no better selection in Canada, nor so better prices for a buyer.

T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.

IMP. CLYDE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Imported Clyde stallions and fillies always on hand, specially selected for their size, type, character, quality, faultless action and fashionable breeding. Prices right. Terms to suit.

GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

### GOSSIP.

#### WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM.

That great stock farm, Willowdale, at Lennoxville, Quebec, the property of J. H. M. Parker, is just now the home of an exceptionally strong line of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, and Chester White swine. In the selection of breeding stock, Mr. Parker did not take cost into consideration when he saw what suited him, hence his almost unprecedented success in the leading showings in Quebec in the strongest competition, particularly at the Provincial Show at Sherbrooke. At the head of the Clydesdale stud is the wonderfully stylish quality horse, Indomitable (imp.) [8414], a bay, four years old, sired by Benedict, by Baron's Pride, dam by the good breeding and show horse, Prince of Clay, granddam by The Prince. He is a show horse from the ground up, and last fall, at Sherbrooke, after winning first in his class, he carried off the triple color of championship over all ages. Among the many high-class brood mares are such well-bred ones as Imp. Madeline 11665, by Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride, dam by Windsor; Imp. Orissa's Best, by the famous show horse, Baron's Best, dam by MacElroy, granddam by Macgregor. She has to her credit first at Montreal Horse Show. Imp. Amulet, by the great Prince Sturdy, dam by Prince Attractive, granddam by Baron's Pride. Her three leading sires are among Scotland's most noted winners, and she has to her credit two firsts and championships at Sherbrooke, and one first at Ottawa. Out of her is a remarkably choice filly foal, by Indomitable. Thelma 19436 is a two-year-old daughter of Madeline (imp.), and sired by Imp. Fusilier. She is a filly with remarkable size and character. Bonnie McQueen is a big, drafty, as well as quality daughter of the famous McQueen, and she has a horse foal at foot, got by Imp. Fyvie Prince.

In selecting the foundation for his now choice Shorthorn herd, Mr. Parker paid particular attention to their capacity for milk production, and there are now in the herd more than one which can easily beat 60 lbs. of milk a day. On blood lines, the herd is represented by the following Scotch and Bates foundation cows: The Scotch-bred ones are the Diadems and Alpine Beautys; those of Bates foundation trace to Beauty (imp.) =30=, Hart (imp.) =225=, Princess (imp.) =419=, and Lavinia (imp.) =299=. The present stock bull is Duke of Capelton =76477=, by Morning Hero =64161=, dam Frost Queen, by Hillhurst Marquis 2nd =46616=, grandam Imp. Frost 52nd. He is a dark roan of perfect lines and remarkably even in flesh, and is breeding wonderfully well. Several young sons of his now at foot of dams are showing up well, and will be for sale later on. All bulls fit for service are sold, and Mr. Parker reports the demand for bulls for service as far greater than the supply in Quebec, which certainly speaks well for the Eastern farmers. There are for sale a number of heifers that are most desirable as a herd foundation of dairy Shorthorns.

The flock of Leicesters is one of the best in Canada in the matter of size, type and quality. They have won wherever shown, and will likely be at Toronto next fall to measure up with the Western breeders. The stock ram and sire of this year's crop of lambs is Imp. Burnside Speaker, a massive smooth ram of superb quality. His get this year are all that could be desired, many of them now weighing well over 80 lbs. Orders are now being booked for flock-heads. If there is one line of pure-bred stock breeding in which Mr. Parker excels over the others, it is in his Chester Whites. Ever since his advent in the breeding of Chester White swine, he has made his selection of breeding stock from the leading herds of the United States. His chief stock boar is the 1,000-lb. Ohio Chief, assisted in service by the grand type and quality hog, Commander, probably the best Chester White hog in Canada, with a considerable margin to spare. The dozen brood sows show an equal care in selection; they have length, depth, and strength of bone. For sale are a limited number of young sows of breeding age and younger, and one boar fit for service. So great is the demand for boars from this noted herd that orders are continually booked ahead.

### HORSE OWNERS! USE



### CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

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ARTS, EDUCATION  
THEOLOGY, MEDICINE  
SCIENCE, including  
ENGINEERING.

The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

#### ARTS SUMMER SESSION

July 3rd to August 11th.

For Calendars write the Registrar.

G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ontario

## Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

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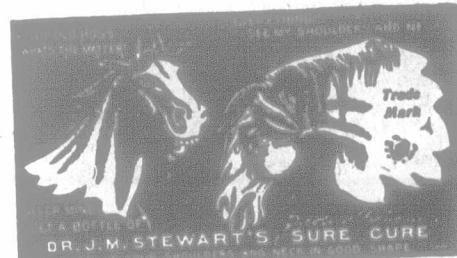
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

#### Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
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### DR. J. STEWART'S SURE CURE LIQUID GALL CURE



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

Palmer Medical Co., Limited  
Windsor, Ontario.

### You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4 E free.

Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbride, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."

W. F. Young, P. D. F.,  
258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.  
Lymans, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Importer, 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.

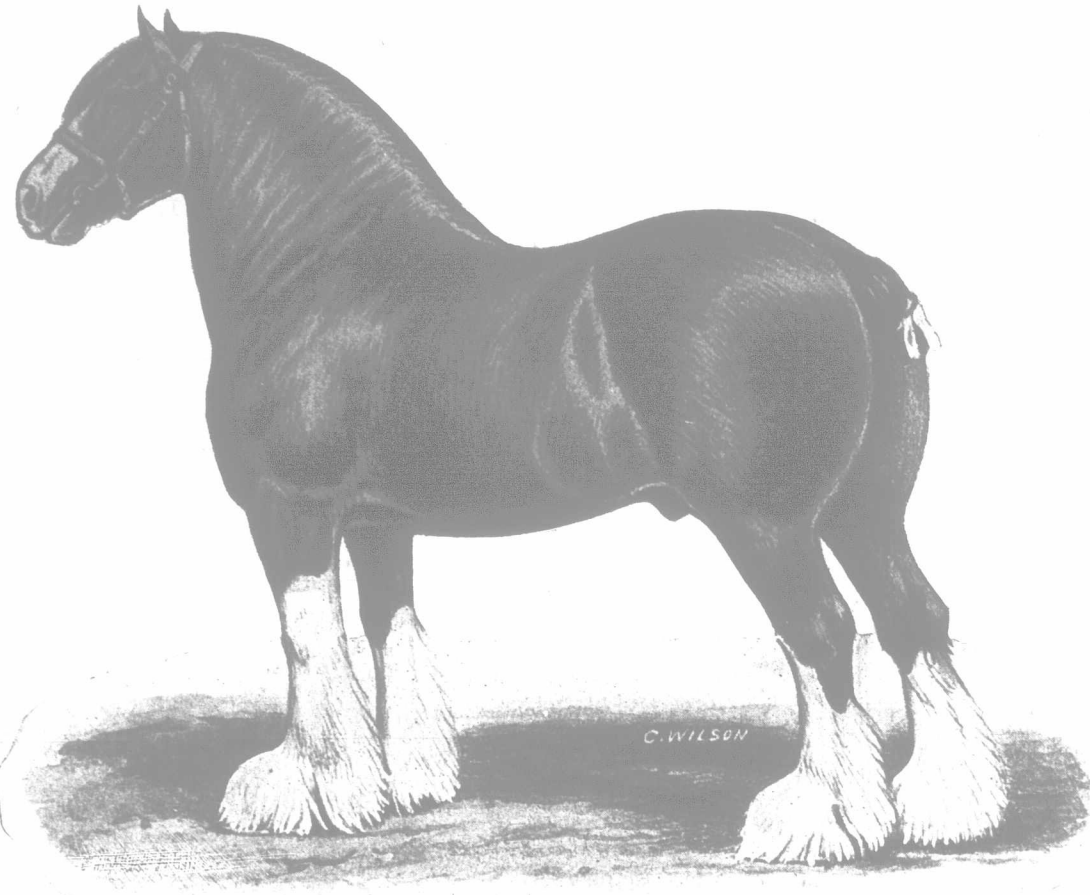
### PEACHBLOW CLYDESDALES & AYRSHIRES

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

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.



