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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 16, 1912.

MAY 17 1912

No. 1025

The Next Best Thing to an "Imperishable" Roofing



PRESTON CAR AND COACH COMPANY'S PLANT.

This huge plant is covered with *Brantford Roofing*. Observe the location. It stretches out along the Grand Trunk track—lies *directly* in what the insurance companies call *the danger zone* of flying sparks and live cinders. Yet, fire companies quote *low* insurance rates on this immense plant, because it is covered with *Brantford Roofing*—the roofing that scientific fire-fighters call "*The Next Best Thing to an Imperishable Roofing*." Now, before you build that new barn, or, before you rip off that apology for roofing and buy new, YOU should know the plain facts about

Brantford Roofing

First, consider the truths the above photograph plainly tells. The directing officers of the Preston Car and Coach Company are shrewd, far-seeing business men. They do not take any chances. If they could have discovered a *more indestructible* roofing than *Brantford Roofing* naturally they would have used it—for the following reasons:

They knew that this big plant's safety and the safety of its contents depended *almost solely* on the *element-defying powers* of the roof which covered it

They also knew that the roofing of their plant would be subjected to the unending attacks of roofing's *most relentless enemies*. And they deliberately chose *Brantford Roofing* after serious investigation.

Here are the basic reasons for the enduring qualities of *Brantford Roofing*. It will pay you to consider them well whether you are in the market for Roofing now or not.

The "base" of *Brantford Roofing* is long fibred, elastic wool *soaked through and through* with *pure Asphalt*—a mineral fluid that has withstood the ravages of the elements for centuries. It simply cannot be affected materially by heat or water, wind or weather.

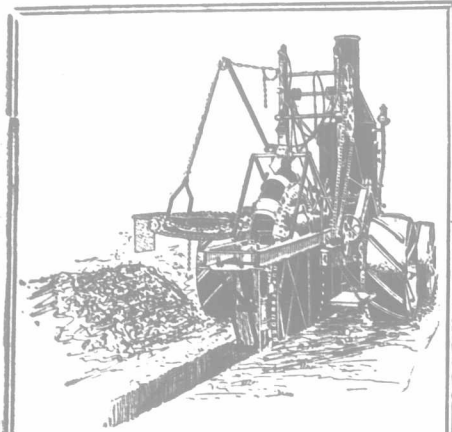
There are three kinds of *Brantford Roofing*: *Asphalt*, with a silica sand finish, *it wears like iron*. *Rubber* has a smooth rubbery surface, but contains *no* rubber. And *Crystal* has a *wear-defying rock-crystal surface*.

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Brantford Roofing Company, Limited

Branch Warehouses: Winnipeg, 117 Market St. Montreal, 9 Place D'Youville

Factory and Head Offices: Brantford, Canada



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WHETHER you are a farmer, farm hand or thresherman, you can double your present income and make from \$15 to \$18 a day with a

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Every farmer in your locality will want to hire you to dig his ditches. Farmers want machine-made ditches, because they are of absolutely uniform depth and perfect to grade.

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The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Company
FINDLAY, OHIO



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ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency of the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

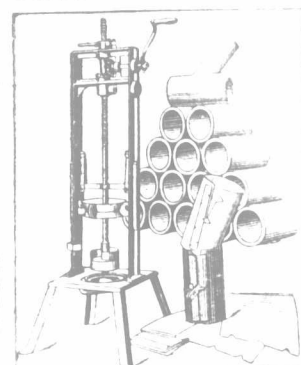
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
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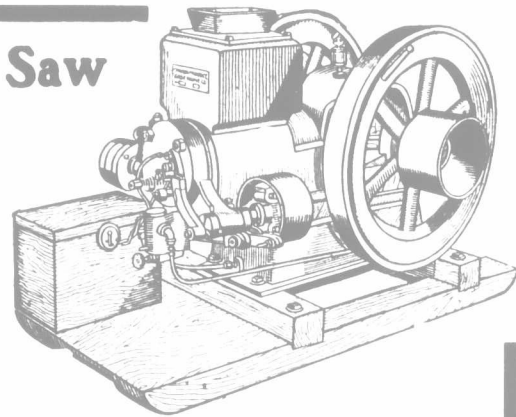
IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.

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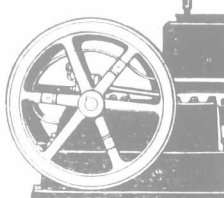
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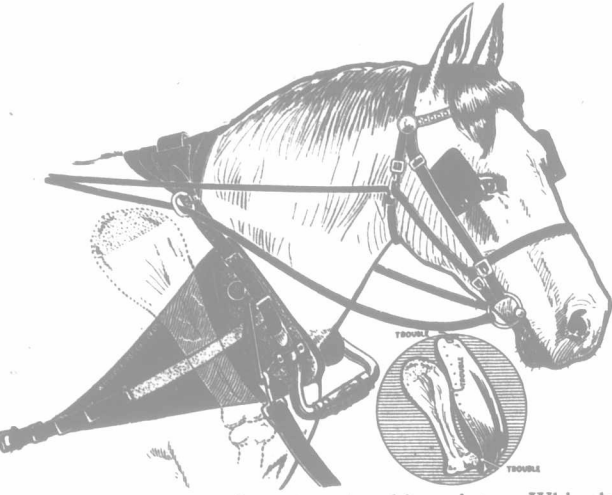
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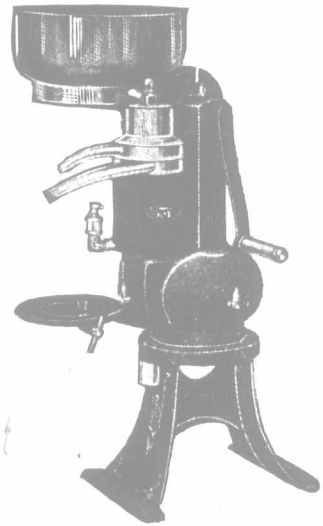
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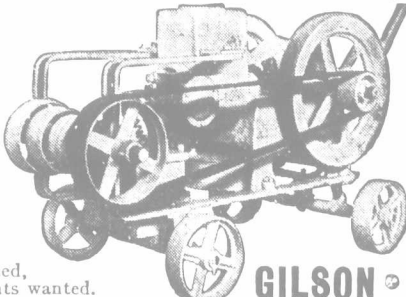
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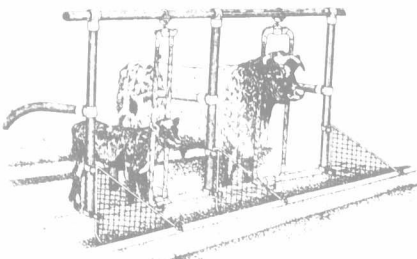
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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 16, 1912.

No. 1025

EDITORIAL.

There is neither money nor satisfaction in growing weeds.

Better not plant more garden than you intend to keep clean and well supplied with moisture.

So long as everybody wants to live, work and enjoy himself in town, the cost of living is likely to go up.

By careful computation, a New York State agriculturist found that his crops on less than ten acres of land last season were damaged by insects to the extent of over \$400.

The use of a pure-bred sire of merit considerably above the average of the females in the herd or flock is the economical route to stock improvement. One male counts for as much as all the females with which he is bred.

The true reason for the high cost of living is now declared to be the ravages of insect pests, which experts estimate amounted to over one billion dollars on the crops of 1911, in the United States alone. Moral—Protect the birds, and spray.

It has been said that soils, properly treated, will last forever, and Director Lipman, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, reckons that the immortality of the soil is as fit a subject for thoughtful consideration as the immortality of the soul.

The good old American city of Philadelphia, Pa., has eight large public-school gardens in operation, where 13,000 little gardeners are at work with rake and hoe. Part of the regular teaching time is taken instructing scholars how to plan their plots for different crops, dividing the space into sections, and using their computations as exercises in arithmetic. This is better than the exclusive deadening routine of textbooks.

Very little April dust was raised by this year's seeding operations in Eastern Canada, and very little grain appeared above the ground by May Day. On heavy, level land seeding was especially backward, the soil turning up cold and sad. The lesson of drainage was impressed with vivid distinctness, for in many fields the tiled portions alone were fit to sow in April. Contrast between hollows drained and others undrained was marked indeed.

During the session of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, last season, a leading manufacturer at London, Ont., emphasized the use that might be made of moving pictures in educational work. Elsewhere the idea has been frequently discussed, and put into practice, with encouraging results. The public outcry because of the demoralization wrought by low-class picture shows, coupled with the conviction of the benefits to be attained by the use of films of an elevating character, has apparently resulted in the decision of Thos. A. Edison to expend \$8,000,000 and devote eight of his remaining years to perfecting repertoires of educational films that will make the moving-picture a real factor in the school-room. He will furnish the world for materials drawn from the activities of man and the process of nature, in order to realize the greatest dream of his marvelous career.

Green Feed to Supplement Pastures.

Scarcely a season passes during which the grass retains its green, tender and tempting appearance throughout the scorching midsummer days, when the hot winds and beating sun lick up every drop of moisture, and fairly burn the grass where it stands. Pastures are, under the most favorable conditions, considered to be expensive, no matter what class of live stock is kept on them—that is, provided they are situated on fertile, arable soil suitable for the growth of other crops. An old proverb is often quoted, "No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops." Nothing could be truer, and nothing should be more deeply impressed upon farmers generally. The question is, what constitutes "grass"? If it means only the crop as it is generally understood, a crop of miscellaneous grasses, used for a permanent pasture, then the proverb is faulty; but meaning, as we believe it should be considered, all forage crops, whether pastured, fed as soilage, or fed in the dry state, it is a flawless axiom. The good farmer is the man who succeeds in taking good crops from the soil year after year, each year finding the soil richer than the year previous. To do this, live stock is absolutely essential, and, for best results with live stock, it is necessary that feed be produced in abundance, and be at the animal's disposal the year round. The entire routine of live-stock husbandry, plant growth and soil fertility is an endless chain which must not be broken.

There is too great a tendency to depend entirely upon the pasture field for summer feed. Each animal is a machine converting roughage into meat, milk, cheese and butter, or energy, and it never pays to allow a machine to be operated at anything less than its full capacity. Pasture grass alone during the dry summer months very often does not furnish enough raw material to keep the cattle making the best possible gains in flesh, or the milk cows filling the largest pails of which they are capable of doing. The way out of the difficulty is to produce and make use of more soiling crops to supplement the pasture grass. Soiling is the feeding of green food. Such food is nearly, if not quite, as palatable and digestible as the pasture grass eaten in the natural state, and large quantities of it may be produced per acre, without waste or loss from the animals tramping over the forage, rendering it less palatable and often unfit for feed. Soiling points the way to more intensive methods of farming. More stock can be kept on the same acreage, which enriches the soil, insures heavier crops and larger profits. Most farmers at the present time may be considered as practicing something between the intensive and extensive system of farming, and for these, what is known as the partial soiling system is ideal. Partial soiling is simply supplementing the regular pasture field for the dry summer season with green feed grown on land adjacent to the buildings or to this field, where it can be cut and fed with reasonable ease to the live stock, keeping them at their best at a time when they would otherwise fail, at a loss to their owner.

Perhaps no more concise enumeration of the benefits of soiling crops has been published than the following, from Shaw's "Soiling Crops and the Silo": (1) Food supplies are increased in a marked degree; (2) in various ways the waste in feeding is lessened; (3) animals are sustained in better condition than where soiling is not practiced;

(4) injury to the land through poaching (punching) is prevented; (5) a salutary influence is exercised on weed eradication; (6) a saving in land is effected; (7) a saving in fertility is effected; (8) a saving is also effected in the item of fencing; (9) animal production is greatly increased; (10) and the cost of keeping the family cow is lessened.

Another benefit, and one that is well marked where the partial soiling system is practiced, is the effect on the pasture itself. During a season of short pastures, the stock, to appease their increasing hunger, eat the very heart out of the grass—an injury from which pastures are slow to recover. Where green feed is supplied in abundance, the stock are not so ravenous, and such injury is not so likely to occur.

The number of suitable crops for the purpose makes pasture supplementing comparatively easy. Red clover, alfalfa, corn, rape, peas and oats, rye, vetches, sorghum and some of the root crops can be grown for this purpose; and the number of crops, their ease of cultivation and time of maturity, provided judgment is used in time of planting, make it easy to have an abundance of green feed throughout the summer and on into the fall. Help the pasture out by trying some of these crops for fodder.

Who Should Go Back?

America has long been deeply concerned about the never-ceasing flow of rural population from its country homes to the industrial centers. This worry now seems not to be exclusively confined to the New World, for we are told that France, the nation which prided itself upon its scientifically-adjusted tariff and a perfect system of small holdings, intended to keep the rural population happy, contented, industrious and prosperous, is face to face with the grave problem of providing city homes for thousands of her farmers and farm laborers. Paris alone is said to reap an annual toll of from 25,000 to 26,000 people from the surrounding provinces. It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire number of inhabitants of the great center of fashion live in rooms, without air and without light, so great is the demand for houses, and still the steady depopulation of the agricultural districts goes on. Why people leave the fresh, pure air for such unhealthy and deplorable conditions, is hard to conceive. There must be a reason. Better wages, more entertainment, and provision for care during illness, are said to be the drawing card.

It is remarkable how few of those leaving the farm or farm labor to seek new occupations in the city estimate the difference in cost of living. The unmarried farm laborer usually gets his board, and often his laundry, with his wages. These he counts as nothing. The city contractor or industrial king offers what, on the surface, appears to be much more money, but by the time from four to six dollars per week goes for board, and the laundry bills are paid, a large hole is made in the weekly earnings of the laborer. The married man, with a family to support, gets a house for a very low rent in the country, very often being allowed a house, garden, potato patch and keep of a cow, by the land-owner, yet this man cannot withstand the lure of the city, packs up and moves thence, to find himself confronted with high rents and high prices for food products, which more than counterbalance the extra wage paid. Many farmers themselves, not being able to hire

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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and retain satisfactory labor, quit the farm and move to the city, where they have a chance to become ordinary laborers in factories, on construction gangs, or perhaps street-car conductors or motormen.

Once in the city, and accustomed to its ways, it takes almost a revolution to stir them back to the country. They hang on tenaciously, grasping at the thin and thinner straw of hope that the future may hold better things in store for them. Hope keeps many of them in the same old rut, while others who would return lack means and energy to make the change. The thrall of poverty enslaves them. Seldom, indeed, do either class rise far above the level at which their city career began.

* * *

City men, many of whom have had little or no farm experience, are manifesting an increasing interest in country life and farm work generally. The "back to the soil" movement is gradually gaining force as a result of the high cost of living. Farming or market gardening is not the easiest vocation in the world for the uninitiated to make an unqualified success. Many of the would-be successful city farmers have in mind the operation of a comparatively small holding and the growing of special crops. Forgetting that special crops require special knowledge and experience. Small holdings are not to be operated successfully under the best management, and the farmer must have the average farmer's knowledge of soil, and allowed which gives him the best results. All work upon, in case one party has a better idea of the city proves a failure in the country.

As Dr. L. H. B. says, "A man must know the business of farming. If he doesn't know it, and says it is a practical farmer, he must learn it by actual experience on a farm, and working out for a year or two. It is not farming, and you can't get it out of books."

of the greatest mistakes of the man accustomed to farm work is that he depends too much upon books, and is unable to adapt himself to the thousands of conditions peculiar to his own holding, conditions which are not considered in his books more than in a general way, and which are large factors in his individual success or failure.

Many an urban dweller sees nothing but profit in agriculture. True, the profit is there, but the prime requisite is business ability and willingness to take off the coat and work. A failure in one business is very often a failure in another, and success in one business often points the way to success in others, so there is little to be gained by the bankrupt merchant, doctor, lawyer or contractor grappling with the problems of practical agriculture.

Then, who should leave the city for the farm? First of all, those who have had practical experience on the soil, who really can improve their conditions by the change. There is no use of anyone who has more liking for crowded streets and stuffy theatres than for the things of nature, thinking of making a success of agriculture. There must be an inherent or acquired liking for the work. There are thousands in our cities to-day who understand farm work very well, but who simply cannot tear themselves away from their city surroundings. There are also many men possessing considerable means who have the "soil fever." Such men with business ability may make a success of farming, provided they can get satisfactory help; but, as a rule, the man to achieve success on the farm, must be willing to work, as well as able to manage the business. This is especially so of the small holding so popular in the suburbs of large cities. Again, the man with money must exercise judgment in his farm equipment. Many lay out so much that it is impossible for the farm to pay the interest on the investment. This is a grave mistake. What will be the result if thousands of these men engage in farming? Failure in many cases, and in many others a tiring of the venture, followed by an increased rush citywards, with a further detrimental effect on agriculture and another jump in the cost of living. For those city men without farm experience, desiring to move to the country, the best method would be to hire for a season or two with some up-to-date farmer and learn the business, after which, provided he liked the work, he could move permanently to his country home, with reasonable assurance of success.

The farms of our country need more men—real, live, ambitious, strong, willing workers, with a "bent" towards country work and country conditions, and a reasonable understanding of the principles and practice of farming in one or more of its particular phases, and a fair amount of business ability. This is the kind of city man that will make a success in the country, whether working for others or for himself. This is the man who will say "I'm glad I returned to the farm," and this is the man who will help agriculture up to its proper position. The country and city both need men, but there is no good to come from taking men from one place, where they are doing well, to make a failure elsewhere; neither is there anything to be gained by a city failure making the same mistakes in the country. "Back to the land" is a cry we would like to see answered by thousands of the right kind of men, but those totally unfamiliar with what the move means to them had better think twice before they leap. The influx to the city should be checked, and in time conditions would right themselves.