**McCALLUM BROS., Brampton, Ontario**  
The largest importers of CLYDESDALES in America



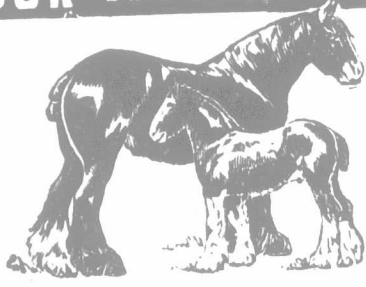
Lord Scott, Grand Champion, Brandon, 1909, exported back to the Old Country 1910.

**80 Clydesdale Fillies, Mares and Stallions for Sale 80**

These are the big classy kind, and bred in the purple by such noted horses as the Baron of Buchlyvie, Revelenta, Marmion, Memento, Perfect Motion, Hiawatha Godolphin and Oyama. Parties wanting a first-class filly or stallion should see this lot before purchasing elsewhere. All our previous importations have been sold within a week, which accounts for our handling the right kind at the right prices.

**McCallum Brothers, International Importing Stables, Brampton, Ontario, On G. T. R. & C. P. R.**  
One mile from the station. Long-distance phone No. 114. Parties will be met at station if notified.

**INSURE YOUR HORSES**

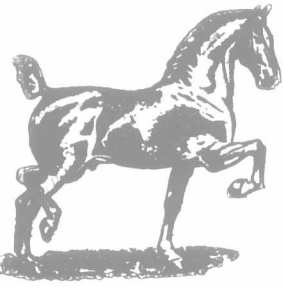


A small premium will secure a policy in our Company, by which you will be fully insured against any loss resulting from the death of your mare or its foal or both. Policies issued covering all risks on animals, also transit insurance, at all times, in all cases. Prospectus free on demand.

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**MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY**

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



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**UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, CANADA.**

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.  
Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.  
**J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager**

**YOU WANT A STALLION OR A MARE? Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.**

Have some of the choice ones left yet. It will be worth your while to look them over.  
**JUST 35 MILES EAST OF TORONTO**  
PRICES TO SUIT YOU.

**Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for Sale**

Second shipment since March. Stallions from \$500 up to \$5,000. Fillies and mares in foal, from \$250 up to \$600. Don't be fooled or misled, but come here and convince yourself. Phone connection.

**J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and Lu Verne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A.**



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

**JUST ONE 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion**

left. A well-bred colt that will make a ton horse. Price right for quick sale.

**BARBER BROS.**  
GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.



**GOSSIP.**

The great stock bull, Imp. Netherhall Milkman, at the head of the high-class herd of imported and Canadian-bred Record-of-Performance Ayrshire cattle of P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Quebec, near Howick Station, has again demonstrated his superiority by winning first place in one of the strongest classes ever seen together in one show-ring in this country, at the greatest Ayrshire show held in the great Ayrshire Province of Quebec, at Ormstown, a few days ago. This is sure a wonderful bull, and he is proving a wonderful sire, his get invariably winning wherever shown. From such a sire as this, and out of cows with official records up to 13,000 lbs. milk, and 600 lbs. butter-fat in one year. For sale are about a dozen young bulls of serviceable age, one out of the great cow, Flos Morton, with a record of 14,000 lbs. milk and 555 lbs. butter-fat in one year. Four of the lot are sired by Netherhall Milkman, the others by leading stock and show bulls used in the famous Chateaugay County. There are no better bred Ayrshire bulls alive than Mr. McArthur is offering, and there is no better herd than his, and anything in the herd, excepting the old bull, is for sale. Anyone wanting a stock bull bred in the purple on show and producing lines, should correspond with Mr. McArthur at once.

**PEACHBLOW CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.**

Near Hemmingford Station, G. T. R., in the Province of Quebec, is the splendid 400-acre stock and dairy farm, Peach-blow, the property of R. T. Brownlee, breeder of Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle. Mr. Brownlee is not a stranger to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," his high-class herd of Ayrshires particularly being well known to many. Just now, in Clydesdales, Mr. Brownlee is offering for sale the typical quality stallion, Harrier (imp.) [6123], a bay six-year-old, sired by the renowned breeding horse, Baron Mitchell, by Baron's Pride, dam by Lothian Again, grandam by King of the Forest. This is one of those exceptionally nice turned, stylish, quality horses so popular with the masses, and he is proving a sire of high-priced progeny. Another for immediate sale is the Canadian-bred three-year-old, Champion [8955], a bay, sired by Vanderbilt (imp.), dam by Lawrence Again (imp.), grandam by Prince Royal (imp.). He weighs about 1,600 lbs., of superb quality and style, trappy action and carriage; a right nice colt. Still another is the bay yearling, Nessmore [11032], also Canadian-bred, sired by Duke of Northview [1566], dam Rosa Bell [10352], by Boydston Stamp [2190]. This is a colt of up-standing quality, big, smooth, and stands on the best of underpinning. He will make a ton horse of ideal character.

The Ayrshires, numbering about 45 head, are a special lot of modern types of the breed, showing a capacity for milk production of a high order. While none of them have been officially tested, their ideality of type, and large, well-balanced udders, show them capable of passing the required standard for admission to the official records whenever given a chance. The main stock bull in service is Sir Favorite of Hemmingford 27732, sired by Spicy Robin of Ste. Annes, dam Favorite of Auchenbrain (imp.), who holds the second highest record in the noted herd at Macdonald College. Second in service is Scotchman 32308, sired by Burnside White Cockade (imp.), dam Snowflake 27596, by Raymond of Riverside. This is a right nice young bull, that, bred to the grand type of daughters of the old bull, should produce prizewinners of a high order. One of the get of the old bull in the heifer-calf class last fall at Sherbrooke, and the Dominion Show at St. John, N. B., was first in very strong classes, this being the only one of his get ever shown. For sale are females of all ages, including five very choice two-year-old heifers, four yearling heifers, and eight heifer calves; also one young bull, eight months old. Parties looking for Ayrshires should visit this splendid herd, as no fancy prices are asked, and the offering is one to please. Look up Mr. Brownlee's advertisement and write for quotations.



GOSSIP.

**R. R. NESS' NEW IMPORTATION.**  
R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., the well-known importer and breeder of Ayrshire cattle, has lately landed at Quebec his first importation for 1911, consisting of 56 head, 44 females and 12 bulls. The bulls are all yearlings but one, he being two years old. Forty-one of the females are two-year-old heifers, the shipment representing the best blood of the breed, and of a quality calculated to still further enhance the reputation of Mr. Ness as the premier importer of Ayrshire cattle of America. These, with 200-odd at his splendid Burnside farm at Howick, will make a selection probably unequalled in the world for intending purchasers.

The Ayrshire herd of Hector Gordon, of Howick, Quebec, whose great herd of imported Ayrshire cattle has a reputation of excellence equalled by few and excelled by none, whose brilliant show-ring record at the leading shows in Ontario and Quebec has seldom or never been duplicated, and whose records of production in the official Record of Performance of Canada show so high a standard, was never stronger in type, quality and productiveness than now, owing to the great care and skillful judgment exercised by Mr. Gordon in his selections for purchase. He reports an ever-increasing demand for Ayrshires that have proven their ability in official tests to make good, and everything in Mr. Gordon's herd is officially tested as soon as they freshen or are purchased. Nothing in this herd is reserved from pricing, and it is needless to say that anyone in want of high-class females or a choice young bull, should visit the Stonehouse herd at Howick.

**R. M. HOWDEN'S AYRSHIRES.**

R. M. Howden, of St. Louis Station, Quebec, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, is continually on the lookout for choice selections of his favorite dairy breed to strengthen his already fine herd of imported and Canadian-breds. There are few breeders of Ayrshires that in so short a time have gathered together so choice a herd of mortgage-lifting milkers, big, exceptionally well-balanced and ideal in dairy type, their well-formed and rounded udders showing their capacity for heavy production. At the herd's head is the splendid bull, Imp. Hobsland Hero, who is breeding well to type and quality. An extra choice young bull for sale is a son of his, eight months old, as well as two bull calves that are right good ones, the making of a trio of herd-headers of extra quality. In the heifer-calf class at Orms-town and Ottawa last fall, first prize went to this herd on a daughter of Imp. Townhead-Swell. Anything is for sale, making a choice selection for intending purchasers.

**D. M. WATT'S AYRSHIRES.**

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec, one of the pioneer breeders of Ayrshire cattle of Chateauguay County, is still to the front with an extra nice herd of something over forty head, imported and Canadian-bred. There is certainly no breeder of Ayrshires in this country that pays more attention nor exercises greater care in the selection of their herd's head than Mr. Watt. Of late years, his chief bulls have been Imp. Monkland Hector; following him was that prince of sires, Imp. Lessnessock Macdonald, and to follow him is a right choice yearling lately landed and still at quarantine, Quebec. Also, in his selection of breeding cows, great care was exercised. He selected his ideals and paid the price, having in his herd just now such big, well-balanced cows as Imp. Holmes Snowdrop, Imp. Lessnessock Cinderella, Imp. Knockdown Perty, Imp. Barcheskie Mayflower, Imp. Southwick Kate, etc. The mean average of the whole herd in milk yield is 45 lbs. a day, which is certainly a most profitable average; besides, among them are very many prizewinners at the leading shows. Anything in the herd is for sale, including one yearling bull, sired by Imp. Monkland Hector, and out of Imp. Holmes Snowdrop, whose average milk yield is 47 lbs. a day, and two bull calves sired by Imp. Lessnessock Macdonald. Mr. Watt reports a splendid year's business, and a pronounced increased demand for Ayrshires.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

OF SHOW CALIBRE

BY AUCTION



Tuesday, June 20th, 1911

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO

**ROBT. BIRRELL, Greenwood P.O., Ont.**

Auctioneers: **THOS. POUCHER, Brougham, Ont.**  
**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont.**  
**GOL. GEO. P. BELLOW, Marysville, Mo.**

**WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE**

a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:  
**Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep**  
Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch.  
Write for prices and catalogue to: **J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.**

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

**Scotch Shorthorns** For sale: Some choice, smooth, heavy boned, fleshy yearling bulls for the farmer or breeder. Also a large number of cows and heifers from imported stock. Some show material among these.  
**Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ontario.**  
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

**Irvine Side Shorthorns** 2 extra good young bulls ready for service; both from an imp. bull, and one of them from an imp. cow. Also 1 good two-year-old registered Clydesdale mare from imp. sire, and out of imp. mare.  
**ELORA STATION, G. T. R. & C. P. R.**  
**J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONTARIO.**

**AM LEAVING FOR BRITAIN ABOUT THE END OF MAY. WILL PURCHASE SHORTHORNS AND HORSES**  
Parties wishing me to buy for them may correspond with me. In sending letters after the 27th of May address me care of Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, England.  
**J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, Ontario.**

**Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine.** Prices reasonable.  
**Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.**

**PEASE FURNACE**

One of the many Exclusive Features of the

is the air blast, an ingenious device by which a current of hot air is brought into the combustion chamber just above the fire and mixing with the gases generated from the coal causes their consumption and conversion into heat.

"Ask the man who has one."

Write for our Books: "The Question of Heating." or "Boiler Information," sent free on request.

**PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY.**  
TORONTO WINNIPEG 38

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.**

In Shorthorns: 60 head on hand, including cows and heifers, and calves of both sexes. In Cotswolds: A few shearing ewes and a good bunch of lambs coming on for fall trade. In Berkshires: A nice lot now ready to ship.

**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont.**  
**Royal Clare = 66772 =**  
**FOR SALE**

This bull is 5 years old; a roan; will weigh a ton, and is very fresh and active. Cannot use him any longer on account of his heifers. Write, or call on.

**WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

**Maple Grange Shorthorns**

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Clarets, Myrles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.

**R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.**

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm**  
1854-1911

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

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone. **HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.**

**OAKLANH FARM**

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds**  
Heifers and cows for sale; prices right. Will sell our stock bull, "Uppermill Omega"; quiet and extra sure.

**GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT.**  
Bolton, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Phone.

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

**CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS**

Some choice females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. **L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont.** Bolton Sta., C. P. R., one-half mile from barns. Phone.

**CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS.**—Imported and home-bred. Imp. Lord Fyvie heads the herd. For sale are choice young bulls, and a few 1 and 2 yr. old heifers of superior breeding and type. **Dr. T. S. Sprule, M. P., Markdale, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep**

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection.

**Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.**

**Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters.**

Offers a choice lot of one- and two-year old heifers, all sired by Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; also Leicesters, rams and ewes, of all ages. **W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O., Brant Co.**

**Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires**

Stock for sale of either kind or sex.

**GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Erin Station, C. P. R.**

**Elm Park Aberdeen - Angus**

The young bulls we have for sale are sired by: Magnificent, Imp., 2856, champion of Canada, 1910; Prince of Benton, Imp., 828, champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1903; Lord Val. 2nd 868, champion Calgary, Halifax, Sherbrooke Dominion Exhibitions.

**Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario.** Phone 708.

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**

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

**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**  
Drumbe station.



**SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.**

**Dr. Wood's  
Norway Pine Syrup  
Cured Her.**

**Weighted 135 Pounds—  
Now Weighs 172.**

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**\$15<sup>95</sup>  
AND UP-  
WARD**

**AMERICAN  
SEPARATOR**

SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200. BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.



No Duty on Cream Separators.

**Shropshires and Cotswolds**

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

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.  
Claremont Stn., C. P. R.