Alberta Road Program.

By direction of Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, Chas. S. Hotchkiss, Publicity Commissioner, writes us that the Provincial Legislature decided, at its recent session, to go into the matter of building highways extensively, and to that end one million dollars was appropriated for the construction of a trunk-line highway road, commencing at Athabasca Landing, in the Northern part of the Province, and running south to the head of Lake. This highway will be a good one, with concrete bridges over all streams and rivers. It is not proposed at present to build a gravel road or a special automobile road, but to build a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar highway. The money appropriated for the construction of this highway is to be used throughout the Province, in order to build up the roads, as well as other roads, to be able to get to market with a good supply of produce.

HORSES.

Remember, the draft horse is constituted for strength, not for speed.

There is no other place quite so suitable for a mare to foal as a good pasture field or paddock.

If the mare has no milk when the colt is foaled, endeavor to stimulate her mammary glands to activity by allowing the colt to suck regularly. This will usually bring her to her milk.

No other farm animal requires more prompt attention at the time of parturition than the mare. Careful watch must be kept over her as foaling time approaches, because, while in many cases a quick and safe delivery is satisfactorily accomplished without manual assistance, in very many instances timely and intelligent aid is absolutely necessary to save the life of the foal or the mare. Most mares are a little nervous at this time, and it is better to be quiet and as much out of sight as possible, yet close enough at hand to render prompt assistance at the critical moment. A little lost sleep may be amply repaid by making it a rule never to leave the mare unwatched at foaling time.

System is essential to success in all stock breeding, and especially in horse-breeding, but this is the one class of domesticated animals with which more indiscriminate mating is practiced than with any other. Pure-bred cattle, sheep, swine and poultry are comparatively common in almost every locality, but many of the farmers priding themselves on the excellence of their particular breeds of each of these classes, have entirely ignored horse improvement, have bred their mares to any stallion which would get them a foal, regardless of type, and have not given the attention they should to improving the most important class of farm stock.

Is the Attention Rightly Divided?

Horsebreeding is an art. It requires constant application and attention to develop and fix type in any class of animals, and the horse is no exception to the rule, yet there is less system practiced in the common everyday style of horsebreeding than in the breeding of any other class of farm stock. This should not be so. Owners of mares will breed one year to a heavy horse, and the next to a trotter or Hackney, simply because fees are low or the stallion is handy. This practice cannot be too much discouraged. With all the indiscriminate breeding which is practiced from year to year, it is questionable whether the fault does not lie as much with the mares and mare-owners as with the stallions and stallion-owners. There is no end of talk about stallion improvement. Of course, bringing the stallions of the country up to a higher level of quality cannot but have a good influence upon the industry. There seems, however, to be a tendency to lay far more stress on the value of the stallion than on that of the mare. Mare-owners seem to think that they are sure of a good class of colt if a good stallion is used, regardless of the type and quality of the mare. True, the good stallion goes a long distance toward the production of good colts, but he is not the whole "works." The mare should also be a high-class individual, and the better she conforms to the type of stallion used, the better the chance of her producing a desirable and profitable colt. There is no doubt but that the mare's influence on the progeny is great. The colt, during foetal development, is part of the mare's very being. Her condition during this period must have a lasting effect upon the colt. It is important that she be well nourished, exercised, and kept healthy. It is equally important that she be sound and a useful specimen of the particular breed which she represents. The scarcity of draft horses to-day is largely caused by the depletion in numbers of really good farm mares, many of which are doing service on city drays, when they should be raising more of their kind on the farms of the country. Let the geldings go to the city, but keep the mares for farm work and breeding purposes. Stallion improvement has been and is a vital question in horsebreeding, and anything which tends to improve the horsebreeding business from the female side can be profitably encouraged. Mare-owners should avoid all crossbreeding. Get a system, and follow it. Good grade or pure-bred Clydesdale or heavy-draft mares should never be mated to the light type of stallion, no more than should a trotting or Thoroughbred mare be bred to a heavy-draft stallion. Select the stallion to be used, and select the mares to be bred to. Pay as much attention to size, type, and

soundness in the mares as in the stallions. Have a purpose in every mating. Always breed toward improvement with the mares, as well as the stallions. It is well to remember that the influence of a parent is not only for one generation, but for many future generations. The horse of the future depends upon the matings made at the present, and the mare must always be considered, if marked improvement is to be noticeable.

Regular Breeding Necessary to Success.

Mares not regularly bred often prove sterile. For best results, it is generally well to have the mare drop her first foal before six years of age. Many much older mares which have never been previously bred give little difficulty in insuring conception, but mares started breeding at a comparatively early age, and kept at it regularly year after year prove more successful as breeders than those not bred till late in life. Sterility, either temporary or permanent, is quite common in mares. Mares used to do heavy work until they are old are often bred; these generally prove infecund. Mares bred at an early age, and allowed to work several years, without being again bred, very often fail to conceive. The infecundity in these mares is in all probability due to the inactivity of the organs of generation. It is a well-known fact that, if many of the organs of the body are for any reason thrown out of regular use, they lose their function in time, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that the same may be the case with the mare's generative organs. Once injured in this way, nothing can be done to restore the organ's activity. All the nursing of the best horsemen, and all the disease-curing concoctions in the Pharmacopoeia, will not suffice to make a breeder out of such a sterile mare. The importance of early and regular breeding cannot be too forcibly impressed upon filly and mare-owners. Think what a colt means every year at present high prices. The mare will do the farm work required of her, and at the same time raise a colt, if properly handled. Regularity must be practiced, however, in feeding, working, breeding, and in returning to the horse after being bred, if success is to follow. Horse-breeding warrants no slipshod methods, no extreme measures, and no willful waste of valuable mares' years of breeding age. Breed every suitable available mare, and breed them every year. Raise as many good colts as possible. They are needed, and will find ready sale.

The Mare at Time of Service.

As a general rule, very little attention is paid to the care of the mare at time of service. Most mares are bred when they give evidence of being in oestrus, with very little care as to how far this has advanced, or in what physical condition the mare is at the time. The proximity of the stallion, whether close or far away, often has an influence with the mare-owner, so that no definite plan is followed. Some will advise breeding the mare when she is very tired, after a heavy day's work, citing the case of the Arab, who runs his mare almost to exhaustion before breeding, giving her rest for some time immediately afterward. Others advocate rest and quietude for the mare both before and after service, while still others give moderate exercise or work.

The mere fact that good results have been obtained by one method does not prove that equally as good results might not have been obtained from other methods. A set rule may not be advisable, but it would seem as though conditions as closely approximating those of the mare and stallion in the wild state in nature, or on the range, should prove as satisfactory as any. G. L. Carlson, in his book, "Studies in Horsebreeding," relates his experience, where several months were spent with a stallion and his mares on the range, for the purpose of studying their breeding habits. From the observations, it was learned that a mare is never served by a stallion until she is well advanced in oestrus, when he considers she is in perfect breeding condition. Another fact observed by Mr. Carlson was that all services under natural conditions are made between sunset and dark, usually just at twilight, and, from his own experience with the breeding of farm mares, this was proven to be the most favorable time. This time of breeding farm mares gives them opportunity to rest after service, which seems to be in accord with natural conditions, and the best common-sense plan to adopt.

That many mares do not breed is due in most cases to their management, rather than to congenital constitutional abnormalities, which do not permit them to conceive. The cause of a mare failing to reproduce her kind is usually the fault of the owner, although he very often is ignorant of the cause or the remedy. According to Carlson, the remedy is simply a return to natural conditions. He cites a case of purchasing 101 draft mares, most

of which were sold because they would not produce, and, after turning them on the range, giving them natural conditions, fifty-three live foals were produced the first year, ninety-one the second year, and by the third year every mare had produced at least one living foal. This points clearly to the fact that nature can do more than medicine or artificial means in restoring and maintaining the mare's usefulness as a breeder. This should be a guide to the mare owner. The mare on the range is not worked. Of course, the farm mare must work, but she should not be overworked. Work in moderation will do her no harm, but a mare overworked and run down, bred in an overtired or overheated condition, may not conceive, and is there any wonder? Range mares are usually in good condition, but seldom overfat. They feed entirely on grass. Here is a point for the breeder. Do not overfeed. Give plenty of laxative feed, as grass or bran. Avoid excess of sexual excitement as much as possible, as this promotes barrenness. Let the mare become fairly well advanced in heat, breed in the evening, and allow to rest overnight.

Duty Removed from Canadian Percherons.

An order came into effect on April 15th, last, by which the United States Department of Agriculture recognize the Canadian National Records for Percheron horses, which may be imported into that country duty free, "provided that no horse or horses registered in the Canadian National Records for Percheron horses shall be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as pure-bred, unless such horse or horses trace in all crosses to animals which are proved to the satisfaction of the Department to be of that breed, and to have been imported from the country in which the breed originated."

Commenting on this, the Breeders' Gazette says: "A large export trade in Percherons has been developed with Canada in the last year, in spite of the fact that reciprocal trade relations were impossible under the former attitude of the Department of Agriculture. Such a one-sided arrangement could not have continued satisfactorily. Now that Percheron importers and breeders on this side of the line may buy, as well as sell, in Canada, it is expected that a further increase in the export branch of the trade will develop, with the mutual business acquaintance stimulated by the new arrangement."

With the Percheron gaining rapidly in popularity in this country, and a greater number being imported from France, this move on the part of the United States authorities should further increase the activity in the trade in this great breed of draft horses in Canada. The Percheron

is the popular draft breed in the United States, and good trade relations between Canada and that country in the matter of pure-bred live stock cannot but be a benefit to both countries.

LIVE STOCK.

A Chapter of Stock-breeding Incidents.

In an experience in the breeding and management of pure-bred stock extending over a period of more than half a century, a considerable number of notable incidents have come under my observation, many of which are uncommon, and the relation of which may be of interest to readers. Among the first Shorthorns my father purchased was a massive roan two-year-old heifer, suitably named Sonsie, bred by Robert Syme, of Red Kirk, Dumfriesshire, imported for us by Simon Beattie, of Markham, Ont., at a cost of \$400. Sonsie was in calf before leaving her native land, and was due to calve in the spring of 1857. Father and I were both away from home when her trouble came, and when the herdsman found that her delivery was unduly delayed, he called in a neighbor and two of the hired men for consultation and assistance, who, after trying the usual methods, finally applied ropes to the feet of the foetus in view, and finding their combined strength insufficient to relieve the situation, made further investigation, and discovered that they had been pulling on legs of twin calves, which, owing to the circumstances, were both dead when brought singly to the light. The dam recovered from her distressing experience, having taught us an expensive lesson in the science of accouchment, but she failed to breed again, and proved an unprofitable investment.

At an auction sale from the herd of the late F. W. Stone, of Guelph, in the autumn of the following year, my father paid \$650 for the roan cow Fairy, and the same price for her yearling daughter, Fancy, by the noted prizewinning bull of his day, John O'Gaunt 2nd (imp.). Fairy was due to calve in the following spring, but when just about due she fell ill from impaction of the rumen, and the "cow doctor" failing to relieve her, she was evidently dying, when I, a boy in my teens, suggested a trial of the Cæsarean operation, and we took from her side a pair of beautiful heifer calves, which, if we had operated earlier, might possibly have been saved alive, as one of them gasped before giving up the game. Fancy, the daughter, lived to be a good old age, and bred many good things, including twin bull calves, which sold for fair prices.

Along in the seventies we purchased from the late John Hope, of Brantford, for \$600, a typical



The Type of Clydesdale Stallion to Use.

cow named Wave Ripple, of Booth breeding, a class that was popular at that time. She was bred by the renowned breeder of that strain, Wm. Torr, of Aylsby Manor, and was supposed to be in calf when purchased, but proved to be otherwise. We bred her several times to matured bulls, without success, and feared we were in for another heavy loss, but as a last resort we mated her with a youngster barely a year old, having to sink her feet in a hole in the ground in order to effect a service, and she produced a heifer calf which, as a two-year-old, sold at auction for \$500, while a younger daughter sold as a yearling for the same price, and the cow for something over \$400, which helped to make up for the earlier losses. Writing of shy breeders reminds me of the case of a three-year-old heifer which had failed to breed, and was considered hopeless in that respect. An Irish immigrant who was working on the farm, and who had experience with cows in the Old Country, claimed to have had success in dealing with such hard cases by bleeding the cow from the jugular vein and also slitting, with a sharp knife, the organ called by scientists the clitoris, located in the anterior part of the vulva, both of which operations were effected just previous to service, as recommended, and the cow proved in calf, and bred regularly afterwards; but the same scheme, tried later in similar cases, failed to bring the same results.

In 1866 I went to Kentucky, and paid \$750 for the first-prize Shorthorn bull calf at the State Fair of that year. His name was Duke of Bourbon. In the following year he won first prize at the Ontario Provincial Exhibition, but when rising three he contracted a bad case of indigestion, and when drenching him with a dose of medicine, he refused to swallow, and the mixture going into the windpipe, caused inflammation, which ended his life in a few days, a costly lesson on the need of patience and care in administering medicine. A similar case occurred on the same farm many years later, when a valuable Jersey cow had a case of so-called milk fever. A veterinarian was called in and prescribed for her, but, having had little experience with such a case, and not knowing that with that complaint the throat is paralyzed, rendering swallowing impossible, he gave her a drench which went into her windpipe, and, though she was standing when drenched, she dropped dead in a few minutes, and the doctor charged me five dollars for his professional services in the case.

To offset these losses, I cite a case in which, in the autumn of 1873, at an auction sale of Shorthorns at Whitby, Ont., I made a bid of \$1,005 for the imported cow, Gold Drop 2nd, the highest price I ever gave for an animal. She won first prize and sweepstakes at the Provincial Fair the following autumn, and at a dispersion sale of our herd the following spring she sold for \$1,200, while her yearling daughter, that she was carrying when purchased, sold at the same sale for \$1,000—a total of \$2,200 for the two.

We had only one case of a bull and a heifer twinned, and the heifer was a free-martin, never coming in heat, while the bull proved a sure stock-getter. We have, however, known cases of both the bull and the heifer in such a case proving regular breeders.

In 1857, at the Provincial Exhibition, my father paid the record price at that time of 60 pounds sterling, or \$240 in the Canadian currency of that date, for the first-prize two-year-old Leicester ram, imported and exhibited by the late James Dixon, of Clarke, in Durham County, Ont. The price mentioned would, I presume, be considered high in the present advanced era in live-stock breeding, but, as a matter of fact, the prizes offered and the prices paid for first-class sheep at the principal fair in the fifties and sixties of last century were higher than at present. The ram referred to was a splendid animal, and he was turned out unwisely with a flock of ewes numbering over 100, about one-half of which were owned on the farm, and the other half supplied by farmers in the country, at a fee of five dollars each for the season. The ram had been in service only six weeks when he died from diarrhoea, caused by feeding too liberally with peas, which was the favored feed for show sheep in those days; but so virile was he that only half a dozen of the ewes fed to him failed to prove with lamb, while so prepotent was he that his lambs were of exceeding fine type, and sold readily for fancy prices. And here I gain a lesson on the folly of overworking and overfeeding.

Reflecting on our experience in sheep-breeding, I remember how surprised we were by the arrival, on more than one occasion, of a few lambs in a well-bred flock of Leicesters, and how glad we were to dispose of them as soon as possible, to save the character of the flock. As we were, however, that Leicesters were not at all a freak, as, when later, we had a flock of pure-bred Cotswolds, we had the same experience more than one occasion, and have since witnessed the same in a flock of registered Downs. Triplet lambs were a rare occurrence, and we recall only

two cases of such in our experience, but we had one case of a ewe carrying five lambs in utero, which, but for the accident of the ewe turning upon her back during the pains of parturition in the night, causing her demise before being discovered, might have been all born alive, as in the case of a Scottish ewe, recently quoted from an Old Country exchange. Of deformed lambs at birth we had several cases, such as crooked neck, short upper or lower jaw, or a fifth leg, and in one instance a shapeless bundle of flesh, with neither head nor legs, though covered with wool.

The outstanding feature in my experience in breeding and selling hogs was my share in the Berkshire boom, in the seventies, when United States buyers paid fabulous prices for superior specimens. In one case I received \$100 for a choice sow pig at eight weeks old, and \$50 was a common price for weanlings, but, to cap the climax, I sold to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, in 1879, three imported Berkshires (prize-winners at the Royal Show), one boar at \$700, and two sows, at \$500 and \$400, respectively. Higher prices than these were reported later in the States, and Gentry said his \$500 sow was one of the best bargains he ever made, as the litter she was carrying when purchased sold for more money than she cost him, while the deal, as an advertisement, brought him a great run of business, and he found no difficulty in selling pigs for \$50 to \$100 each. It was published in the papers as a fact that so precious were piglings in those days that Gentry kept his negro servants fanning them as they lay under the trees in his lawn in hot summer days. J. C. S.

Favors Early Clipping.

The time for clipping even the washed sheep is fast approaching. No doubt there are many flock-masters who are in doubt as to when is the best time to clip. I am very much in favor of early clipping, as I have tried it for the last five years. The last two years it was snowing the day I clipped, and I have never had any bad results. Some would say it was too cold, that the sheep would catch cold and perhaps die. I never had one take the least bit of cold from clipping, but, on the contrary, I have had more than half of my flock with heavy colds, from having their fleece left on until the last of May or first of June, because I could not get them dry enough to clip, on account of spring showers. If the wool is left on until June, and it rains frequently, with the sheep in the fields, they will likely stay there until they are completely soaked, and they will not dry for a day or so; and often before they dry the rain comes again, keeping them continually wet. Therefore, they feel the cold more than they would on the coldest day in the winter, because they are dry in the winter. There is nothing that will injure a sheep more than exposure to rains, with a heavy fleece. Clipped sheep will always make for shelter if a shower happens to come. When they get there they will shake themselves, and in half an hour they are dry, and no harm results.

If the sheep are very thin, the sooner they are clipped, the better, as they will soon pick up in condition, because, in clipping, you get rid of the ticks, which are very bad at this season. Of course, a great many of them will go to the lambs, but they can be easily dipped in a few weeks, with the weather warm.

With late clipping, if it is warm in the middle of the day, the sheep feel the heat very much, and will not have ambition to move around the pasture, but will lie along the fence until night, when it is time to take them to their fold. They are also very sure to get dirty, if turned on grass before they are clipped, and you might lose one that happened to get very bad, owing to the loosening effect of the young grass causing a filthy condition, often becoming fly-blown, with fatal results.

With regard to washing sheep before they are clipped, I would not think of doing so, because it not only injures the sheep, but is not profitable, as the wool buyers only discount unwashed wool about one-third, and when you wash it on the sheep yet wash away more than one-third of the original weight; therefore, it does not pay to wash the sheep. They would likely have to be drawn to a well, or to a good place to wash them, and they would be overheated upon arrival, so that you expose them to the cold water, as running water has fatal results, to one or more of them, if it is a cruel practice, and, besides, you are sure the sheep would have to go to the water at least once a year. Clip your sheep early and take your chances. A. READING.

North Bay, Ont.

Sheep the Scavengers of the Farm.

Weeds are one of the worst enemies with which the present-day farmer is obliged to contend. New species make their appearance yearly. Old varieties are gaining ground in many districts, owing to the fact that the supply of farm labor is not sufficient to cope with the rush of work. Farm labor grows scarcer each year, and weeds become more abundant. The solution is to keep sheep. Few, indeed, are the weeds that this class of stock refuse to eat, and they feed so closely that many, besides being prevented from seeding, have the crowns destroyed, and are killed outright. Sheep are the best live-stock scavengers of the farm. Their value in this respect can scarcely be estimated. A single plant of most of our noxious weeds produces a large number of seeds. Think what it means if this is allowed to continue year after year, each of the seeds produced reproducing a number equal to that of the parent plant. In a few years all other vegetation is crowded out. Give the sheep a chance, and there will be no danger of valuable crops being smothered by useless herbage. Old pastures and land which cannot be worked can be kept quite clean by close pasturing with sheep each year. Fence corners can be grazed before the grain is up in the spring, and when the crop is removed in the fall, and meadows can be kept clean after haying by this method; and, while it is not generally approved to allow sheep on roadsides, a roadside grazed off clean is much more attractive, and is less liable to infest the farm with weeds than one not kept pastured off, and there is a great saving in time of cutting these roadside weeds, which is compulsory in most municipalities. This is a portion of the value of sheep not often considered by farmers, and it is one of the most important points in favor of increasing the flocks. Keep down the weeds easily, effectively and permanently by keeping more sheep.

THE FARM.

Birds, The Farmer's Friends.

The birds of this country are a most potent factor in crop production; without them, we would be overrun with pests of various kinds, to an extent of which we have but a very meagre conception. That this is a fact is admitted by many, but thought of by few. It should dispose us to be lenient towards the few shortcomings of the birds, which loom so large to those who see only one side of the balance sheet. Some birds occasionally pilfer a little fruit, crows sometimes pull up corn, and a chicken is taken now and then by hawks. But look at the other side—the credit side of the sheet. Robins run over the lawns in search of grasshoppers, cutworms and caterpillars. Bluebirds feed on many low-living insects, eating worms and similar pests about the garden, and search for insects in fruit and shade trees. Farther afield the ground is supervised by various other birds; in the hay and grass fields, the meadow-larks, bobolinks and blackbirds search for caterpillars and insects; along the borders of the forest, in the forest, around ponds and along the margins of streams birds are looking and probing for hidden morsels. The air is also thoroughly searched by our feathered allies. Most insects fly at one time of their existence. To keep these in check, there are certain groups of birds: By day the swallows, chimney swifts, kingbirds and pewees; by night the night hawks and chip-poor-wills are rushing everywhere, catching all sorts of insects in their cavernous maws. The hawks and owls feed largely upon moles, meadow-mice and other rodents.

Some years ago, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act providing a bounty of fifty cents each on hawks and owls. In one year and a half \$90,000 was paid in bounties, representing the destruction of a great number of these birds, but it was noticed that at the same time destruction by held mice had increased to an alarming extent. A State ornithologist was appointed, and through his efforts this absurd and ruinous law was repealed. Later on a report was issued, based upon the examination of the contents of the stomachs of nearly 3,000 hawks and owls. This report proved conclusively that these misjudged birds were of great value to the agriculturist.

Birds must be credited with destroying a great amount of weed seeds, a service too little appreciated. These are other benefits derived from birds, which, though not directly economic, are important and interesting. Many people find in the birds an object of study, and in this study they find a great part of doors in the health-giving atmosphere.

In view of all these facts, farmers and town-people alike should exert every effort to protect them, and guard against wanton destruction, of which they are too much. It is against the

law to go out and shoot every bird that comes into sight, but it is often done. It may not be wise to advocate legal procedure in these cases, but, where sentiment fails, drastic action might be effective. Nearly all our birds are beneficial, and very, very few are harmful enough to be put on the black-list.

F. C. NUNNICK,
Agriculturist, Conservation Commission.

Controlling Farm Insects.

The farmer, by bringing his acres into cultivation, has upset the natural order of things, and must now go a step farther, and, so far as possible, render unnatural the conditions for the insects involved. He cannot hope to exterminate them; they will always be with him in greater or less numbers, and his crops are too numerous and his fields too broad to enable him to apply slow or expensive methods of repression. It is frequently the case that measures applied against certain insects at the proper time are thoroughly effective, but the critical period for application in many cases, possibly the majority, is short. And while the problem may be simple enough if carried out over small areas, in the case of larger ones it is a physical impossibility to properly apply the requisite measures over the necessary territory within the limited space of time allowed by the peculiar habits of the insect or insects involved. Therefore, measures applied by the farmer must be very largely preventive, and such as can be put into application in the course of ordinary farm management. He must win by strategy what he cannot expect to accomplish by open and direct assault.

Nature, left to herself, seldom abruptly displaces one kind of vegetation with another, and insects, through long association with certain varieties of plants, become so fixed in their habits that they cannot encounter a sudden radical change without experiencing fatal results. Even where insects are merely forced to migrate from one field to another, the farmer is not infrequently benefited, for the reason that the migrants often meet disaster in adverse winds, or they are beaten to death by storms or overcome by heat, so that relatively few survive to reach their destination. This is especially true of such frail insects as the Hessian fly and the wheat midge. The wheat-straw worm is two-brooded, adults of the first brood appearing in the early spring from the stubble of the previous year. These are nearly all females, largely wingless, and, therefore, for the most part unable to fly from one field to another. Thus, it will be seen at once that it is very advantageous to change the wheat crop from one field to another in order to avoid the attacks of the wingless females. The eggs are deposited in the young wheat stems just as these begin to joint, and the young worms make their way into and destroy the embryo head. A second generation appears later, but these individuals are fully winged, and cannot be reached in the fields by any repressive measures.

In some sections of the country there occurs a form of chinch bug, with wings so aborted as to prevent flying, and which seems especially fond of timothy. In some localities inhabited by this form, dairying is carried on quite extensively, and, on account of saving labor, rotation of pastures and meadows is not generally practiced. But it has been found that where a system of permanent timothy pastures and meadows prevails within the territory occupied by this form of chinch bug, the latter becomes established in such numbers as to kill the timothy by sucking the juices from the bulbous roots. Wherever outbreaks of this character occur, a change of crop has been found to afford entire relief.

Perhaps the most striking effect of crop rotation is to be found in the case of the Western corn rootworm, which costs farmers of the corn belt millions of dollars annually. The eggs are deposited in late summer and fall, about the roots of corn. These eggs hatch the following spring, and the larvae attack and devour the roots, thereby damaging the corn, in some cases the loss being nearly total. It has been demonstrated again and again that a rotation of crops, using for the purpose some of the small grains for a single year, will utterly destroy the pest, even in the most seriously affected fields, and corn may again be grown on this land with perfect safety. In fact, it is only where this cereal is planted on the same ground year after year, in succession, that the insect becomes at all troublesome.

However efficient, in general, rotation of crops may be in the suppression of insect pests, the measure may easily be so applied as not only to prove ineffective, but actually disastrous. This is especially true in the change from a grass to a grain crop, and also in the process of breaking up and bringing under cultivation swamp lands. The farmer who destroys the grass plants in his fields, and in their stead attempts to grow Indian corn, by so adjusting his plowing and planting that the grasses are killed out, leaving the in-

sects that feed upon them on the verge of starvation at the time his corn is pushing above the ground, will find that he has made a serious mistake. A certain period of time must elapse between the destruction of the old and the starting of the new vegetation, in order to starve or drive out the insect enemies.

In the case of reclaimed swamp lands, it is always best to plow during the summer, in the fall, and again in the spring before planting to corn. It is sometimes best to crop once with rye before attempting to grow corn at all. The reason for this is that the enemies of grasses and rushes growing in these lands before their reclamation will remain as long as this sort of vegetation exists, even to a limited extent; and if planted at once to corn they will attack this precisely as they do their native food plants, and destroy it.

Summer-fallow, and summer and fall plowing are all efficient measures in the extermination of injurious insects, the first being especially valuable in this direction, because it not only tends to exterminate all insect life in the fields thus treated, but prevents their becoming infested dur-

voracious feeder in its perfect state, and is destructive to trees, sometimes completely deruding them of their foliage, without the cause being discovered, as the beetle is active only at night. Fruit and ornamental trees, as well as forest trees, appear to be attacked indiscriminately.

As the May beetle is a destructive feeder in its perfect form, it should be destroyed not only for the mischief it may do as a beetle, but for the prevention of its progeny. Those that enter the house should be caught and killed. When the trees in which they harbor are discovered, large numbers may be destroyed by placing sheets beneath the trees, and, in early morning, when they are torpid, the beetles may be shaken from the trees, gathered, and destroyed. One effective way to destroy them is to take advantage of the fact that they are attracted by light, and to set traps for them. A simple form is to place a lamp in a tub made by sawing a barrel in halves, in the bottom of which is a few inches of water. The lantern is set upon a cask or tub in which there is some water. The insects, attracted by the light, fly towards it, and, striking the glass, fall down through the opening into the water. It is

well to place upon the water a little kerosene—just a thin film, enough to cover each insect as it falls in.

In gardens, when a vegetable, a fruit (especially the strawberry), or a flower, is observed to suddenly wilt and droop, it should at once be lifted, with the surrounding earth, and the grub sought for and destroyed. The grubs sometimes cut the roots of the grass in lawns to such an extent that the turf may be rolled up like a rug. To prevent further trouble, the grubs should be picked up—and they are sometimes gathered by

the bushel—before reseeding the lawn. Pastures, in which the grub is present in large numbers, should be given over to the swine, which will soon dispose of them.

THE DAIRY.

Sources of Infection During Milking.

Milk is very susceptible to foul odors, and filthy conditions have a marked detrimental effect upon its wholesomeness. The very moment that it leaves the cow's teat it is subject to infection. It is in contact with the air at this moment, and the air is very often, if not always, laden with organisms which exert a bad effect on milk. No matter how careful means are taken in milking and caring for the cows, more or less foreign material gains entrance to the milk. Cows' udders are always more or less dirty, and the act of milking works some of this into the pail. The air should be as free from dust as possible. Avoid milking in a dusty yard or close to a road where rigs or automobiles are passing. Never milk in a dirty barnyard. Perhaps the ideal place for summer milking is on a fresh green grass plot, free from filth and dust of all kinds; but such plots are hard to get close to the buildings. On the whole, then, the most satisfactory place to milk, summer or winter, is in a clean, bright, well-ventilated stable. The stable, walls, mangers, gutters and stalls must be clean. Old bedding, allowed to remain in the stalls from spring to fall, without changing, is a source of trouble, as infection lurks therein. The stable must be regularly cleaned in summer, as well as winter, and the cleaning should not be done near to milking-time. The milker should have clean hands, and each cow should be thoroughly brushed in all parts about the udder before commencing to milk. The hands should be washed and dried after each cow. These little things do not take much time, but they are large factors in keeping down the bacterial content of milk, and in avoiding bad flavors and disease.



A Root Crop at Eagle River, Rainy River District, Ont.

ing the period of fallow. Next to this in point of efficiency might be placed midsummer plowing, without further cultivation until fall plowing.

Soil preparation is one of the legitimate ways of fighting insects. There is not a reputable stockman in the country who does not understand the worthlessness of a stunted pig, calf, colt or lamb, and who is not aware of the necessity of keeping a young animal in a vigorous, growing condition from its birth. If this is essential with animals, it is equally so with cultivated plants. It is the stunted or starved plant that is more often the prey of insects, though it cannot be said that this holds good in all cases. However, a field of young grain in a healthy, growing condition will sustain, without material injury, an attack that a less vigorous one would not. So far as plants are concerned, it matters little whether a soil is lacking in fertility, or whether this fertility is present and beyond reach. There is sufficient nutriment in a healthy seed to enable it to throw a shoot upward to light and air, and rootlets downward to draw from the soil. But suppose these rootlets go about among solid clods begging, as it were, for food. Stunted plants are no more profitable than stunted animals. Take two fields of equal fertility of soil. One is plowed a considerable time before seeding, and is harrowed and worked over until a thoroughly pulverized, compact seed-bed is formed. Seed placed in this ground will begin to draw from it as soon as the rootlets enter it, and the plant above ground will be full of vigor. If the first shoot is destroyed by the Hessian fly, the result is only to stimulate the throwing up of tillers, and the soil will sustain them. Grain sown late in such a field will soon get sufficient root-growth to enable the tillers to withstand the winter.

Now, take a second field, indifferently plowed, and the surface smoothed over by a single harrow, that has only rattled a little loose soil down into the spaces between the clods. A rootlet starts out to feed the plant, but goes begging. The single shoot thrown up is destroyed by the Hessian fly, and the root is unable to find food enough among the clods to sustain tillers, so no tillers are thrown up, and the crop is seriously injured by what in the other case resulted rather luxuriantly than otherwise.

T. A. TEFFT.

Langstown, N. Y.

MAY BEETLES.

Perhaps no destructive insect is better known than the May beetle, in its larval, as well as in its perfect state. Unlike some beetles, this is a

Making Butter on the Farm.

Farm buttermaking has its advantages and disadvantages. Some of the advantages of owning a farm separator and making butter on the farm, rather than sending the milk to a creamery, are given in Publow's "Questions and Answers on Buttermaking":

1. The milk can be skimmed as soon as milked, with small loss of fat, giving perfectly fresh skim milk for feeding purposes.

2. No expense for delivering milk to the creamery and drawing skim milk home.

3. No danger of transmitting disease from other herds through skim milk.

4. The cream can be easily controlled and ripened.

5. A better quality of butter can be made, all other things being equal.

6. The farmer is more independent.

The disadvantages enumerated in the same work are:

1. Cost of separator and buttermaking equipment.

2. Considerable labor involved.

3. If the cream is not churned every day or two the flavor of the butter suffers.

4. Unless the butter is well made, and a special trade is established, it will not sell for as much money as does creamery butter.

5. A suitable sanitary place must be provided for ripening cream and for cooling butter.

6. Scarcity of farm help.

POULTRY.

Breeds of Fowls for the Farm.

Fowls, from a viewpoint of utility, may be divided into three classes, viz.: The general-purpose breeds, the meat breeds, and the egg breeds. There is a breed to suit every fancy, and the poultry fancier, whether or not he has any care for the actual usefulness of his birds, has plenty of types and breeds to choose from to suit his every whim.

It is often said that, for profitable poultry-raising, none are so advantageously situated as farmers. All breeds like more or less free range, and do better when given it, and few farms do not offer an excellent opportunity for a fair-sized flock.

The first question in starting a flock is very often that of breed. Should this be so? There are many good breeds, some known as general-purpose breeds being fairly good meat producers, and at the same time tolerably good layers. Others are specialized for laying, being small and of comparatively low value from a meat consideration; while others are heavy birds, light layers, and produced with meat as the prime object. There is no best breed. More depends upon the strain of the breed than upon the breed itself. There are good and bad individuals in every known breed, and the difference in strains in the same breed, as far as utility is concerned, is often greater than the difference between entirely distinct breeds.