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

**Here is a Herd of Breeders, Feeders and Milkers.**

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

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

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

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

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.**

**COLIC.**

Mare was fed on hay of poor quality, and she had two attacks of colic. The food was changed to hay of good quality, and there has been no trouble since. Would it be wise to breed her? In case she were bred and suffered from colic, would the ordinary colic remedies be likely to affect the fetus or cause abortion?

H. W. H.  
Ans.—No doubt the attacks of colic were caused by the poor hay, which is hard to digest. The ordinary treatment for colic will not affect the fetus or cause abortion. It will be reasonably safe to breed her, but of course there is no guarantee that any mare will carry her fetus to full term and produce a strong foal.

**FATAL DIARRHOEA—CURB.**

1. Mare produced a foal that could rise and nurse with a little assistance, but did not nurse freely. I injected linseed oil into the rectum, but it had no passage in 24 hours. I then gave it flaxseed tea, and in 12 hours longer the bowels moved naturally. In 6 hours longer it took acute diarrhea, the evacuations soon became reddish and it died. A post-mortem revealed the bowels very reddish.

2. A curb appeared on mare. I blistered it, and then used your absorbent of iodine, iodide of potassium, alcohol and glycerine. The lameness has disappeared, but the enlargement has not quite gone. How had I better treat now?

A. H. McK.  
Ans.—1. The colt was weak when born. It would have been better to have depended upon injections and the oiled finger to remove the meconium from the rectum. The flaxseed tea was in all probability the direct cause of the diarrhea, along with the fact that the foal was not taking sufficient nourishment. If it had been given two teaspoonfuls of laudanum in a little of its mother's milk every two hours after diarrhea commenced it might have checked it. Acute diarrhea in a foal a day or two old usually results fatally.

2. Continue the absorbent, and have patience.

**Miscellaneous.**

**DITCHING.**

Two farms, A and B, side by side. The water flows off A's into B's farm through two open ditches. B is tiling all his land. Will A have to tile to meet B, or will B have to maintain open ditches to accommodate A?

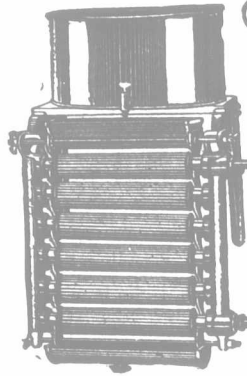
Ontario.  
Ans.—This is a matter to be disposed of by the municipal engineer, under the Ditches and Water-course Act, if the parties are unable to agree. They ought to get together and earnestly endeavor to come to a suitable agreement and save such proceedings.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**EASY WASHING.**—High praise for the Easy Washer is contained in a published letter by T. B. Terry, the noted farmer and agricultural writer of Ohio, who volunteers a testimonial in the interest of easy housekeeping. "I did the first washing myself, that is, put in the water, ran the machine, emptied it, and turned the wringer. I am ready to do the same again, but deliver me from helping when the old machine was used. Wife can now stand up straight, and scarcely more than lifting her dry hand up and down a short distance, wash a tub full of clothes in a few minutes. This washer is years ahead of any other washing device I have seen." The "Easy" Washer Co. are offering through their advertisement, 30 days' trial in the home anywhere on earth. Write the "Easy" Washer Co., corner Dundas and Bruce streets, Toronto, Ont., mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

**NO DOUBT.**

Mrs. Parsons says, "yes, we can trace our ancestry back to—well, I don't know who, but we've been doing for centuries."



**The Secret of Pure Sweet Milk**

You dairy farmers can't afford to ship impure, germ-laden milk into the towns and cities. Our medical authorities are urging the Government to penalize offending dairymen very severely—don't you run any risks. If you pass all your milk through the Root Cooler-Aerator immediately it leaves the cow, you can guarantee it pure and sweet and get a bigger price for it per gallon. The

**Root SANITARY MILK Cooler-Aerator**

will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water.

The water is admitted at the top through the bottom tube, then from the water column in the second tube and so on until it reaches the top to the second tube and so on until it reaches the top. Thus the cylinders are kept perfectly cold all the time, and as they are deeply corrugated the milk flows down them slowly, reaching the retaining pan thoroughly cooled and aerated. Cylinders are made of heavy copper, heavily coated with pure tin and guaranteed to stand heavy water pressure. Perfectly simple to operate—no complicated parts—a child can easily clean the whole machine in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 40 to 75 gallons an hour. Write us to-day for catalogue and prices—every dairyman should have a Root Cooler—it's a big money-maker. Address: W. A. Drummond & Co., 175 King St. East, Toronto



**Standard Wire Fence**

Here's the Fence That is all Steel—Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples. Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tuling. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample books.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

**This Feed Costs Nothing** if you count the results it gives. Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need. It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.

**Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake**

Write for free sample and prices:  
THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.

**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

THE FOLLOWING CHOICELY-BRED YOUNG BULLS ARE FOR SALE:

Name	Color	Age	Sire	Dam
1 Broadhooks Ruler	=81058= White	April 27, 1910	Bullrush (imp.)	Broadhooks Beauty 3rd
2 Ramsden Recuit	=77495= Red	Nov. 9, 1909	Bullrush (imp.)	Martha 6th
3 Royal Bud	=81056= Red roan	Jan. 4, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Silver Rose 2nd
4 Royal Emblem	=81060= Red	Jan. 26, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Ury's Star 4th
5 Royalty	=81059= Red	Apr. 22, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Claret 34th

Heifers and cows of various ages and choicest breeding. Also Clydesdale mares and fillies. Burlington Jct. Sta., G.T.R.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.  
Long-distance phone.

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

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors.

**Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires**

FOR SALE: Two young bulls, red and roan, fashionably bred with quality. Young sows bred for April litters.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Station.  
B. H. Radial in sight of farm, Bell phone.

**Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

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

**Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale**

I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.)—53042—(90083), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.

**Brampton Jerseys**

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

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



# 130 Ayrshires by Auction 130

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

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

One hundred head imported Ayrshires, representing all the choicest deep-milking strains in Scotland, and 30 head bred from these imported sires and dams. Made up of two stock bulls, both unexcelled in breeding and individuality; 46 cows, from 3 to 8 years old, inclusive; 28 two-year-old heifers, all in calf; 30 yearling heifers, many of them Scotch winners; 10 heifer calves, from 3 to 9 months old; 4 yearling bulls, all fit for service (two imported); 10 bull calves, from 2 to 9 months old. These include this year's importation of 70 head now in quarantine.

Positively no reserve.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO:

### Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

ANDREW PHILIPS, Auctioneer, Huntingdon, Que.

### 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 West-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### GOSSIP.

Dairy Shorthorns from the herd of A. W. Sanders, at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, last month, brought good prices at auction, thirty-four head selling for an average of \$240. The five-year-old cow, Nelly Lee 24th, brought \$895, and another of the same family \$500.