The average farmer does not keep poultry to look at, but expects some financial returns from the enterprise. Different conditions, of course, are specially suited to different breeds, but, everything considered, one of the popular general-purpose breeds is about the safest proposition for poultry on the farm. As a rule, the general-purpose breeds are better winter layers than their lighter rivals, special egg or non-sitting breeds, and the winter season is the period of high prices in the egg market. Almost any old hen will lay in the warm spring months, and summer eggs are not so hard to produce as cold-weather eggs. With proper care, some of the Mediterranean breeds are excellent layers, but they are small, and for table use do not begin to measure up with the general-purpose breeds. Those breeds adapted for meat are not heavy layers, and are often rather slow in maturing. In fact, the rush of work on the average farm does not permit of much extra time being devoted to this particular branch, and, while the best of care is always well repaid, and always to be adhered to as closely as possible, the one that can do a certain amount of rustling on a small amount, and still yield a handsome profit is the one to be kept, or, better, both, is the one that should be kept on the larger farms of the country. The fanciers juggle with fine points, as eye color, different shades in feather color, number of spikes in the comb, etc., and pay more attention to such matters, as denoted by a short, strong beak, a wide head and bright eye, etc. Get the best of both, and the one whose progeny matures into a good table fowl.

Of the general-purpose breeds, Plymouth Rocks are perhaps the most popular. Of the meat breeds, the Barred are the most common, and the White and Buff varieties are increasing in popularity. Partridge and Columbian are liked by fanciers. Rocks are one of the hardiest breeds

and are good winter layers, make fine roasters and fair broilers. There is a great difference in strains, however, as to ability to produce eggs, and breeders have found great difficulty in getting pullets which win prizes at the shows to produce anywhere near enough eggs to pay for their keep. This shows that color markings and show-yard judging is not having a good effect upon poultry from the utility viewpoint. Egg records should be as essential in poultry as milk records are in the dairy world. What can she do? Not what



Buff Orpington Hen.

color is her eye, or how many feathers of an off tinge has she in her hackle or tail, should be the basis of prizewinning or laying the foundation of a flock of any breed of poultry.

Wyandottes, a breed of which there are many varieties, are steadily increasing in numbers. The White variety is becoming very popular as a utility breed. With characteristics much resembling the Plymouth Rock, and a little blockier type, they make excellent farm fowls.

Another yellow-legged breed, and one which



Typical White Orpington.

stands high in popular favor, is the Rhode Island Reds, both single and rose-comb varieties. These also are attractive fowls, being a little longer and not quite so massive as the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. They have been found to be very good winter layers and fair summer layers, a little inclined to become broody.

Orpingtons of four varieties, Buff, White, Black and Jubilee, are a white-legged breed, fast gaining ground in this country. The Buff and the White are the two most extensively raised. This breed are good winter layers, and make ex-

cellent roasters and broilers, but the motherly instinct is strong, and during the summer months the hens are disposed to give considerable of their time to incubating.

The well-known English breed, the Dorkings, are raised in some localities. They are fair layers, good sitters and good market fowl; not quite so hardy as some other breeds, but give good results on high, dry soil.

Of the meat breeds, Games, Brahmans and Langshans are raised to some extent, but it is questionable whether any of these are very suitable to conditions on the average farm.

When it comes to the egg breeds, or more particularly the white-egg breeds, there are scores of varieties of the various breeds to select from. Undoubtedly, the Leghorn is the most popular of these breeds, and the White variety is most extensively bred. This breed matures early, makes good broilers, but are too light for roasters. They are only fair winter layers, but lay exceedingly well in summer. The Brown, Buff and Black varieties are not quite so popular as the White.

Minorcas, Anconas and Hamburgs are all good layers, especially in weather which is not too severe. Minorcas are a little larger than Leghorns, and lay larger eggs. Anconas are much like Leghorns, only in color being spotted, and are good layers, and the Hamburgs are also good layers, but the eggs are often a little small.

From the breeds herein mentioned, any farmer and most fanciers could make a selection which would meet with their own particular requirements. We repeat that it is not the breed, so much as the strain, which leads to profit or loss, and many are making unqualified success with the right strains of these breeds.

Broody Hens—Some Poultry Hints

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Just at present, poultry-keepers all over the country are having their annual fight with broody hens. From March until July is the broody season, and especially through May and June. As a rule, the early sitters are welcomed on the farm, for, unless the farmer's wife operates an incubator, she will have to depend on her hens to hatch out her chicks, and early sitters mean early chicks, and early chicks mean early layers next fall. After a time, though, broodiness in a flock becomes troublesome, and some means must be employed to break up the habit. Various methods have been tried yearly, such as tying a red rag around the culprits' leg, tying her to a post, ducking her head in cold water, and shutting her up. Of the first method I am sceptical. It might work if the hen were of a highly nervous temperament, but I have my doubts. The second method is not to be recommended, as the prisoner is apt to be so harassed by others of the flock, and perhaps by the dog, that her life of usefulness as a layer is terminated. The third method is often tried, the theory being that the cold water will check the fever. I have seen it tried, but consider it an extremely cruel method, and I never saw any good results from it.

When my hens become broody, and I wish to break them of it, I put them in one of my fattening crates—an ordinary box with a slatted bottom and side will do. I set it under a tree on supports. The slatted bottom allows so much cool air to penetrate up through the feathers of "old Biddy," even if she does try to "sit" in the crate, that the fever in her body is soon reduced to normal. I usually keep them in three days. While in I supply them with nourishing food, preferably wheat, plenty of pure cold water, grit, lime and charcoal. As a rule, they are laying again in a week or ten days, at the most.

HINTS.

Clean the eggs as soon as you gather them.

Pound up poke-root and put it in the drinking water. It is a simple and efficient remedy for cholera.

A teaspoonful of molasses, with a few drops of kerosene in it is good for roup.

Don't allow a lousy hen to take a brood of chicks; the lice will leave the hen and go on the chicks, and if not looked after will surely kill them.

A few drops of spirits of camphor in the drinking water is recommended for bowel trouble in chicks. A preventive is better than a cure, though; therefore, avoid sloppy food.

When the weather becomes warm, the hens require less food. In cold weather a large percentage goes to supply animal heat. Hens that are laying regularly also require more feed than the non-producers.

It is best to make a practice of gathering the eggs three or four times a day now, while they are being saved for hatching. By taking more time in doing this, better hatches will be the result.

If you have noticed during the winter a difference in the hens as to their laying qualities, select for breeders those which you know to be per-

sistent layers. By following this plan, the flock will be improved.

Don't neglect to provide your fowls with plenty of grit to grind up their food. Poultry confined in small yards must have it or sickness will follow, and even for those that have free range it is better to have a dish of grit placed where they can get at it. None of the material offered for this purpose is almost worthless. It should not be too large, nor so sharp that it will cut, but it must be hard.

Careful brooding, judicious feeding and plenty of fresh air and exercise are what make healthy, vigorous chicks. The first ten days to two weeks of the brooding special attention should be paid to the work, so as to have everything as near right as it is possible to make it. If you are able to carry them along to this age in good condition, they will stand a little roughing from then on.

Make a practice of making vegetables a good portion of feed for your flock. They promote the health of the fowl, help the egg yield, increase fertility, and are a source of economy, as well.

C. C. S.

Carleton Co., Ont.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Insects Attacking Vegetables. III.

By Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

THE TURNIP FLEA BEETLE.

Towards the end of May and during June much injury is done to young radishes, turnips and other plants of the Mustard family by the small, very active, shining black beetles known as the turnip flea beetle, or "turnip fly." Of late years these little beetles have been particularly numerous, and many complaints have been received of their ravages. In length, the beetle is almost one-eighth of an inch; on each wing cover is a wavy band of yellow. One of its most noticeable habits is its power to hop very quickly when plants are approached or disturbed.

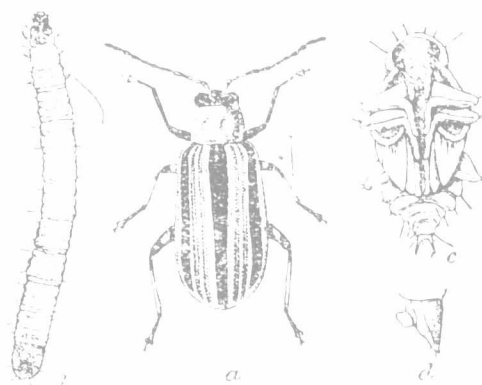
These beetles rapidly devour the tender leaves of cruciferous crops, the chief injury being to the seed leaves directly they appear above ground, and just when the young plants can least withstand such attacks. Later, when the rough, true leaves are formed, the plants are, as a rule, able to make more growth each day than the beetles can destroy. There are two or three broods of the turnip flea beetle in the year. It has been found, by carefully watching the dates of their appearance, that a crop of turnips can be sown at such time of the year that no treatment is necessary. For instance, in Central Ontario, if the sowing of turnips is delayed until the third week in June, the plants will, as a rule, escape injury by this insect, and the resultant crop will be as good as if the sowing was made two or three weeks earlier. Should the sowing, however, be done early, a simple and effective means of protecting the young plants is to dust them with a mixture of one pound of Paris green with twenty pounds of land-plaster. The land plaster stimulates the plants and hastens their growth, while at the same time the Paris green kills the beetles.

THE STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE.

One of the most important of the early-appearing destructive beetles is the striped cucumber beetle, which is about two-fifths of an inch in length, and about half as wide as long. In color, the beetle is yellow, striped with black. The insect passes the winter in the adult state, and the chief injury is done in spring to tender plants of cucumbers, squashes and melons. Later in the season, however, the beetles devour the leaves and other parts of the plants. The female beetles lay small yellow eggs, which hatch into slender worm-like grubs. These grubs, or larvae, which are white, with brownish head, have the habit of boring into the roots of the plants, causing serious injury.

Unfortunately, the striped cucumber beetle is by no means easy to control. The insect is extremely active, flying quickly from plant to plant. Arsenical poisons will, of course, destroy many of the beetles, but, owing to the rapidity with which cucurbitaceous plants grow, and the necessity of making frequent applications, such poisons cannot be altogether relied upon when the beetles are numerous. Poisoned Bordeaux mixture, made in the proportion of four pounds of blue-stone, four ounces of Paris green, four pounds of lime, and fifty gallons of water, has been found to be distasteful to the beetle, and will, for the time, keep them away. These insects are particularly fond of squash plants, and if any of these are present among a crop, they will attack them. For this reason, growers of melons and squashes could arrange to have a few rows of squash planted nearby, which will serve as a decoy, and, of course, should be destroyed as soon as the

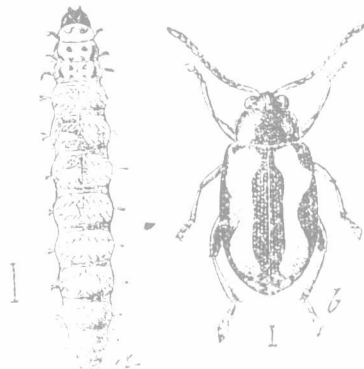
cucumbers or melons. In large fields of either of these two latter crops the squash plants are best planted around the margins of the fields. The squash plants, of course, should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, poisoned either with Paris green or arsenate of lead. If the latter is used, two pounds must be added to the forty gallons of water. Paris green may also be used with a dry diluent, such as land plaster, lime, ashes, or road dust, in the proportion of one pound of the poison to fifty of the diluent, and, if dusted over the plants every two or three days, many of the beetles will be killed.



The Striped Cucumber Beetle.

a, beetle; b, larva; c, pupa; d, enlarged eight times (after Chittenden).

Cheap frames, covered with cheese-cloth, and placed over the plants, will keep the beetles away. Barrel hoops are useful for this purpose, and if cut in two and placed at right angles to each other, the ends being inserted into the ground, and the framework then covered with cheese-cloth, a simple protection to the plants will thus be effected. The cheese-cloth touching the ground, of course, should be covered with earth to close up all entrances which might admit the beetles.



The Turnip Flea-beetle.

Enlarged eight times (after Chittenden).

Topical Fruit Notes.

Prof. Caesar, of the O. A. C., has begun preliminary work for his summer investigations of Little Peach and Yellows. Prof. Howitt has also been in the district collecting material for study of plum and peach rots, and getting field experiments under way for the summer. It is his intention to devote two or three years to a study of these diseases, and he hopes to clear up several critical points that are still in doubt. Both of these studies should be of value to Ontario fruit-growers, and we should be glad to have more of our professional friends amongst us when opportunity offers. There are many questions that could stand investigation. For instance, some few years ago valuable experiments were carried out with reference to the shipment of fruits in refrigerator cars to the Western market. Our business with the West has increased considerably since that time, and is now very important. There are many points in relation to these shipments, such as mechanical injury to fruits in transit, box vs. venter packages, variation in temperature in transit, pre-cooling, stage of ripeness for best shipping results. All these questions would furnish proper investigation for our local Department. It may not be fair to expect results from the Jordan Experimental Station yet, but it is certain that it is not making itself felt, and it is doubtful if ten per cent. of the growers know that there is such a place in existence. The Board of Control might properly begin on a little experimentation themselves, and try paying a salary consistent with the importance of a position.

For the spraying of apple orchards in foliage, the summer strength of lime-sulphur has displaced the old Bordeaux mixture. For tender fruits, the Bordeaux has still the preference, and it is not yet proven that the lime-sulphur is equally valuable as a substitute. Prof. W. M. Scott, Pathol-

ogist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says that "Bordeaux mixture is undoubtedly the best all-round fungicide known, and it is unfortunate that even the apple-growers have to consider the possibility of giving it up." This is owing to Bordeaux injury, which causes defoliation and russetting of the fruit. With tender fruits, including pears, we have not this injury pronounced, if proper care is taken in the preparation and application of the mixture, except, probably, with the more tender foliage of peaches and Japanese plums. Even with these fruits, under proper conditions, Bordeaux can be safely applied; whilst, on the other hand, the possibility of damage exists from the use of lime-sulphur. The self-boiled lime-sulphur is now generally recommended as the safest fungicide to use for peaches in foliage. This is prepared on the 8-8-40 formula, as explained in Prof. Caesar's spray calendar, published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 28th last.

Eastern fruit-growers are threatened with another fruit-tree pest, known as the Pear Thrips (*Euthrips pyri*), which has caused considerable damage in California for several years, and is now established in one or two portions of New York State. The pest is a serious one. The adults spend the winter in the soil, and in New York State emerge from about the middle of April to the middle of May, depending on the weather conditions of the season. They attack the growing buds, and injure them to such an extent that they cease to grow, and whole blossom clusters are destroyed. The eggs hatch about a week after laying, and the larvae continue the destructive work of the adults, feeding on the tender growing leaves.

Spraying experiments conducted by the Geneva Experiment Station proved that it is not difficult to kill if it can be reached and given a good wetting with a contact insecticide, such as Black Leaf 40 (a tobacco extract), or an oil emulsion. Fruit-growers must always be on the look-out for the introduction of new insect pests, but it lessens the threatening evil considerably when we know that methods of control are already well understood.

Last June I described in "The Farmer's Advocate" the Citrus Protective League of California, and detailed the valuable work it was doing for the orange and lemon growers in the State. It is interesting to note what this co-operative body has accomplished during the year 1911. I call it co-operative because through it the growers and shippers handle collectively all the public policy questions that affect their industry, just as modern industrial organizations handle such questions that affect their particular industry. Call it co-operation or business, as you will, but what has the League done?

1. Made a study of the lemon and orange industry of the world as it affects the United States, collecting exhaustive data on cultural costs, costs of handling and packing, international movement of lemons, customs tariffs, business methods in America and Italy, and the freight rates to the principal markets of the world.
2. Retained the tariff on lemons against a strong lobby of importers of success lemons.
3. Carried their fight successfully through the year against the railroads to gain a reduction of 15 cents per 100 pounds on the freight rate on lemons, which means a saving of \$200,000 annually to the industry when the lower rate is finally established.
4. Lowered the charge of the transportation companies from \$30 to \$7.50 per car when the car is pre-cooled and pre-iced by the shipper.
5. Conducted an effective campaign to lower the amount of loss from decay through careless handling of the fruit.
6. Secured the co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture in making a study of citrus by-products, which is looking forward to the establishment of a citrus by-products industry, as carried on in Italy and Spain.
7. Secured Governmental regulation to prevent the coloring of green, unripe oranges for the early Christmas trade.

Besides, several minor results, which in themselves, however, were enough to warrant the existence of the League.

The fruit-growers of Ontario, and especially those of the Niagara Peninsula, were agitating last fall for the appointment of a salaried officer to look after just such public-policy matters. It is, no doubt, the right move, but the difficulty seems to lie in our lack of organization. It cannot be done through the Government, nor through the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association. A closer organization is necessary from within, from the growers themselves, which evolution is at present in progress, it seems to me, in the growth of the co-operative sales movement. The backers of this movement would do well, however, not to take too much gratuitous advice from established dealers, nor from representatives of transportation companies.

Potato Canker.



Potato Canker.
The eyes at the top of the tuber are affected.

H. T. Gussow, Botanist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has already through the press called attention to this most destructive potato disease, and the great danger of its being introduced into Canada in imported seed potatoes. On account of the serious loss to the farmers of Ontario, which the introduction of potato canker would undoubtedly cause, I think that it is not out of place to again warn all interested in potato-growing to be on the watch for potato canker in the seed potatoes. A careful scrutiny of the seed potatoes should enable anyone to detect the presence of the canker. Badly-cankered tubers can be noticed at a glance, as they are misshapen and completely covered with warty excrescences. Badly-diseased potatoes, however, are not likely to be found in the seed, but tubers which are only slightly affected, and which at a casual glance appear sound. These may be detected by examining the eyes, which will be found to be slightly protruding and composed of clusters of little nodules. The accompanying illustration shows the disease fairly well developed at one end of the tuber. Potato canker is now found in England, Ireland, Scotland, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Italy and Newfoundland. On account of the shortage of the potato crop in Ontario last year, large quantities of potatoes are being imported, especially from Great Britain. The danger lies in the planting of imported potatoes infected with the canker. Farmers should make a point of knowing the source of the seed potatoes they are using, and of making a careful inspection for any signs of canker before planting. Suspected potatoes should be sent to H. T. Gussow, Botanist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the Botanical Department, O. A. C., Guelph, for examination and report. On no account should any suspected potatoes be planted until a report upon them has been received.