### ROYALLY-BRED SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION.

For about half a century, the Maple Hall herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, the property of David Birrell & Son, of Greenwood, Ont., has been in continual existence, Mr. Birrell Sr., being one of the pioneer importers of Scotch Shorthorns. Many years ago, when looking over the leading herds in Scotland, making selections for his annual importations, he paid particular attention to the various strains or tribes, making note of those tribes carrying the greatest wealth of flesh most evenly distributed. His observations showed him that the three leading tribes for early maturity, depth and evenness of flesh, perfection in type and show-ring quality, were the Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters and Butterlys and Shepherd Rosemarys. The years of Shorthorn breeding in Canada have demonstrated the correctness of his judgment. These are the three great tribes that will be sold by auction at their sale on Tuesday, June 20th, 1911, at their farm, Maple Hall, four miles south-east of Clarendon Station, C. P. R., and six miles north of Pickering Station, G. T. R., at both of which stations conveyances will meet east and west bound trains on morning of sale. There will be sold, in all, 35 head, 26 females, from one year up, and 9 bulls, all of serviceable age, in the pedigrees of which there is not one the Canadian nor American-bred bull, all the sires being imported, and all descended from imported females, many being daughters and granddaughters and great-granddaughters of imported cows. The sires that top their pedigrees for as far back as the fifth generation of some of them are: Louis Arundel (imp.); the Village-bred bull, Premier Earl (imp.); the C. Victoria bull, Indian Chief (imp.); the Clementina bull, Clan Campbell (imp.); the Rosemary bull, Blue Ribbon (imp.); the Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince (imp.); the Lavender bull, Duke of Lavender (imp.); the Nonpareil bull, Royal Member (imp.); the Maid of Promise bull, King James (imp.); the Missie bull, Scottish Hero (imp.); and the present stock bull, Imp. Spicy Count, a Marr Clara, sired by Spicy King, dam Carrington, by Favorite, granddam Clara 31st, bred by Hercules. There are no better bred Shorthorn cattle on earth than will be sold at this sale, all are in prime condition, many of them are of show-ring quality, and among them are Toronto winners. This is the first time that an auction sale was ever held on the farm, but the herd is too big, about 100 head, and the pick of the lot will be sold, absolutely without reserve. Anyone looking for show stuff should be on hand, rather in bulls or heifers. More particulars next week. Write for a catalogue.

### FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:

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

**E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK**

### HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO. 2**

### Lakeview Holsteins!

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

**E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ontario**

### CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also Long-Distance Telephone.

**P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.**

### Woodbine Holsteins

Offers for sale a number of choice young bulls ready for service, and bull calves sired by Sir Creamelle, who unite the producing blood of Duchess Ormsby with that of De Kol Creamelle. If you want a bull which is for breeding, individual and price second to none, write to-day. Phone connection.

**A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONT.**

### MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Home of Evergreen March, fifteen young champion milk and butter cow of Canada. Her four-year-old son for sale. Fifteen young cows and heifers for sale, bred to Prince Posch Pietertje C. and Choicest Canary. Come and see them. Prices moderate. Bell telephone.

**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

### CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES!

Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. H. C. HAMILTON, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

### CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES!

Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale.

**P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.**

### Just Landed 45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers,

all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers.

**R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.**

### Stockwood Ayrshires

sale: also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Right good ones, and bred from winners.

**D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec.**

### BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES

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

### HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.

— Imp. Hobland Hero at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian - bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the purple for sale, also a few heifers.

**R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.**

### STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

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

**HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.**

### SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. **A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.** Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

### Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

**N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

### HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.

— Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

**FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

### Ayrshires & Yorkshires

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

**ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.**

### Best and Cheapest Breakfast

In these days of high-priced meats many thousands of people have discovered that good, well-cooked oatmeal provides an admirable breakfast. It furnishes more vim and vitality than any other food and the cost is so small as to be insignificant. Quaker Oats—for instance—the best of all forms of oatmeal—costs but half-a-cent a dish. Made in Canada.

### WE NEED THE MILK

For our milk contract, so all the bull calves from fifteen choice cows and heifers, due to freshen by April 1st, must go. This means attractive prices for you. Write us, you'll be surprised how good a call you can buy for how little money.

**MONRO & LAWLESS,**  
Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

### THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

**Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ontario**

### HOMEGOOD HOLSTEINS

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

### Holstein Cattle

—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Seely, Box 127 Brattleboro, Vt.**

### EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

has still a couple of bulls for sale. 19 months old. Dams and sire's dam average 2 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days and over 70 lbs. of milk per day. These bulls are splendid individuals and will be sold reasonable.

**F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Oxford County**

### DON'T

Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from eleven months down, from best producing strain. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.**

### GLENWOOD STOCK FARM

Have two yearling Holstein bulls fit for service, both of the milking strains. Will sell cheap to make room. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont.** Campbellford Station.

### RIDGEVALE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

—A few very choice bull calves left for sale, from large-milking and high-testing dams. Write for prices, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario Co. Long-distance phone. **R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.**

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



**Don't Wear Trusses Like These**  
Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED



Our FREE BOOK tells you why Leg-strap appliances and Spring trusses like shown above CANNOT help you and how the Cluthe Ball-Bearing Self-Massaging Pad STRENGTHENS the weakened muscles while Holding with ease and CURES the Bursitis. Waterproof, durable; sent under Guarantee Trial. Remember—NO body-spring, NO plaster, NO leg-strap to pull pad on pelvic bone. Write NOW for this helpful FREE BOOK with 3500 Public Endorsements on this safe and simple Home Cure. When writing, give our box number—

Box 109—CLUTHE INSTITUTE  
125 East 23rd Street, New York City.

**IF YOU ARE A FARMER**

this letter will show you the way to make money in your leisure hours—and a means of keeping the boys at home by giving them a business of their own.

Wm. Keithley, of Superior, writes about

**"IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES**

"Bought an Ideal when business was at low ebb—not enough to keep one man busy. Very soon, I was rushed with ideal work. This year, made and sold more material than two red brick yards and two cement competitors. Money comes in hand ever fist".

You can do it too. Make concrete blocks for houses, barns, silos, foundations, fences, etc.—take contracts for Ideal Concrete Blocks in place of brick or stone. There's money in it.

Our book explains everything. Write for free copy.

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

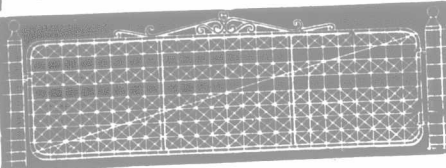
Reliable and energetic agents wanted in every locality.

**Strong and Rigid**

We make Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—and to look well and work right as long as they last. The frames of

**Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates**

are electrically welded into one solid piece—that's why they stand more than any other gate can. We also make lawn, poultry and farm fences of best quality. Agents wanted. Write to-day. **THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.** Dept. B., Wainipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



**THE REFORM HE NEEDED.**

Earnest, but Prosy Street-corner Orator—"I want land reform; I want housing reform; I want educational reform; I want—"

Bored Voice—"Chloroform."—Manchester Guardian.

**AN INSINUATION.**

"Mary, Mary, take the parrot downstairs at once. The master has lost his collar button."—The Christian Register.

Clean the kitchen Oilcloth with "SNAP". It cuts out the grease and makes dirt step lively.

Get the genuine "S-N-A-P"—not a substitute. At all dealers—in 15c. cans.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**SPRAYING.**

I have several apple trees here with caterpillars and grubs of various kinds on them. Kindly write or print in your paper regarding how to spray, and what solution I shall use. G. N. B.

Ans.—You should have followed precisely the directions in our issue of April 6th. It is too late to do much now, though you might still give one application with lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead.

**SPRAY PUMP.**

What kind of sprayer would be best for use on a farm for spraying orchard, etc.? Would like to purchase a reliable affair when I get ready to buy. B. S.