J. E. HOWITT.

Botanical Dept., O. A. C.

Killing the Peach Crop.

A report from Leamington, Ont., states that one night's frost, a couple of weeks ago, was disastrous in its effect upon the peach-fruit buds. Whether the loss will be as serious as anticipated, remains to be seen. Every year the newspapers have the peach crop ruined, and still the markets are tolerably well supplied in the fall. At the last meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, R. D. Graham, a prominent fruit-grower, of Grand Rapids, said: "We cannot make the people of Michigan think the peach crop is injured. They take such reports as a great joke, and the newsboys have got into the habit of coming around to the office and saying, 'Mr. Graham, isn't it about time you killed the peach crop this year?'"

THE FARM BULLETIN

Benefit of Quack Grass.

Very few people are disposed to reckon quack grass as a blessing in disguise, yet Andrew Anderson, of Marshall, Lyon County, Minn., is a strong advocate of its merits. In 1910 he had a field badly infested with quack grass, and started in to eradicate it. He used the method of thorough cultivation throughout the season, and was not only successful in getting rid of the quack grass, but saw that the soil in such fine condition, both as to its moisture content, that in 1911 he had a fine crop. His old quack-grass field a 60 bushel crop. While his neighbors, on land having no quack grass, were getting yields of 20 bushels or down to nothing. In 1911, Southern Minnesota suffered very severely from drought. A large village necessary in 1910 to kill quack grass must have been so effective in saving the moisture as to enable Mr. Anderson to get a very satisfactory yield of oats in 1911, and a very satisfactory yield of oats in 1912, he reported in it.

The Spring Rush.

By Peter McArthur.

Talk about being busy! With ten acres of oat seeding in progress, two thousand and five hundred trees to plant in the wood-lot, the orchard to cultivate, and the Royal-Trader merger to meditate on, I feel that I am once more in the whirl of things. Say, it isn't fair of the banks to spring an important move like that when a fellow is too busy with his spring work to give it proper attention. They might have known that I would want to look into the business in a careful and leisurely way, and here they go and put through their deal when I am all fussed up with other things. But that is a way they have. Most of the privileges they enjoy they got when no one was watching them. But we'll get around to them again one of these fine days, and perhaps, as Shakespeare says:

"Use them for our mirth,
Yea, for our laughter when we are waspish."

I am glad I undertook to plant those trees in the wood-lot this year. It is so satisfyingly ridiculous a thing to do that wise people have no time to criticise the way I am putting in the rest of my crops. It is more amusing than having the orchard attended to by the latest scientific methods. But I must be fair on this point. Although there were a few people who laughed noisily when they heard that I was going to place the orchard in the hands of experts, there are many others who are anxious to know just how the work is being done, and who openly envy me for having been able to arrange with the Department of Agriculture to give the demonstration. Some have gone so far as to prune their trees this year, and several professional pruners found all the work they wanted to do in this district. But I am afraid this will not help the cause of orcharding very much, for none of the trees are being sprayed, and the result is likely to be of a kind that would need the pen of Joel the son of Pethuel to describe properly. What the codling worm leaves, the caterpillar will destroy, and so on, and so on. You will remember the text.

The glorious spring we are having just now makes me feel in my bones that there is something about the season of growth that the scientists have not yet discovered. When everything is alive, from the grain of mustard seed to the mighty oak, and everything is bursting into life and bloom, I always feel that there are other forces at work besides heat and moisture. Wherever I turn, things seem to be flooded with life, as if life were a form of force like electricity—something too all-pervading and subtle to be isolated by scientific investigators. Life seems to be something apart from the chemical changes that take place in the seeds—something that compels these changes, but does not enter into the combination itself. At this season of the year the world seems to be flooded with an abounding vitality not noticeable at other times. As yet the scientists have not been able to make any more of it than have the poets, but it seems very real.

Like all other readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," I am interested in all the accounts we get of doings at Weldwood. There is always light and leading in them, but there is one point that I am going to take the liberty of criticising. The system of bookkeeping used at Weldwood is not sufficiently up-to-date. It is true that the time put on all work, the deterioration of implements, the interest on the investment, and all such matters, are carefully estimated and recorded in connection with everything that is done, but there is one important item of cost that I have never seen mentioned. Apparently, the manager of Weldwood takes no account of the tribute he has to pay every year on account of the watered stock in the corporations that supply his materials and handle his products. If he takes into account the interest on his investment and the taxes, why does he not set down the taxes imposed on him by the corporations? If he puts up a silo, he helps to pay dividends on the watered stock in the cement merger. It would be helpful if he would print that item separately from the real value of the cement. The dividend being paid on watered stock is now estimated at at least \$100 a year for every farmer. This is just as much a factor in the cost of production as interest on the investment, depreciation of implements or taxes. Why should it not be worked out as closely as possible on every farming operation, so that we can see just where we stand in the matter? If the manager of Weldwood would take the head some of the rest of us might see the same method, and have food for thought. Inexpensive, the unnecessary part of the cost of production would be educative, and perhaps in time would be moved to do away with the unnecessary expense. Few farmers would be able to do so.

tax if they could hit on a way of figuring it out so that they could see it as clearly as they do the taxes levied by the Government. The watered-stock tax is now much heavier than our real taxes, and there is not a trace of justification for it. The only trouble is that it is so hard to see in the ordinary methods of bookkeeping.

The most interesting thing about the purchase of the Traders' Bank by the Royal was the comments made by the daily papers. As the banking question is not in politics, they did not take sides on it, and all seemed to agree that this merger is a logical result of banking conditions in Canada. As a matter of fact, the smaller banks must unite, if they are to exist at all. The Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce have become so powerful that the smaller banks find it hard to get "their place in the sun." This points towards further mergers in the future, a greater centralization of power, and a more compact banking monopoly than we have now. The Globe and World were inclined to "view with alarm" this tendency, but were indefinite as to what should be done. The News, however, had an editorial which was nothing short of amazing. It says, in its issue of May 1st:

"The Canadian banking system is an outgrowth of business needs, and even should the tendency be towards monopoly, there is no reason to fear the outcome. Monopoly is the keynote of every banking system of the Old World. Central banks flourish and give satisfaction in England, France, Germany, Italy, and other European countries. Should economic conditions naturally tend to bring about greater centralization in Canadian banking organization, it will not necessarily involve either a curtailment of credits in the rural districts or a deterioration in the service to the public."

To say the least, the News is insufficiently informed about the European banking systems to which it refers. If it had investigated farther, it would have found that the monopolies it referred to are all of the kind defined by the Century Cyclopaedia as:

"Exclusive privileges granted by the state to a limited number of persons, for the sake of enabling the state better to regulate the traffic for the protection of the rest of the community, as in the case of banking franchises, the liquor traffic, etc."

In the European countries referred to the state taxes the circulation, limits the profits, or takes part of them, compels a proper guarantee for bank notes, enforces a rigorous inspection, and otherwise regulates the banks so as to protect the people. In Canada the state does none of these things, and the aim of the bankers is to fasten on us a monopoly that will be free from state control. Moreover, it is strange to have a Canadian paper arguing that a monopoly of this kind is not a thing to be feared. There never was an uncontrolled monopoly in the world's history that was not to be feared.

An editorial utterance of the Telegram is equally surprising, though it holds no brief for the banks. It says, in its issue of the same date as the News:

"The banks of Canada are now secure against competition. They are equally secure against legislative attacks on their privileges. They are not secure against the fool leadership that arrayed the banks under the banners of a system that sought to bleed the merchants and manufacturers of this Province for OVER-CHARGES BASED ON OVER-CAPITALIZATION."

The last sentence, which the Telegram printed in capitals, refers to the conduct of the banks in the case of the Hydro Electric, and simply goes to show that their methods are as high-handed in the city as in the country. The first sentence merely states a truth. It does not explain, however, that the banks are secure against competition, because they have had the law so amended that competition is impossible, except in very special cases. It is illegal for anyone wishing to do banking on a small scale to use the name bank.

But it is the second sentence that sticks in my craw. I can hardly believe that the editor of the Telegram realized its full meaning when he wrote it. Even according to the Bank Act, favorable as it is to the banks, they must have their charters renewed every ten years, and at such times it is always possible to review and limit their privileges. The editor seems to have overlooked the fact that Canadian voters still have the power, if they care to exercise it. It will be some time if they do not exercise it when the Bank Act comes up for revision next year, by the representatives to act. They have had a long list of bank failures, and of the success of the bank successes—mergers—and the present conditions much longer. The editor has taken the lion's robe of authority, but he is not wearing it with any grace. If it doesn't do better, and if it doesn't depend on watered stock,



Tamping the Charge.
A two-foot solid stump.

lending his money without security to the banks, and allowing his money to be used to guarantee an untaxed circulation, he need not be surprised if someone taunts him in Shakespeare's words: "Thou wear a lion's hide! Doff it for shame, And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs!" If no one else quotes it to him, I will do it myself.

Corn Requires a Good Seed-bed.

O. M. Olson, of Minnesota Agricultural College, strongly favors a thorough use of the disk harrow and cultivator in the preparation of the land for corn, especially in newly-plowed land, where it is necessary to stir the soil to the depth of the furrow. Mr. Olson says the preparation of land for the coming corn crop should receive special attention. There is an absolute certainty that a large amount of weak seed is going to be used this year, and every possible assistance should be given to promote its germination, principally in the preparation of the seed-bed.

If corn is to be expected to grow readily, it must have a small amount of air, some moisture, and sufficient warmth. The proper combination of these conditions is best obtained in a well-worked, mellow seed-bed. Such preparation of the seed-bed not only conserves soil moisture and destroys weeds, but it also warms the soil to an appreciable extent. A frequent use of the harrow and the disk previous to planting time not only prepares the seed-bed in the various ways mentioned, but every one of the operations may justly be called a cultivation of the growing crop, even though the seed is still unplanted.

In the case of spring plowing, the repeated use of the harrow may put the surface in excellent condition, and still leave the bottom of the furrow-slice in a poorly-prepared condition. It is much better to continue the working of spring plowing with the harrow and disk, as this additional work has a tendency to compact the furrow slice and improves the conditions of growth. By all means properly prepare the seed-bed for this year's corn crop.

Factors Essential to Increasing Fertility.

The increase in soil productivity, if such is ever made, must depend largely on the four following factors, cited by C. R. Barns, of Minnesota Agricultural College, viz.: (1) A liberal and persistent use of fertilizers; (2) the careful selection of seed, which, if persisted in year after year, will of itself result in a great increase in yield; (3) a systematic rotation of crops; (4) better cultivation and tillage. The first of these factors involves the keeping of all the live stock possible, and the saving of every particle of manure. Add to this the frequent plowing under of green crops, and the enrichment may equal that attained in Europe and elsewhere by the use of artificial fertilizers. The cost of such fertilizers is always to be taken into consideration in comparing the production of European with that of home lands. The importance of seed selection is now fully recognized. This and the other two factors are within the control of practically every farmer bent upon securing a big crop.

The importance which is given to farmyard manure and green crops as fertilizers is worthy of note. Organic nitrogen can only be added to the soil by the use of these materials. Humus is one of the greatest acting factors in soil fertility. Humus is decaying plant material, or, in other words, barnyard manure or green crops plowed under. These two, supplemented with artificial or mineral fertilizers, and used in sufficient quantity, insure any farm against deterioration in fertility, provided the other three conditions herein enumerated are carefully carried out.

Blasting Boulders and Stumps.

The loss and inconvenience occasioned farmers by stumps and boulders in the midst of cultivated fields needs no proving to anyone. Annoyance and loss of time in cultivation, interference with the use of broad gauge implements, prostitution of good land from useful purposes to the production of weeds—these are some of the obvious advantages. There are various ways of getting rid of these obstructions, such as burying boulders in large holes dug beside them, and, in the case of stumps, pulling or allowing them to rot out. In comparison with these laborious and expensive means there is much to be said in favor of blasting with high explosives. Ordinary blasting powder is useless for the purpose, but there is a special stumping powder made, and advertised in these columns, which does the work to a nicety. It is sold in paraffined, half-pound sticks, resembling sticks of dynamite, and contains 20 per cent. of nitro-glycerine. In order to demonstrate the efficacy of this powder, and at the same time show how to use it, the manufacturers, Canadian Explosives, Ltd., hold local demonstrations at various representative points. One of these was held April 30th, at Weldwood, attended by several dozen interested persons, several of whom came thirty miles or more to witness it. The demon-



The Explosion.

Blowing out the stump, large parts of which were hurled over twenty rods.



After the Explosion.

The stump completely removed—a man standing in the hole.

stration was a complete success, convincing everyone who saw it of the thoroughness and economy of this method of removing field obstructions and clearing land. Solid stumps from one to two feet in diameter were blown to pieces, leaving not a root but what could be easily grubbed out. Boulders weighing between one and two tons, and sunk almost full depth into the ground, were hurled out, split in two, and left lying eight or ten feet from the hole.



Dislodged and Broken.

A two-ton stone which had been nearly all under ground, broken and thrown out of its bed. The two large portions here shown were left eight or ten feet away from the hole in which the man in the foreground is standing.

The method of operation is simple. Using an auger or bar, a two-inch hole is made in the ground under the stump or rock, slanting downwards at an angle of about 45 degrees. The hole is sunk from the side of least resistance towards the side of greatest resistance. Care is taken to

get the charge as nearly as possible under the center of the stump or stone. Borings were made in pools of water surrounding stones, showing that water has no detrimental effect on the perfect working of the powder. The material is quite safe to use, provided reasonable care is taken to get a good distance away before the charge explodes. It is not sensitive to concussion, the charges being tamped in the holes by use of a shovel-handle.

The accompanying illustrations will show sufficiently well the kind of work accomplished. The two-foot stump shown was blown out completely with four pounds of the powder, which was really more than necessary. One illustration shows the dirt raised by the charge, and one the hole in the ground remaining after it was removed. The cost of material was about sixty cents. The boulder shown must have weighed well on to two tons. It was blown out and split with three pounds of powder, worth, with fuse and detonators, about forty-five cents.

Only one of the shots failed to do complete work. It was under a green beech stump, cut very short, and, owing to lack of a wood auger, the charge could not be placed where desired, so that it split the stump, leaving one portion rather firmly in the ground, though not too tight to draw with a team and a little digging. Every other shot surprised the spectators by the thoroughness and economy of the work executed.

Where the Farmer Suffers.

In a Western paper an Alberta farmer tells of his actual experiences in grain-growing, as follows: "I am trying to crop 230 acres each year and summerfallow 200 acres each year, so you know I am busy. I sometimes wonder how long I can crop this way: 1909, a half crop; 1910, practically total failure, and 1911 crop not sold yet (though above average, I think). I am considered a successful farmer. Sixty acres I cropped got frozen, and would about pay for threshing, viz., threshing, 13 cents per bushel; delivery in granary, 3 cents; haul to elevator, 10 cents; total, 26 cents per bushel, and received 30 cents per bushel at elevator. To work this land it cost \$8 per acre, or 60 x \$8, equals \$480 in the hole. These are the things that make one weary. "These are the things that make midnight horrible." I raised in 1911 some 3,000 bushels good wheat, and some 200 bushels pure Red Fife, selling \$1.50 per bushel at granary, but six years took the profits, and I am paying 9 per cent. interest at the bank. Can the Government aid the farmers by reducing the rate of interest?"

Satisfied Advertisers.

Advertisements in "The Farmer's Advocate" bring results, as the following letter, one of many such received by the advertising managers, shows: "The small advertisement we gave you for 'The Farmer's Advocate' has been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, having over 1,000 requests for spring and summer catalogues, and also quite a few orders for the garments illustrated. Assuring you that we are most satisfied with the results.

"Yours faithfully,
"G. C. PALLISTER."

Mr. Pallister is president of Pallister's, Limited, whose advertisement of Children's Wear runs in these columns.

Stallion Enrollment in Prince Edward Island.

The first session of the thirty-seventh General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was brought to a close on Thursday, May 2nd, with the usual ceremonies. It was characterized by business procedure throughout. Fifty-four bills came up for consideration, of which eleven were for the incorporation of black-fox farming companies. Several had to do with agriculture, either directly or indirectly. The remainder dealt with education, public works, oyster fisheries, and incorporations.

The Farmers' Institute Act was amended to allow for the formation of sixty Institutes, instead of fifty, as heretofore, and to cancel the charters of those not in active operation.

After Jan. 1st, 1913, every stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island must be enrolled, and a certificate of enrollment, stating whether he is pure-bred, cross-bred or grade must be kept posted both within and on the outside of every building where the stallion is used for public service. The discussion of this bill brought out the statement that this was only the beginning of legislation re sires used for public service in the Province.

Another act empowers the Commissioner of Agriculture to enter into an agreement with the Minister of Agriculture in regard to the conditions governing the expenditure of the subsidy for the encouragement of agriculture to be granted to the Province.

By the amendments to the Public School Act, provision is made for the travelling expenses of the Superintendent of Education, which are not to exceed four hundred dollars. The limit heretofore was two hundred dollars, and for six inspectors, instead of three.

In addition to the salaries at present paid to teachers, every teacher shall be entitled to receive from the Provincial Treasury, an amount in addition to his statutory salary, equal to the amount raised for his support by the district, but not to exceed 25 per cent. of the statutory salary. This means that the Government's contribution to the salary of male teachers holding first-class certificates will be three hundred and seventy-five dollars, and those holding third-class certificates two hundred and twenty-five dollars, as nearly all the districts raise 25 per cent. of the statutory allowance.

Quite a number of changes were made in the Road Act. Formerly, the Island was divided into thirty districts, each in charge of a supervisor, who received \$60 and a commission for his work. Every man between the ages of eighteen and sixty paid a road tax of \$1.00, and every horse over four years a tax of 25 cents. By the new act, a road-master is appointed in each school district. The road tax is now \$1.50, but it may be commuted by ten hours' labor on the road. The age limit is raised to sixty-five years, and the tax on each horse is now 40 cents.

A tax is also imposed on dogs, viz., \$1.00 for males, and \$3.00 for females.

The road master receives \$10 for his services, and is free from road taxes. In addition to being road master, he is collector of land and income tax, and vital statistics. He also receives a commission on all moneys collected and expended. A qualified engineer is to be put in charge of the roads and all other public works.

The end of the financial year has been changed from Sept. 31st to December 31st, so that the estimates are for a period of fifteen months. They total \$613,093, of which \$23,835 is for agriculture. This includes the grants for exhibitions, which were formerly not under this Department.

The following table shows the estimates for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1912, as compared with last year's estimates, and also the estimates for the fifteen months ending Dec. 31st, 1912:

Service.	1911	1912	15 mos.
Salary, Prof. of Agriculture	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,750
Travelling expenses of Commissioner	350	350	440
Printing & stationery	782	795	870
Departmental expenses and contingencies	1,125	1,575	2,005
Exhibitions and live-stock judging	6,880	6,909	13,818
Farmers' Institutes & educational work	1,152	1,900	2,100
Encouragement of field crops, Horticulture, Dairying and Poultry-raising	2,344	2,790	3,104
Scholarships, Agricultural College	780	870	870
Immigration	252	100	125
Vital Statistics	505	505	635
Total	\$16,690	\$17,210	\$23,835

Government Encouragement for Agriculture in New Brunswick.

During the session of the New Brunswick Legislature, recently prorogued, two important acts were passed, affecting the Agriculture of the Province.

The first was one empowering the Government to deal with the Dominion subsidy for agriculture, provided for by the Agricultural Aid Act, passed at the last session of the Dominion House. This act provides that the Commissioner for Agriculture for New Brunswick may enter into an agreement with the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, stating further the terms upon which the Dominion subsidy is accepted, and prescribing the conditions and the purposes for which it shall be expended. The act also provides that such subsidy shall not form a part of the ordinary revenue of the Province, but that it shall be set apart by the Provincial Government for the proper purposes, and then paid out in the same manner as if such moneys had been appropriated by the Provincial Legislature. The agreement entered into pursuant to this legislation provides for the following distribution of the subsidy:

Encouragement of Horticulture.....	\$ 4,500.00
Agricultural Societies' Supervision.....	2,000.00
Encouragement of Dairying	4,500.00
Instruction in Rural Schools	2,000.00
Education, Etc., re Insect Pests.....	1,500.00
Agricultural Meetings, Stock and Seed Judging	3,500.00
Women's Institutes	1,500.00
Demonstration in Seed Selection and Cultivation	3,000.00
Assistance and Contingencies in Department	1,200.00
Unappropriated	1,209.93
Total	\$24,509.93

The second act passed by the Legislature is termed "An Act to Encourage the Settlement of Farm Lands." Briefly stated, it provides that the Government may appoint a Farm Settlement Board of three members, which Board shall have power to select and buy farms, place on them habitable buildings, and such fencing and other improvement as will make it possible for the buyer to go immediately to work and to sell these farms to desirable settlers, whether natives of the Province or immigrants, who shall pay 25 per cent. of the cost price down as a first payment, and the Board may arrange with the purchaser that the balance shall be paid at such stated periods as may be mutually agreed upon, and the final payment to be made at a date not exceeding ten years from the time of purchase. The amount of interest to be charged is not stated in the act, but it shall be at as low a rate as the system can be worked out upon, without loss to the Province. The act provides, also, that \$100,000 shall be placed at the disposal of the Board for the purposes of the act during the year 1912. The Board will probably be constituted at an early date, and active operations entered upon as soon as possible.

The agricultural appropriation by the Legislature for 1912 is \$61,315, as against \$57,898.33 in 1911, and \$53,815 in 1910. The increase making up the larger total of 1912 provides for larger sums to the encouragement of horticulture, encouragement of poultry-raising, standing-crop competitions, exhibitions, and Brown-tail moth extermination.

Several important meetings of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature were held, at which matters pertaining to the encouragement of dairying, of fruit-growing, and the introduction of practical demonstration work, were discussed.

It is intended that some of the money available from the Dominion subsidy, appropriated for the encouragement of dairying, will be devoted to encouraging the establishment and managing of central creameries in localities where private enterprises have hitherto failed; to make the work successful, and to assist the efforts of the Dominion Department in the encouragement of cow-testing, by offering prizes in competitions in milk production between different herds of cows, and also doing some work among the French-speaking dairymen of the Province. Some of the money appropriated for the encouragement of horticulture will be devoted to the extension of demonstration orchard work and to the placing of New Brunswick apples before consumers in Great Britain and other outside markets.

Speaking generally for the Province, it may be stated that this year noticeable a growth of interest in better farming methods, and arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. and the I. C. R. for the running of a "farming Special Train" over their lines in New Brunswick during June, when it is expected that over 20,000 farmers will be reached with the best instruction that can be given from the staff of Macdonald College and the Dominion and Provincial Departments.

United States Crop Conditions.

The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

On May 1st the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 25,744,000 acres, or 3,418,000 acres (11.7 per cent.) less than the area harvested in 1911, and 6,169,000 acres (20.1 per cent.) less than the area sown last fall (32,213,000 acres).

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1st was 79.7, compared with 80.6 on April 1st, 86.1 on May 1st, 1911, and 85.2 the average for the past ten years on May 1st.

A condition of 79.7 per cent. on May 1st is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 14.4 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested, 14.4 bushels per acre would produce 370,714,000 bushels, or 13.9 per cent. less than in 1911, 14.6 per cent. less than in 1910, and 11.3 per cent. less than in 1909. The out-turn of the crop will probably be above or below the figures given, according as the change in conditions from May 1st to harvest is above or below the average change.

The average condition of rye on May 1st was 87.5, compared with 87.9 on April 1st, 90.0 on May 1st, 1911, and 89.2 the average for the past ten years on May 1st.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1st was 85.7, compared with 84.7 on May 1st, 1911, and a ten-year average on May 1st of 88.6.

Stocks of hay on farms May 1st are estimated at 3,888,000 tons (92.2 per cent. of crop), against 7,516,000 tons (12.1 per cent.) on May 1st, 1911.

The average condition of pastures on May 1st was 81.7, compared with 81.3 on May 1st, 1911, and a ten-year average on May 1st of 86.4.

Of spring plowing, 52.8 per cent. was completed up to May 1st, compared with 71.0 per cent. on May 1st, 1911, and a ten-year average on May 1st of 67.6.

Of spring planting, 18.9 per cent. was completed up to May 1st, compared with 60.0 per cent. on May 1st, 1911, and a six-year average on May 1st of 55.2.

The Proposed U. S. Parcel Post Bill.

Hon. Jonathan Browne, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill providing for the establishment of a parcel-post system and fixing postage rates, based on the zone principle. If enacted, mail matter will consist of three classes, first, second and third, the first and second remaining as now defined by law. The third class shall embrace all matter not now embraced by law in either the first or second class, not exceeding 11 pounds in weight, nor greater in size than 72 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employee, or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery. For the purposes of the Act, the country is to be divided into six zones, with radii, respectively, of 45 miles, 200 miles, 500 miles, 1,000 miles, 2,000 miles, and, lastly, all areas outside of the fifth zone. The rate of postage on third class matter weighing not more than 4 ounces shall be one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and on such matter in excess of four ounces in weight the rate shall be for the pound, prepaid by distinctive postage stamps, except when offered in the form of a box, or more, in which case the postage may be placed on a tag on the assembling period, and rates shall be as follows:

First, on all matter mailed at the post office with a paid receipt, for delivery on foot, or by carrier, at any point on such route, or at any other point thereon, or at the local office of a carrier, or on any matter mailed by registered mail, or on all matter mailed by registered mail, for delivery by carriers, the rate shall be, for delivery, five cents for each pound, or fraction of a pound, and one cent for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce, in excess of the first zone, except that for delivery within one, six cents for each pound, or fraction of a pound, and two cents for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce, in excess of the first zone, and three cents for each pound, or fraction of a pound, and one cent for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce, in excess of the first zone, and four cents for each pound, or fraction of a pound, and one cent for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce, in excess of the first zone.

pound or fraction of a pound, and five cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Sixth.—Fifth zone, twelve cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound, and ten cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Seventh.—Sixth zone, and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several territories and possessions, twelve cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound, and twelve cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

That the Postmaster-General shall provide such special equipment, maps, stamps, directories and printed instructions as may be necessary for the administration of the Act, and for the purposes of this Act, and to supplement existing appropriations, including the hiring of teams and drivers, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The reclassification, establishment of zones and postage rates of this Act shall go into effect four months after its passage.

O. A. C. Examination Results, 1911-12.

The following is a complete list of the results of the first, second and third year examinations at the O. A. C., Guelph.

WINNERS OF PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Valedictory Prize.—Awarded to the second-year student who composed the best thesis upon the subject assigned for the year. Winner—G. S. Hirst, Eastbourne, England.

Prize of \$10 in Books.—Awarded to the student standing highest in general proficiency in first and second year work. Winner—J. H. Nash, London, Ont.

Public Speaking Prize, Second Year.—H. M. Scott, Abbotsford, Scotland.

Public Speaking Prize, Third Year.—G. J. Spencer, India.

Governor-General's Silver Medal.—Awarded to the second-year student standing highest in general proficiency in first and second year work. Winner—J. H. Nash, London, Ont.

Chapman Scholarship.—Awarded to the second-year student standing highest in the work in English of the first two years. Winner—J. H. Nash, London, Ont.

Scholarships Awarded on First-year Work.—Agriculture—Andrew Cory, Prince Albert, Sask.; Biology—J. S. Smylie, Westholm, B. C.; Physical Science—M. T. Smith, Guelph, Ont.; English and Mathematics—Q. McLaren, Vereenigins, Transvaal, South Africa.

FIRST YEAR.

Results of first-year examinations, arranged in order of proficiency; maximum, 2,500:

- Cory, 2,030; McLaren, 1,995; Smylie, 1,985; Linklater, 1,871; Valey, 1,834; Smith, N. T., 1,827; Cannon, 1,821; Smith, D. M., 1,811; Hinman, R. B., 1,785; Sands, 1,783 (19); Holmes, 1,765; Finn, 1,741; Hutchinson, 1,717; Frejd, 1,715; Peren, 1,709; Wilson, N. I., 1,693; Higinbotham, 1,687; Mills, 1,673; Cooper, 1,671; Lawrence, 1,653; McQueen, 1,644; Croskery, 1,643; Williams, 1,642; Walsh, 1,635; White, 1,626; Jones, 1,619; Horobin, H. P., 1,610; Morse, 1,604; Trefry, 1,587; McDonald, 1,566; Weir, 1,565; Goodman, 1,560; Garrett, 1,559; Neilson, 1,557; Gray, 1,554; Clark, 1,540; Macklin, 1,540; Sutton, 1,535; Curtis, 1,534; Bertram, 1,530; Steckle, 1,515; Evans, 1,501; Monro, C. W., 1,495; Overholt, 1,495; Hart, 1,490; Townsley, 1,477; Donald, 1,475; Ingraham, 1,473 (4, 12); Leigh, 1,459 (12); Hall, 1,457 (19); Amos, 1,452; Mucklow, 1,428; Guild, 1,425; Mackenzie, 1,423 (7); Braithwaite, 1,418; Francis, 1,417; Torrance, 1,414 (11); Fortier, 1,413; Lindsay, 1,396; Binkley, 1,397 (7); Nind, 1,379; Tawse, 1,363; Johnston, 1,353 (7); Smith, P. W., 1,342; Stirrett, 1,334 (6, 7); Gardiner, 1,330; Edmunds, 1,313; Wilson, J. T., 1,311; Gordon, 1,307; Fairles, 1,306; Dow, 1,303 (7); Ferguson, 1,302 (19); Binnington, 1,296; Rumsby, 1,296 (4, 18); Elder, 1,274; Beatty, 1,274; Keil, 1,273 (4, 7, 18); Bradshaw, 1,272; Oswald, 1,265 (12); Brown, 1,260 (7, 19); Locke, 1,285 (12); Porter, M., 1,256 (19); Burrows, A. R., 1,245; Munro, D. A., 1,210 (18); Shihbitt, 1,210; Riach, 1,238 (7, 12); Kinloch, 1,234 (1); Thatcher, 1,232 (17); Winnerton, 1,226 (12, 18); Dudgeon, 1,226 (4); Cunningham, 1,219 (3, 4); Hignan, 1,215 (4); Vailoch, 1,213; Stratford, 1,213 (3); Burnett, 1,210 (12, 17, 18, 19); McPharlin, 1,210 (7, 12); Oglin, 1,208 (18); Ross, 1,206; Kitchen, 1,197

- (4, 6, 7, 19); Powers, 1,182 (12, 14); Van der Byl, 1,178 (11); Burrows, L. F., 1,174; Cochran, 1,171 (4); Whittingham, 1,170 (6, 7, 8, 19); Donovan, 1,166 (3, 17); Whale, 1,165 (8, 17); Whaley, 1,158; Murray, 1,154 (3, 6, 7, 11); Horobin, W. L., 1,146 (19); Fraser, 1,131 (6, 8); Thompson, 1,131 (1); Stephens, M. D., 1,118 (10, 11, 19); Kirkley, 1,104 (7, 12); Chambers, 1,092 (3, 5); Porter, S., 1,084 (3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12); Gibson, 1,077 (7, 18, 19); Duff, 1,071 (4, 6, 7, 10); Brook, 1,050 (2, 19); Cleverley, 1,045 (6, 13, 14, 17, 18); Hinman, W. C., 1,038 (1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 17, 19); Griffiths, 1,025 (1, 4, 7, 12, 17); Parker, 1,022 (4, 5); Wilson, J. R., 1,011 (4, 7, 8, 12); Hoey, 1,008 (3, 4); Rundle, 1,003 (1, 3, 5, 6, 18); Kilgour, 954 (6, 7, 12, 16, 17, 19); Bick, 950 (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 19); Currey, 803 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, 19); Stevens, 798 (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19); DeTrafford, 530 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19).

List of Subjects.—1, English Literature; 2, English Composition; 3, Commercial Arithmetic; 4, Drainage Arithmetic; 5, Soil Physics; 6, Mechanics; 7, Manual Training; 8, Inorganic Chemistry; 9, Geology; 10, Botany; 11, Zoology; 12, Horticulture; 13, Field Husbandry; 14, Animal Husbandry; 15, Dairying; 16, Poultry; 17, Apiculture; 18, Vet. Anatomy; 19, Vet. Materia Medica.

SECOND YEAR.

Results of second-year examinations, arranged in order of proficiency; maximum, 3,100:

- Nash, 2,517; Winslow, 2,390; Allan, 2,287; Freeborne, 2,281; Hirst, 2,273; Leppan, 2,228; Fattimer, 2,217; Kelleher, 2,197; Good, 2,182; Robb, 2,161; Puleston, 2,150; Laidlaw, 2,115; McLaurin, 2,098; McRostie, 2,096; Neelands, 2,093; Castro-Zinny, 2,083; Foyston, 2,071; Kingsmill, 2,069; Bergey, 2,053; Hare, 2,044; Gardner, 2,031; Lund, 2,020; Peterson, 1,994; Waterhouse, 1,989; Scott, 1,987; Davis, 1,984; Nixon, 1,963; Stansfield, 1,951; Crawford, S., 1,938; *Standish, 1,938; *Halliday, 1,931; Hipple, 1,918; Irvine, 1,916; Hales, 1,905; Barnet, 1,902; *Lever, 1,888; Hotson, W., 1,870; *Hill-Tout, 1,866; *Clark, 1,859; *Moseley, 1,858; Dunlop, 1,852; Duncan, 1,851; Creelman, 1,850; Culverhouse, 1,841; *Lindsay, 1,835; *McLennan, 1,817; Duff, G. C., 1,807; Ryan, 1,806; *Hunter, 1,804; *Grant, 1,800; Hurdall, 1,790; *Duff, J. C., 1,788; Jowsey, 1,788; Neale, 1,780; Hogarth, 1,763; Teece, 1,762; Harris, 1,753; Robertson, 1,742 (15); *English, 1,728; Kirk, 1,716; *Gravelly, 1,710; *Craig, 1,703; *Willa, 1,693; *Penna, 1,688 (10, 21); *Hallowes, 1,676; Madden, 1,671; *Fowler, 1,666 (10); *Anderson, 1,664; Downie, 1,663; *Spalteholz, 1,653; *Blayney, 1,645; *Wiltshire, 1,642 (16); Nourse, 1,638; Crawford, J., 1,615; *Kedey, 1,603 (1); *Hotson, J. N., 1,595 (1, 3); *Jackson, 1,593; *Angle, 1,592; *Batty, 1,586 (21); *McCall, 1,585 (14); *Park, 1,580 (1, 3); *Oliver, 1,573; Begg, 1,573 (3, 9); *Stock, 1,554; *Pope, 1,550; *McGregor, 1,549 (3); *Cormie, 1,538 (11, 16); Moorehouse, 1,526 (14, 16); *Weld, 1,454 (16, 21); *Sanderson, 1,442 (16); *Fretz, 1,424 (14, 16); *Pilkey, 1,418 (14, 16); *Ghent, 1,413 (1, 3, 10, 16); *Wilson, 1,373 (2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16); *McDonald, 1,334 (6, 11, 16, 24); *Ford, 1,318 (1, 11, 16); *Graham, 1,308 (1, 9, 11, 16, 21); *Thorpe, 1,297 (5, 6, 10, 15, 16); *Mollison, 1,293 (8, 10, 14, 21); *Miles, 1,289 (1, 3, 9, 11, 16, 17, 18, 24); *Cameron, 1,281 (1, 2, 3, 10, 16); Kyono, 1,048 (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18).