Ans.—An ordinary hand-pump, fitted into a forty-gallon barrel, should answer your purpose, unless you have more than three acres of orchard, in which case a larger one might be profitable. It can be purchased for about thirty dollars, with reasonably complete attachments. Correspond with firms that have been advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate."

**RENTED LAND—MARE FAILING TO BREED—INTEREST.**

1. What can I do to get young mare in foal? She has taken horse twice this spring; did not conceive last year after taking horse.

2. I went to a man early this year and asked him if he could rent me some land. If I get the Bell farm this year, you can get all the land you want. He came to me the other day, said he got the farm, but the agent told him that he must not let me have any at all. What can I do to them? Can I claim damages from them?

3. How much interest will come in a year on twenty-one hundred dollars? D. E.

Ans.—1. Have the mouth of the womb opened with a finger before service next time she is in heat.  
2. It is not clear from statement of case that you can do anything effectively.  
3. Depends on the rate of interest.

**SEWAGE.**

Town runs sewer water onto farm next to town.

1. Can farmer compel town to assist him to tile water across his farm?  
2. If so, what per cent. would town be compelled to bear? W. C.

Ans.—We doubt his being in a position to obtain relief in the way suggested. We think that he ought rather to write the Town Council requesting them to discontinue the flow of sewage onto his farm, and warning them that unless they comply promptly with such request an action will be brought against the municipal corporation for nuisance or trespass and damages, and an injunction. In the event of the letter being unheeded, or no suitable arrangement being had, a solicitor should be instructed to give the necessary notice of action, and proceed by issue of writ and other steps in due course.

**CEMENT FOR BARN WALLS.**

I am going to put a foundation wall under my barn, 40 x 60 feet, wall 10 feet high 2 feet thick. How much cement would it take to build the foundation, and how much will the cement cost per barrel, and would lime or cement be the cheaper? T. F. C.

Ans.—Approximately, one barrel of Portland cement will build 35 cubic feet of wall, the concrete being mixed in the proportions of 1 of cement to 10 of gravel and stone. On this basis, not allowing for doors and windows, about 109 barrels would be needed, but these openings would reduce the quantity of material required. Good, sharp gravel requires less cement than fine sand, and bedding in more stones will aid in reducing this quantity of cement. In our observations, some slop walls in which lime was used instead of cement, have not proved satisfactory on the score of durability. London, Ont., dealers quote Portland cement at \$1.75 per barrel. Better consult some dealer in your own district, and also a man who has had experience in cement work.

**Ornament Your Home With IDEAL**  
FLOWER BED GUARDS VINE TRELLIS LAWN FENCE LAWN GATES  
Make your Lawns and Flower-beds more artistic with this snowwhite, graceful fence and give them **ABSOLUTE PROTECTION**  
"IDEAL" Lawn accessories please the eye, are most durable, easily erected, and inexpensive.  
Let us send you Catalogue  
**The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Walkerville Ontario

**KEEP THE SORT OF SHEEP THE MARKET WANTS**  
Why put expensive feed into a coarse, heavy lamb and get docked for overweight, when half the feed will finish a **Southdown** and top the market? A few choice young rams still to sell.  
**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm.** **ROBT. MC EWEN, Byron, Ont.** Telephone.

**SOUTHDOWN SHEEP**

Unequaled for quality of mutton and wool, hardy constitutions and early maturity.

STRIDE & SON will sell by auction, at **Chichester, Sussex, England, on August 16th and 17th next, about**

10,000 REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN EWES  
1,000 SOUTHDOWN RAM AND RAM LAMBS  
Commissions carefully executed.  
**Stride & Son, Chichester, Sussex, England**  
Tel. grams: "Stride," Chichester, England.

**CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS**

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

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

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

**LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES**

An offering during the month of Feb. a choice lot of bred sows, young boars ready for service, and young pigs of different ages. Orders booked for spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All at reasonable prices. Write, or call on:  
**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**  
Long-distance Bell phone.

**DUROC - JERSEY SWINE**

30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.  
**Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

**Hilton Stock Farm**

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin.  
**R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.**  
Brighton Tel. & Stn.

**For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs.** Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write:  
**CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.**

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

**Elmsdale Chester Whites** For sale: A choice lot 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Express charges prepaid. For prices and particulars, address:  
**L. H. CALDWELL, MANOTICK, ONTARIO.**

**Pine Grove Berkshires.**

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

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

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

**Monkland Yorkshires**

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

I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months old. Write for circular and prices to:  
**J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns**

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

**Willowdale Berkshires.**

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. I Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton.  
**J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

**MAPLE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS**

A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.  
**Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.**

**FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES**

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. **JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.**

**Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.**

I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshire, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.**

**Pine Grove Yorkshires**

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking descendants of imported stock.  
orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery.  
Property of **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Berkshires**

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs eight to ten weeks old. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Bell phone.  
**Joshua Lawrence Oxford Centre, Ont.**

**Chester White Pigs**

Choice young animals, either sexes; a few mature specimens. **John Pollard, Norwich P. O., Ont. G. I. R.**

**When Writing Mention Advocate**

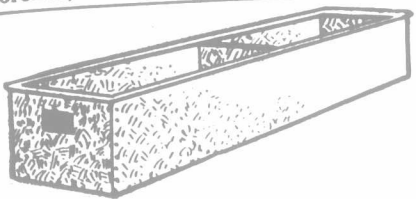


### HAD HEART TROUBLE NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Bessie Kinsley, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night without any smothering feeling or hot flashes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people."

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



### Steel Water Troughs

Made of heavy galvanized steel, our Troughs and Tanks are strong, compact and durable. So successfully have they stood the test during the past five years that we are willing to ship any size you select to your station on the understanding that you can ship them back at our expense if not first-class in every detail. Write for catalogue A. We will build any size or style to order. Ask for quotations. Agents wanted.

STEEL TANK CO., IWEED, ONTARIO  
NO INTEREST CHARGED

#### WILSON'S GUARANTEED SCALES

LISTEN!

WILSON pays the freight.  
Get special prices to-day.

C. WILSON & SON,  
79 Esplanade Street E., Toronto, Canada.



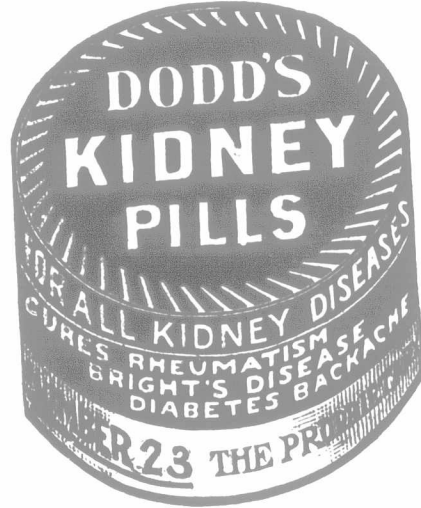
100 Styles of Hay and Stock Scales

They were very young and very happy, and very foolish and very newly wed. And they kept a kitchen garden.

"Angelina, darling," said the youthful husband, "as I was passing through the garden I saw some asparagus ready for cooking. Perhaps you'd like to go and gather the first fruit of the season yourself?"

She would love to, but she wasn't expert in horticulture, and didn't want to "let on." If she went alone she might commit some egregious blunder.