*—Before a name indicates less than 60 per cent. in English, required for third-year standing. First 86 have obtained 50 per cent. of the total.

List of Subjects.—1, English Literature; 2, English Composition; 3, Economics; 4, Thesis; 5, Surveying and Drainage; 6, Agricultural Engineering; 7, Electricity; 8, Farm Mechanics; 9, Agricultural Chemistry; 10, Animal Chemistry; 11, Bacteriology; 12, Entomology; 13, Horticulture; 14, Systematic and Econ. Botany; 15, Economic Botany; 16, Plant Morphology; 17, Field Husbandry; 18, Animal Husbandry; 19, Live Stock; 20, Horse Judging; 21, Dairying; 22, Poultry; 23, Vet. Pathology; 24, Vet. Obstetrics; 25, Forestry.

THIRD YEAR.

Results of third-year examinations, arranged in order of proficiency; maximum, 2,200:

- Hextall, 1,920; Stanley, 1,770; Henry, 1,753; Tennant, 1,720; Davies, 1,687; Davison, 1,649; Stanforth, 1,633; Cooke, 1,617; McKee, 1,593; King, 1,586; Palmer, 1,584; Bramhill, 1,556; Grange, 1,556; Tregillus, 1,541; Tisdale, 1,532; Spencer, 1,477 (11); Vining, 1,475; Wilson, 1,475; Neckett, 1,449; Webster, 1,448; Nixon, 1,443; Present, 1,434 (10); Miller, 1,401; Sirett, 1,390; Culham, 1,377; Carroll, 1,368; Cleaves, 1,349; Noble, 1,348; Dougall, 1,342; Harding, 1,340; Moore, 1,310; Woltz, 1,307; Britton, 1,298; Shaver, 1,277; Hood, 1,276; Nicholson, 1,262; Howitt, 1,254 (11); Hayes, 1,247; Darling, 1,221; McElroy, 1,201 (11); Johnston, 1,191; Millen, 1,155 (4); Henkins, 1,132 (10); Neff, 1,132; Calvert, 1,123; Gerow,

- 1,108; Ellis, 1,085 (10); Hunter, 1,071; Tomlinson, 998 (4, 10); Campbell, 973 (10, 11); Jarvis, 963 (1, 5, 10); Renwick, 955 (1, 8, 9, 10, 11); Murray, 941 (4).

List of Subjects.—1, English Literature; 2, Public Speaking; 3, Economics; 4, German; 5, Calorimetry; 6, Meteorology; 7, Cold Storage; 8, Inorganic Chemistry; 9, Qualitative Chemistry; 10, Quantitative Chemistry; 11, Organic Chemistry; 12, Geology; 13, Cryptogamic Botany; 14, Plant Physiology; 15, Entomology.

Students will be obliged to take supplemental examinations in subjects indicated by numbers in brackets following their names.

To Promote Sheep Breeding.

At a largely-attended meeting representing the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, in Toronto, on Friday, May 10th, important action was taken with a view to realize the recommendations of the report by Messrs. Dryden & Rich for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, on the development of the sheep industry of Canada. As readers will remember, attention was called in that report to the extensive areas in various Provinces particularly well adapted to sheep husbandry, and, after careful deliberation, the conclusion was reached that outlays from the unexpended Dominion appropriation of last year might well be made to encourage the introduction of stocks of grade ewes and pure-bred rams, which can readily be secured in Ontario for portions of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, as a beginning. If need be, additional sums from the appropriations of the year will be available. Col. McCrae, Guelph, and Dr. Tolmie, V. S., will visit the Western Province in order to obtain definite data as to the numbers of sheep that might be required, and the localities and possible dates for their disposal by public sale. The Maritime Provinces field is to be looked over, with the same object in view, by Mr. McCrae, of the Live-stock Branch, Ottawa, and Col. R. McEwen. This work will be undertaken at once, preparatory to securing the stock at a later date, under the experienced oversight of R. H. Harding. There are evidences of a quickening interest in sheep-rearing and the breeding interests in Ontario, and possibly portions of Quebec will be stimulated by the demand for the foundation stock required under the foregoing plan.

The Live-Stock Commissionership

Several leading newspapers last week contained announcements of the prospective or positive appointment of Joseph E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., the widely-known stockman and swine-breeder, to the position of Live-stock Commissioner at Ottawa, left vacant on March 31st last by the retirement of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who was also Veterinary Director-General. It has been understood for some time to be the intention of the administration to divide the dual office by the appointment of two men, one as head of the Live-stock Branch, which includes the National (pure-bred) Records, Record of Performance, educational and commercial efforts designed to promote live-stock husbandry; and a professional man to have exclusive charge of the Health of Animals service, quarantine, inspection of packing-houses, canning factories, etc. It was to the former position that the newspapers had designated Mr. Brethour, but he assures "The Farmer's Advocate" that he is not an aspirant for any Government appointment. However much an honor such a position might be prized, he has no desire to change his occupation as a live-stock breeder and farmer. In these pursuits he takes a pride and pleasure. It is refreshing, coming from one who has won distinction in these fields, as well as in the capacity of judge and director and officer in various live-stock organizations, to know that the former holds the first place in his esteem—but not Government position—"no, not for Joe."

The foregoing naturally suggests the inquiry on the part of many, why not observe the good old principle of promotion in this case? Qualifications, experience and efficient service should be the gauge of preferment for Prof. H. S. Arkell, next in rank to Dr. Rutherford in the Live-stock Service. A born live-stock man, having the confidence of the breeding fraternity, distinguished as a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, having had the advantage of making an extended study of live-stock husbandry in Great Britain and on the Continent, he gathered additional experience in charge of that department at Macdonald College before accepting service at Ottawa, and on all counts would seem to be the logical man for the place, and on the score of merit deserves the reward.

In this connection, practically the same may be urged for the promotion of Dr. Geo. Hilton, V. S., Chief Veterinary Inspector, who, by actual experience, is familiar with the administration of the important and difficult work of the Health of Animals Branch, in which, with Dr. Rutherford, he demonstrated his capacity.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital, paid-up, \$11,000,000.
Rest, \$9,000,000.

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.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 13, receipts of live stock numbered 159 cars, comprising 3,137 cattle, 608 hogs, 155 sheep, 85 calves, 39 horses; trade about steady; prices unchanged. Exporters not all sold; prices, \$7.15 to \$7.50, with a few at \$7.60; butchers' of export weights, \$7 to \$7.40; loads of good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.40 to \$6.65; common, \$6 to \$6.30; inferior light, \$5.15 to \$5.75; feeders, 900 lbs., \$6.15; milkers, \$45 to \$60; calves, \$4 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$6 to \$7.25; rams, \$5 to \$5.50; spring lambs, \$6 to \$7.50. Hogs, selects, \$8.85 fed and watered at the market.

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.
Cars.....	175	226	401
Cattle.....	2,005	3,194	5,199
Hogs.....	4,402	4,787	9,189
Sheep.....	353	55	408
Calves.....	937	112	1,049
Horses.....	2	126	128

The total receipts at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars.....	216	213	429
Cattle.....	3,011	3,167	6,178
Hogs.....	5,010	2,229	7,239
Sheep.....	1,067	1,224	2,291
Calves.....	861	182	1,043
Horses.....	7	25	32

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 28 carloads, 1,279 cattle, 1,883 sheep; but an increase of 1,950 hogs, 6 calves, and 96 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1911.

Receipts of live stock were more liberal than was anticipated. The quality of the cattle on sale was better than for the previous week, several loads of extra well-finished exporters, as well as butchers', being on sale. There were several buyers for export cattle, as well as butchers', from outside points, besides nearly all the local wholesale butchers, and abattoirs being represented on the market. Trade at the Union market on Monday was active, so much so that a clearance of the yards was made about midday. The pace set at Monday's market was steadily kept up at both markets during the week as regards prices paid in all classes of live stock.

Exporters.—Trade in export cattle was better than at any time this year, prices being 10c. to 15c. higher than at any other market this season. Over 500 steers were bought and shipped, at prices ranging from \$7 to \$7.25 for Liverpool cattle, and \$7.35 to \$7.75 for steers for the London market. One lot of 100 steers was bought by Coughlin & Co. for J. Shamburg & Son, at an average of \$7.60, amongst which were two of the best loads on the market, which sold at \$7.75, which was 15c. higher than had

been previously paid. Export bulls sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Butchers'.—Cattle for butchers' purposes were firm all week. Steers of export weight and quality, sold at \$7 to \$7.30, and one load bought by B. Slattery, of Ottawa, \$7.50; loads of good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.30 to \$6.70; common, \$6 to \$6.25; inferior, light cattle, \$5.50 to \$5.80; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.75, and \$6 in a few instances.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$5.75 to \$6; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold from \$4.75 to \$5.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Although active at the beginning of the week, trade in milkers and springers was easier at the close, but prices for the good to choice were still high, ranging from \$60 to \$75, and \$85 was paid for one on Thursday. Common cows sold from \$45 to \$50, and \$55 each for medium.

Veal Calves.—Prices have remained steady for calves, ranging from \$4 to \$8 per cwt., the bulk selling at \$5 to \$7 per cwt.; bobs sold at \$2 to \$3 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes sold from \$6 to \$7.50; rams, \$4.50 to \$5.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$9 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs were moderate, and prices firmer at the latter end of the week. Selects, fed and watered, \$8.85, and \$8.50 to \$8.60 f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—N. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.05, outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.12; No. 2 northern, \$1.09; No. 3 northern, \$1.06, track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western extra No. 1 feed, 49c.; No. 1 feed, 48c., track, lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 49c. to 50c.; No. 3, 47c. to 48c., outside points; No. 2, 50c. to 51c., track, Toronto. Rye—No. 2, 85c. per bushel, outside. Peas—No. 2, \$1.25 per bushel, outside. Buckwheat—72c. to 73c. per bushel, outside. Barley—For malting, 87c. to 88c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 60c. to 65c. Corn—No. 3 American yellow, all rail from Chicago, 85c. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.05, seaboard.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, track, Toronto, cannot be had under \$25 just at present, as farmers have been busy seeding and could not ship.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27; Ontario bran, \$25 in bags; shorts, \$27, car lots, track, Toronto.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Following are the prices at which re-cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$15 to \$15.50; alsike No. 2, \$13 to \$14; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$15 to \$15.50; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$13.50 to \$14.50; timothy No. 1, per cwt., \$17.50 to \$18.50; timothy No. 2, \$15.50 to \$16.50 per cwt.; alfalfa No. 1, per bushel, \$11 to \$12; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per bushel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts liberal, and prices 2c. to 3c. per lb. lower. Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 27c.; separator dairy, 25c.; store lots, 25c.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, 24c.

Cheese.—New, 15c.; old cheese, 18c.

Honey.—Extracted, 13c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Potatoes.—New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.85 to \$1.90; Ontarios, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Irish and Scotch, \$1.65 to \$1.75; car lots, track, Toronto.

Beans.—Car lots of beans, track, Toronto, are worth, as follows: Hand-picked, \$2.60 per bushel; primes, \$2.50. Broken lots sell at a little more money.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and loads, 10c.; country hides, cured, 11c.; green, 10c.; calf skins, 13c. to 16c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.45, horse hides, No. 1, \$3.25; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; horse, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.—Spies, \$1 to \$6 per barrel; Baldwins, \$3 to \$4.50; Ben Davis, \$3 to \$3.50; Canada Reds, \$3. Onions, Egyp-

tian, in sacks, \$3.50; parsnips, per bag, \$2.25; turnips, 85c. per bag; carrots, per bag, \$2; cabbage, per case, \$4 to \$4.50; beets, per bag, \$1 to \$1.25; celery, per case, \$2 to \$2.50; American strawberries, 20c. to 22c. per quart, by the case; Canadian asparagus, \$2 to \$2.50 per basket; evaporated apples, 10c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The local market continues quite strong. The supply of cattle at country points is light, and it is expected that until grass cattle are in condition it will not be large. Offerings of choice stock on the local market are light, and full loads sold at 7c. per lb., while butchers paid as high as 7c. per lb. Fine stock ranged around 7c., good being 6c. to 7c., and medium 6c. to 6c. Common stock ranged down to 4c. It is stated that some very choice milkers sold at \$100 each, and even higher, although the average for choice was \$75 to \$85 each, while medium ranged down to \$65, and springers were as low as \$50 each. Ewe sheep were taken at 6c. to 6c. per lb., and bucks and culls at 5c. to 5c., and lambs at 7c. to 7c. per lb. Calves ranged all the way from \$1.50 to \$10 each, many poor ones being offered. Some lambs were confiscated by the health officials. Hogs sold at 9c. to 9c. per lb., for choicest, weighed off cars.

Horses.—There is a fair demand for horses for city purposes, and the market holds very firm. Prices are as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each, and broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each. Choice saddle or driving animals sell at \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs is holding very steady owing to the strength in the demand for live hogs. Prices of fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs range from 13c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Not very much interest in the market for potatoes, farmers being all sold out. Green Mountains are costing \$1.75 to \$1.80 per 90 lbs., and others as low as \$1.50 per 90 lbs., carloads, track. These sell, bagged, at an advance of about 20c.

Syrup and Honey.—Demand for maple syrup is fairly active, and there has been a good turn-over. Prices are firm, sales taking place at 7c. to 7c. per lb., in wood, and at 65c. to 75c. in tins. Sugar is quoted at 10c. to 11c., according to quality. Honey is not asked for very much, and prices are 10c. to 11c. per lb. for white clover comb, and 8c. to 10c. for extracted. Dark comb is 7c. to 8c., and extracted is 7c. to 8c.

Eggs.—There seems very little likelihood of prices of eggs declining now till the packing is all over, or until the quality begins to deteriorate. Round lots are quoted at 23c. to 23c., and smaller lots at 1c. or so higher than these figures. Seconds are quoted at 18c. to 20c., the size being a good deal smaller.

Butter.—Creamery sold slightly lower, at 26c., at Cowansville, and dealers are compelled to get 26c. to 27c. here. Dairy butter is 21c. to 22c., and rolls are 22c. to 23c. per lb. It is stated that quite a little quantity of butter has been exported across to the United States, prices being very high there just now. The result is that there is a slight scarcity here.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was easier, and prices ranged from 13c. to 13c. for Easterns, and 13c. for best Westerns.

Grain.—Oats firm, at 51c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western; 51c. for extra No. 1 feed; 51c. for No. 1 feed; 50c. for No. 3 Canadian Western; 49c. for No. 2 feed; 50c. for No. 2 local; 49c. for No. 3 local, and 48c. for No. 4 local.

Flour.—The market holds steady, there being a fair demand. Manitoba spring wheat patent, firsts, sold at \$4.10 per barrel in wood; seconds, \$3.60; strong bakers', \$5.10, bags being 30c. less per barrel. Ontarios, \$5.10 to \$5.20 for patents, and \$4.65 to \$4.75 for straight rollers, in wood.

Milled.—The market for bran showed no change. Prices are \$1.75 to \$2.00 per ton for bran in bags, and \$1.87 to

\$28 for shorts; middlings, \$29 per ton, and pure grain mouille, \$34 to \$38, while mixed mouille is \$28 to \$32.

Hay.—Market continues to strengthen. No. 1 hay, \$19 to \$20 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$18.50 to \$19; No. 2 good, \$17 to \$17.50; No. 3 hay, \$16 to \$16.50, and clover mixed, \$15 to \$15.50.

Seed.—There is a brisk demand for all kinds of seed. The market for grass seed of different kinds is firm, at 14c. to 19c. per lb. for timothy, and 22c. to 26c. for red clover and alsike, f. o. b., Montreal.

Hides.—Prices are unchanged, at 10c. each for spring lamb skins, and \$1.10 for sheep skins. Hides are 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins are firm, at 16c. and 18c. per lb., and horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Cheese Markets.