"I tell you what, Edwin," exclaimed the girl wife enthusiastically, "we'll go out together. You shall pluck it, and I will hold the ladder!"



### GOSSIP.

At a public sale of Jerseys by R. H. Nelson, in Oregon, U. S., the first week in May, 71 head, including calves, sold for an average of \$153.52, the highest price being \$435 for the two-year-old heifer Beauvoir's Violet (imp.). The top price for a bull was \$350, for the two-year-old Croyden (imp.). Fifty-eight head brought an average of \$181.

John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: "I have had a good demand for young Shorthorn bulls this spring, having sold all I had old enough for service. I sold five to men that did not see them, and they all were well pleased with the bulls I sent them. I have 100 head of Shropshires and Cotswolds on hand, and to any person in want of a few good ewes or a ram to head their flock, I will be pleased to quote prices."

The 1911 prize list is out for the Winnipeg exhibition, to be held on the dates July 12 to 22, and will be mailed on application to Dr. A. W. Bell, Secretary and Manager. The list reflects the change in the name that has been made from "Winnipeg Industrial" to the first "Canadian Industrial Exhibition." The list shows a grand total of \$40,000 offered in prize money for competition, open to the world. Entries close June 30th. The prize list makes an imposing book of 100 pages.

Volume 27, of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, has been issued from the office of the Canadian National Live-stock Records, at Ottawa. This volume contains the pedigrees of 3,114 bulls, and 3,973 females, a total of 7,487, figures which indicate a steadily-increasing interest in, and a growing popularity of the breed. The volume contains the pedigrees of 56 imported animals, 22 of which are bulls and 34 females. Appended is a list of prizewinning Shorthorns at leading 1910 shows in the Dominion.

Goodfellow Bros. Macville, Ont., breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, in ordering a change in their advertisement, report they have sold all their bulls of serviceable age, but have three robust red youngsters for early fall trade. They also offer for sale their stock bull, Top Notch =76871=, a red two-year-old son of Uppermill Omega, sire of the 1910 Toronto grand champion bull, and out of a Cruickshank Village dam. He is described as in nice condition, sure, and one of the best of workers. They have also of cows and heifers for sale. Trade in Clydesdales has been good, 16 mares weighing over 1,600 lbs. each, having been shipped West the first week in April, and later the three-year-old stallion, Baron Champton (imp.).

#### A Ballade of Lamb's Wool

The Lamb to some "sure thing" was tipped,

And wise and full of knowing alms, With sprightly confidence he tripped Right gayly down into the lairs.

"Tis said by those who set the snares— And true it is, and wonderful!— "No matter how the last one fares, Trust to the Lamb to bring the wool!"

Into the game he blithely dipped; He bought or sold some paltry shares, Till lo! his foolish wool was stripped Away, while he was unawares. The shears were such sharp, dextrous pairs,

He never felt them pinch or pull, When he has grown some further hairs Trust to the Lamb to bring the wool.

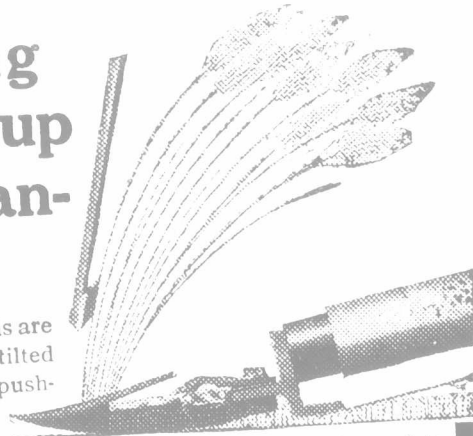
He thinks his combination slipped; He lost his charm, missaid his prayers, The cold wind tells him he is nipped; But how, he never heeds nor cares. He saw what went down was the Bear's, That what went up was for the Bull; In spite of this he ne'er despairs— Trust to the Lamb to bring the wool.

L'envoi.

What makes the Lamb so fond of Bears? What makes the Lamb so love the Bull? Because they both, despite all scares, Trust to the Lamb to bring the wool.

—Thomas Lomax Hunter.

## The Deering Binder Picks up Down and Tangled Grain



On the Deering Binder the guards are so placed that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash and stones ahead of the knife. This means that the Deering Binder picks up down grain.

The Deering Reel can easily be adjusted high, low, forward, or backward, to save grain in all conditions, short, tall, standing, down, or tangled. It can be shifted quickly to push short grain and green undergrowth from the guards to the platform canvas.

The Deering Binder is equipped with a third packer. It reaches up close to the elevator and pulls down the grain to the other two packers, preventing choking at the top of the elevator. The new Deering breast plate is designed to permit the needle to enter without pulling straws through the breast plate on to the bill hook. This also eliminates choking at this point.

The third discharge arm is a very effective aid in throwing out

the bound sheaves and assists in separating the tangled grain of the bound sheaves from the unbound grain on the binder deck. The binder shifter lever is directly in front of the driver, and convenient to operate.

There are many other features of Deering Binders which you ought to know about. The Deering agent in your town will tell you all the facts. If you prefer, write direct to the nearest branch house below for catalogue. Deering mowers, rakes, and other harvesting and haying machines and tools are as efficient as the binders. Ask to see them.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:—International Harvester Company of America, at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) Chicago U S A

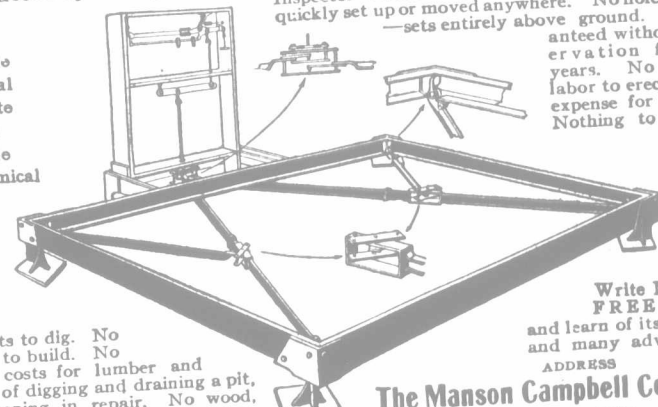
#### I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

## This New Portable, Pitless Wagon and Stock Scale is Simpler, Stronger, Cheaper and

far more durable than old-style scales. Absolutely accurate—designed and constructed by an expert, every scale sealed and inspected by Government Inspector before shipping. Complete in itself—quickly set up or moved anywhere. No holes to dig—sets entirely above ground. Guaranteed without reservation for ten years. No skilled labor to erect. No expense for extras. Nothing to decay.

Pitless  
Portable  
Practical  
Accurate  
Simple  
Durable  
Economical



No pits to dig. No walls to build. No extra costs for lumber and labor of digging and draining a pit, or keeping in repair. No wood, except floor. Heavy steel joists. Everything complete and perfect.

Write Now for FREE BOOK and learn of its low cost and many advantages.

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd. CHATHAM, ONT.

## THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

Means More Milk, More Profit and Cheaper Food

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

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



# The "EVERITT"—Built by Tudhope of Orillia—is

Made in Canada

Saves you \$450  
in Duty

2 Years' Guarantee

## Biggest Car Value To-day at \$1,450—Extra Tire Free

Tudhope Service  
Protects You  
After  
You Buy

### Made By a Firm With a Reputation

The name Tudhope has long stood in Canada for honesty and integrity. In their large, new, modern, completely equipped motor plant at Orillia, the same brains, energy and strength of purpose that have characterized 56 years of Tudhope vehicle making is behind the Canadian-made "Everitt."

This will be a guarantee of reliability that will be appreciated by everyone who has ever tested any Tudhope claim.

### The Aluminum Clutch Saves Transmission Wear

The "Everitt" adjustable clutch has a light aluminum body instead of a heavy iron body. Because this light clutch can be spun around instantly by the transmission gears, to much higher speed, when dropping from the "high" to low, (the clutch then being driven by the rear wheels through the transmission), there is no strain or breakages of gear teeth.

The gears are so protected against excessive strains by the aluminum clutch, that they wear perfectly, change without noise, are perfect and unchipped.

In braking stops, the light aluminum clutch stops quickly, not forcing the car forward by acting as a fly-wheel, straining the transmission gears.

The gradual taking up of motor speed by the bulged leather facing, starts the car gently, with the least strain on transmission gears.

This means long "Everitt" car service, with perfect gears.

### An Extra-Strong Frame with Double Drop

The side units of the "Everitt" chassis frame are pressed steel in channel section, with extra wide 4-inch channel. This gives great strength, with light weight. The low body of the car is more graceful, better looking and easier to enter on account of the double-drop frame. You get the benefit in "Everitt" service and perfect comfort under all speed and road conditions.

The "Everitt" is easier to care for than any other car, is lighter yet stronger built, has bigger wheels and higher clearance than other \$1,450 cars. It is safer owing to the strong, double-drop frame, which saves tire wear, gives a low car body, yet keeps the car high above snags in the road. The "Everitt" has with it the "Special Tudhope Equipment" of extra tire, etc.—the most liberal in the world.

### Nickel-Steel Speed Gears that You cannot Injure

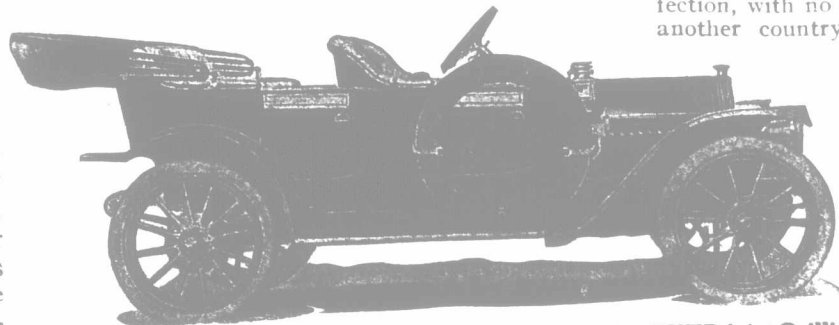
These gears are automatically cut from nickel-steel—the material armor plate is made from. The "Everitt" owner gets gears both wear-resisting and tough. They do not chip or break. Your "Everitt" gears keep in good condition, noiseless, slow-wearing. This is most important, as gears are subject to continuous work. "Everitt" gears are built for life-long service.

### Canadian Making Means Preferability

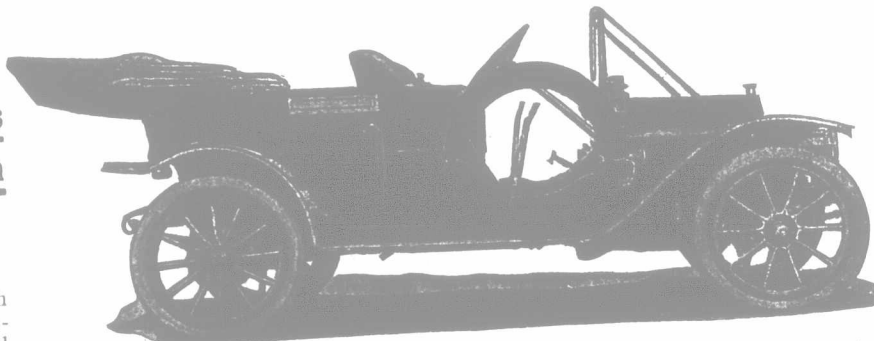
The "Everitt" must be right as a car, as perfect as possible in every detail. The manufacturers cannot evade responsibility by distance from the consumer, by customs and exportation trade barriers, by having a tremendous market to draw on.

For the Canadian, the Canadian-made "Everitt" is the most practical car purchase he can make. It is made by the well-known and responsible Tudhope firm, within his reach, who are vitally interested in satisfying his needs by car service, wear, and perfection, with no alternative market in another country.

The car must be right. This preferability extends also to replacements under the guarantee or repairs. There is no slow and distant shipment of parts, no customs formalities, nothing but a quick transaction of the business needed and a direct shipment of the part replaced.



"EVERITT" FORE-DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$50 EXTRA (at Orillia)



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,450 (at Orillia)

Get the "Everitt" for your family. It will last for years, be easy to run, save its cost by saving time. In a few minutes, day or night, you can get to town 15 or 20 miles away with your "Everitt" for a doctor, implement parts, etc. You can keep in touch with markets and take advantage of turns on the market. You can go anywhere for 50 miles around in a couple of hours. The "Everitt" is the farm car. See it in detail in the big illustrated catalogue. Sent on request.

### 782 'Jigs' Make the "Everitt" Right

A jig is a guide for a machine and a holder for a part being machined.

782 jigs are used to make "Everitt" parts, one jig for each part. The one jig makes scores of parts exactly alike by being used scores of times. The blank drop-forging held in the jig is worked on by machine after machine, and when that part is completed, the jig, with a new piece, carries its new blank forging through precisely the same series of machines. Therefore, every "Everitt" part of one kind is absolutely like every other part of that kind. The same jig being used, the tools are guided in exactly the same way in each blank forging.

This means standardization and 1-1000th of an inch accuracy.

Parts with the least flaw are instantly thrown out, the "Everitt" jigs permit only automatic accuracy. Such rejected parts represent comparatively small cost. They would be too costly to discard if made accurately by old methods, and the manufacturer would "take a chance"—and hope his 60-day guarantee would be too short to let trouble develop.

In the "Everitt" defective parts are thrown out on the same basis that they are thrown out on parts of \$10,000 cars.

The inspection service in rigidity and frequency is a \$10,000-car service. You get the benefit in the \$1,450 "Everitt."

### Two Years' Guarantee—12 Times Longer Than Usual

Most makers guarantee their cars 60 days. Tudhopes guarantee the "Everitt" for 2 years because they know how well it is built and tested. You can trust it.

### Rigid Inspection Backs Up Careful Building

The guarantee of two years is made possible by the rigid inspection service on the "Everitt" during making.

The jig method of making not only saves making-time by permitting quicker work, but it means accurate construction.

This great cost-saving, minute adjustments by hand being avoided, is partly given back to the buyer in rigid and microscopic inspection of each part for flaws.

Every "Everitt" part has 5 to 50 inspections for flaws.

Every "Everitt" jig is checked again and again by gauges.

Send for the new illustrated Catalogue No. 7 —just off the press.

Geo. Bindner  
Maple St., London, Ont.

Tudhope Motor Sales Ltd.  
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