Cowansville, Que., butter, 27c.; London, Ont., 12c. to 12c.; Belleville, Ont., 12c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 26c.; Watertown, N. Y., 13c. to 13c.; Canton, N. Y., 14c.; butter, 31c.; Campbellford, Ont., 12c. to 12 13-16c.; Stirling, Ont., 12 15-16c.; Woodstock, Ont., 13c.; Kingston, Ont., 13 5-16c.; Alexandria, Ont., 13 5-16c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13 5-16c.; Brockville, Ont., 13c.; Picton, Ont., 13c. to 13c.; Napanee, Ont., 13c.; Iroquois, Ont., 13c.; Cornwall, Ont., 13 5-16c. to 13c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.90 to \$9; Texas steers, \$5.50 to \$7.40; Western steers, \$5.90 to \$7.60; stockers and feeders, \$4.20 to \$6.60; cows and heifers, \$2.80 to \$7.75.

Calves.—\$5 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.30 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.87; heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.90; rough, \$7.40 to \$7.60; pigs, \$5 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$4.60 to \$7.25; Western, \$4.80 to \$7.35; yearlings, \$6 to \$8.25; lambs, native, \$5.90 to \$9.25; Western, \$6.25 to \$10.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8 to \$8.60; butcher grades, \$6.75 to \$7.75.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$6 to \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; cull to fair, \$6 to \$8; yearlings, \$7 to \$8.75; sheep, \$3 to \$6.75.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8 to \$8.10; pigs, \$6.75 to \$6.85; mixed, \$8.05 to \$8.10; heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.20; roughs, \$6.90 to \$7.10; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.

British Cattle Market.

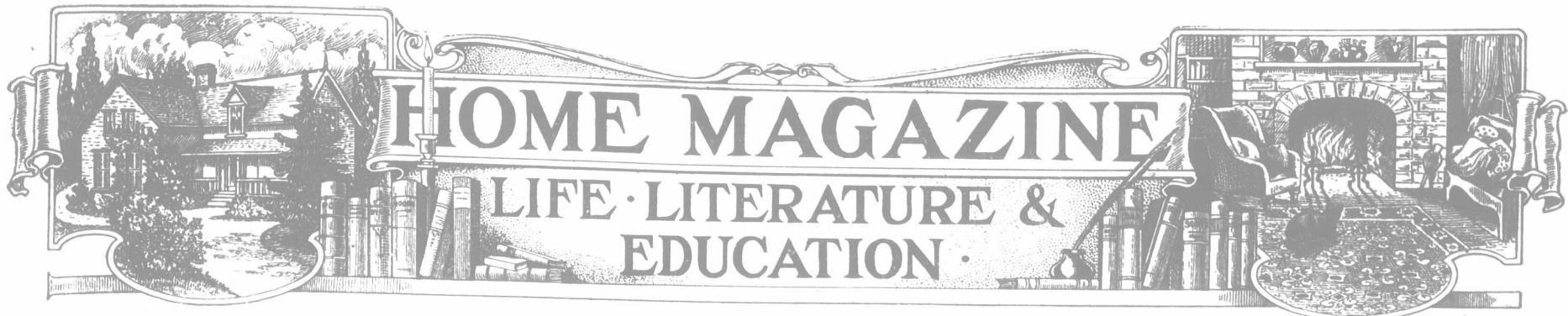
John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable quotations for both States and Canadian steers being from 15c. to 16c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

The report of proceedings of the American Jersey Cattle Club, at its 44th annual meeting, held in the Office Building, New York City, May 1st, shows a very prosperous condition of the Society. There was registered in the year ending March 30th, 1912, 23,334 animals, an increase over the previous year of 1,565, and an increase of 1,770 in the number of transfers recorded. The net credit to the Club fund is \$114,131.38. E. A. Darling was re-elected President of the Club. A lively discussion followed a proposal to increase the registration fee of imported animals two years old and under, from \$25 to \$100. The Directors were authorized to submit the question to a mail vote of the members.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., write: Last week we shipped to Gordon S. Gooderham, Manor Farm, Bedford Park, Ont., a Percheron stallion worthy of special mention. This is the superbly-bred three-year-old Jehovisme, a direct descendent of Favora, one of the sires that have made the Percheron horse what it is, viz., the most popular breed of draft horses in the world to-day. Jehovisme is a beautiful dapple gray in color, and has exceptional feet and legs, a nicely-arched neck, set off by an intelligent head. His conformation will suit the most critical, while his action is sensational, as he goes high, straight, and fast. This horse ought to make a mark for himself, especially falling into the hands of such a well-known fancier of pure-bred stock as Mr. Gooderham is.



Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Hans Holbein.

[With acknowledgments to Allan Cunningham's biography of the artist and Encyclopaedia Britannica.]

Possibly those who have been interested in the brief sketches already given in these pages of the lives of some of the later British artists, the Pre-Raphaelites, Leighton, Burne-Jones, and Whistler, may have become curious to know something in regard to the earlier development of art in the British Isles. Who were Britain's first artists? What did they accomplish? Wherein did their work differ from that of the poet-painters of the present day?

Passing back and yet back over the years, one is, perhaps, surprised to find that anything approaching real inspiration in art was so comparatively late in making its appearance in England. At the time of the first of the Tudor kings, Henry VII., who was crowned at Westminster in 1485, art in Italy had practically approached its zenith. The famous Leonardo da Vinci was then, at the age of thirty-three, at the height of his powers, painting masterpieces which were to be the marvel of men for all time to come; Fra Filippo Lippi had laid down his brush forever in 1469; Michaelangelo, wizard of chisel as of palette, then a lad of ten years of age, was soon to electrify the world during the ages to come by his wonderful conceptions worked out in St. Peter's and the Vatican; while Raphael destined to follow as a close second in the book of fame, was already a toddling child of two.—And the way for these had been paved by a long line of illustrious painters, beginning with Cimabue and Giotto, and ending with Fra Angelico, the spiritual.

In England, during all this time, not a single artist of note had appeared. Paintings, indeed, there were, chiefly religious and allegorical, in the churches, and some attempts at portraiture had been made, but nowhere had been evinced the slightest grasp of a conception of beauty or strength, or feeling, nor even of the mere mechanic cunning in which so many artists have delighted to experiment. Nor had art so far been given the slightest encouragement for its own sake. Painters were looked upon exactly as were other workmen. They were not expected to possess inspiration, nor to give any evidence of it. They were, on the contrary, expected to turn out so much work for so much wages. Paintings were not judged for quality, but were paid for—by measure! Indeed, some of the old memoranda in regard to work so done are among the most ridiculously amusing—if not pathetic—that the earlier annals have to show. Take this, for instance, from an old book in St. Mary's Church, Bristol:

Memorandum: That Master Cumings hath delivered, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1470, to Mr. Nicholas Bettis, vicar of Radcliffe, Moses Cotteryn, Philip Bartholomew, and John Brown, Procurators of Radcliffe, before said, a new sepulchre, well gilt, and coverd thereto; an image of God Almighty sitting out of the said sepulchre, with all

the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say.—Item—A lath, made of timber and ironwork thereto. Item—Thereto longeth heaven made of timber and stained cloth. Item—Hell, made of timber and ironwork, with devils in number. 13. Item—Four knights armed, keeping the sepulchre with their weapons in their hands, that is to say, 2 axes and 2 spears. Item—Three pairs of angels' wings, 4 angels, made of timber and well painted. Item—The Father, the crown and visage; the ball with a cross upon it, well gilt with fine gold. Item—The Holy Ghost coming out of heaven into the sepulchre. Item—Longeth to the angels 4 chevelers." A man of many arts indeed who could construct this extraordinary jumble of wooden angels, ironwork hell, and heaven of "stained cloth"!

With the accession of Henry VIII. to the throne, however, dawned a new day

tatious as arrogant, he was anxious that the throne of England should lack in nothing that could enhance its splendor. He had perceived that patronage of art and artists had become a feature of foreign courts, and so he was quite prepared to extend the royal favor to the artist, Hans Holbein, who in 1526 chanced to come over to England one fine summer day.

This Hans Holbein had already won some note for himself on the Continent. Born at Augsburg in 1497, he was, when he reached England, twenty-nine years of age. A goodly portion of the past decade he had spent at Basle, painting religious pictures and portraits of noblemen and rich burghers, often, indeed, mixing saints, the Virgin, and the burghers, all in the same picture, according to the fashion of the day. He had, however, taken frequent trips to other parts of the Continent, and had been given im-

paintings and drawings, including portraits of nearly all the court personages of the day. Eighty-seven of these are still at Windsor Castle, and are among the most valued of the royal collection. For the first time, noblemen and their wives saw representations of themselves that "lived." Holbein became the fashion, and none the less because of the king's favor. Indeed, so delighted was Henry with the portrait that the artist painted of his royal personage, that he would never afterwards permit another to be painted of him save copies from this original.

The king also found Holbein of use to him in his numerous love affairs, and upon many occasions sent him to the Continent to bring back paintings of fair ladies who might be "possibles" for the royal favor. One of those so painted was the Duchess-Dowager of Milan, whose rejoinder on being apprised of the king's ambition in regard to her has been so often quoted: "The king of England asks me to be his wife?" Alas! I am unfortunate enough to have but one head; had I two, one of them should be at his majesty's service."

It was also said that Holbein was required to fill a gallery with portraits of all the most beautiful and eligible ladies of the kingdom and elsewhere, so that by it, in case of need, the king might be directed in his choice of a new queen.

Upon one occasion at least, however, Henry found that the artist's representations were not wholly to be trusted. So attractive had he contrived to make Anne of Cleves appear, that the king was impressed upon the spot, and, since the political atmosphere was especially favorable, made haste to complete arrangements for his marriage with the original. When, however, the poor bride arrived for the ceremony, Henry was bitterly disappointed. "She is not a woman at all," he exclaimed, "but a Flanders mare!"

But such disillusionment did not long trouble Henry. Within six months he had put Anne of Cleves away, visiting his displeasure upon her rather than upon the artist, who, evidently, long continued to hold the royal regard. One day, it is told, a nobleman intruded into Holbein's studio in the palace. Holbein threw him out, sans ceremony, and bolted the door, then, realizing what he had done, he ran to the king by a private passage to ask his forgiveness. The irate nobleman was already there with his complaint, but little did it avail him. "By God's splendor," said the king, using his favorite oath, you have not to do with Hans, but with me. Of seven peasants I can make seven lords, but I cannot make one Hans Holbein even out of seven lords."

In 1528, Holbein returned to Basle, but in 1530 he came back to England, where he continued to work as tirelessly as ever until 1554, when he died suddenly of the plague.

Holbein's works were once very numerous in England, but many were destroyed during the civil wars, others were sold abroad by the Puritan Parliament, and yet others perished when the great palace at Whitehall was burned.

He had, however, given the first real impetus to art in England, hence, although foreign born, he is regarded as the first great artist of the British Isles.

May.

By Judith Giddings.

Apple blossoms pink and white,
Trees of tender green;
Violets hiding in the grass,
Afraid of being seen;
Sunbeams dancing in the path,
Birds upon the wing;
Long days and happy days,—
Aren't you glad it's spring?



Henry VIII.

From a painting by Holbein, Perry Picture Print.

portant commissions in provinces other than his own. Among the portraits painted on these trips, was one of the learned Erasmus, who was so pleased with the work that he conferred upon the artist both his friendship and such assistance as might come through his influence. When, therefore, Holbein set sail for England, it was with a letter of introduction from Erasmus to Sir Thomas More in his pocket, or whatever served the folk of that time as a pocket, and this letter served him as a veritable "open sesame." So gracious, indeed, did Sir Thomas prove, that he lodged the young artist for a time in his own house in Chelsea, only permitting him to leave to take direct service for the king "at an annual salary of £30, beside payment for his paintings."

Ever an indefatigable worker, Holbein now set to work in right earnest, and accomplished a remarkable number of

An Echo of a Year Ago.

In view of the nearness of the coming event to which so many are looking forward with much eagerness, i.e., the nineteenth annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada, it may not be amiss for one who has been so closely connected with it from its inception, nearly twenty years ago, to quote the words used in a kindly appreciative editorial of one of Ontario's leading papers regarding its aims and objects, as they were being practically illustrated at the convention then being held at the Twin Cities at the gateway of the Northwest. In spite of its two decades of effort, much of it being successful effort too, many of our own "Farmer's Advocate" readers really know very little about it, and as some of them have in one form or another again and again asked the questions: "What is the National Council of Women? What does it aim at? What does it do?" I am glad to use my special little corner for an echo of what others have said of it, by way of reply.

After giving the Council motto, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," the writer, under date June 10th, 1911, says:—

"Possibly no organization is doing more to weave this Golden Rule into the social fabric of Canada than the National Council of Women, or possibly better designated, 'Women Workers of Canada.' Their object is the very practical one of drawing together the women workers of the Dominion in far greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose in order to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law. This object the council seeks to establish chiefly by means of standing committees, composed of a convener, elected by the National Council, a member being elected by each nationally organized society in federation, and each local council, who in turn is convener of a similar standing committee in her local council. By this means information as to conditions and needs is gathered from all parts of the Dominion, and public opinion is created that leads to necessary action or to securing legislation when required.

"That little is overlooked in the wide sweep of the communities in their inquiry and investigation is manifest from the separate departments, as follows:

"Laws for Women and Children.
Objectionable Printed Matter.
Custodial Care of Feeble-minded Women.
Care of the Aged and Infirm Poor.
Finance.
Immigration.
The Press Committee.
Agriculture for Women.
Citizenship.
Vacation Schools and Supervised Playgrounds.
Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.
Peace and Arbitration.
Public Health.
Education.

"On these various types committees and sub-committees have been assiduously at work during the past year, hence much interest awaits the reports which will be presented at the annual meeting, which will be held in Port Arthur, beginning on June 14. Women from all parts of Canada, who devote their time and talents to the cause of womanhood and the betterment of conditions of the less fortunate members of their sex, will gather to discuss the progress of their order since their meeting last year in Halifax, and plan a campaign of legislative, educational and uplift work for the future. Discussions will be held with a view to placing the various projects upon such a basis that application may be made to the Provincial Legislatures and the Dominion Parliament for the introduction of new laws, or the modification of old laws, in keeping with the progressive aims of the National Council, and for the welfare of women and children generally.

"The National Council of Women of Canada came into existence in 1893, under the auspices of the Countess of Aberdeen, the wife of our then Governor-General, and she became its first President.

"It represents all the Provinces of the Dominion. It is not political, for women of all parties belong to its ranks. It is not attached to any particular creed, for members of all the Protestant churches and of the Roman Catholic Church work together in the council, as do also the adherents of the Jewish faith.

"Twenty-four local councils, from Nova Scotia in the extreme east to Vancouver Island in the extreme west, belong to the federation, and these local councils have in affiliation over three hundred societies and institutions formed for very conceivable object. Fourteen nationally-organized societies, including Women's Institutes, also belong. Once a year representatives from all the federated organizations meet in one or other of the principal cities of the Dominion to receive reports, to confer on subjects suggested by its executive or by the Federated Associations, in order to decide on any combined national action that may be deemed desirable, and to recommend lines of work or inquiry by the Federated Associations in their several Provinces.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

"There are National Councils also in the United States, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Italy, France, Argentine, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Belgium, Greece and Bulgaria, and representatives in Russia, Finland and Turkey.

"These National Councils are federated and form the International Council, which was formed in Washington in 1888, and meets every five years. The first Quinquennial Meeting was held in Chicago in 1893; the second in London, England, in

workshops where women are employed in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

"It has obtained the extension of the provisions of the factory act to the shops act in Ontario as regards the supervision of women workers.

"It has obtained the appointment of women on the boards of school trustees in New Brunswick, and the amendment of the school act so that they may be elected in British Columbia.

"It has brought about very desirable changes in the arrangements for women prisoners in various places.

"It has organized in several centres boards of associated charities or other systems of co-operation in the relief of distress.

"It has established hospitals in some of the smaller towns of the Dominion.

"It originated the Victorian Order of Nurses, and has taken a leading part in its establishment.

"It has spread sanitary knowledge, especially by means of health talks for mothers, given by physicians in Montreal. Halifax has also done good work in this department. It has also worked for medical inspection in the schools.

"It has held an inquiry all over the country into the circulation of impure literature, and has been able to do something to lessen it already, as well as to warn parents and teachers as to the very

the establishment of vacation schools and supervised playgrounds."

To this list might be added many other measures which have already met with help from Government, if local, from municipal authorities, or, which are being so shaped that the prospects are bright for their later recognition and support as opportunity occurs.

We are glad to know that a delegate from the Women's Institutes of Ontario has already been appointed as their representative, and more especially glad to know that she is Mrs. Parsons, of Forest, an old Council worker, and at one time a convener of an important committee.

The programme for the coming Annual Meeting is a very full one, and will, we hope and believe, result in growth and progress all along the line.

The London Local Branch looks forward with intense pleasure to this opportunity for welcoming its sisters, representing Councils from Halifax to Vancouver, and it is deeply sensible of the honor which, by fortunate circumstance, has fallen to its lot, of having Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, the Honorary President of the Canadian Council of Women, present on this eventful occasion. H. A. R.

Durham & Northumberland Co. Rural School Competitions.

The work of stimulating children to interested effort along educative and productive lines, is steadily extending. Pamphlets recently received state that in the above-mentioned counties of Ontario, under the auspices of the Northumberland and Durham Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, competitions for the growing of barley, oats, potatoes, sweet peas and sweet corn have been instituted in several school sections, prizes to be given for individual products, also a sweepstakes prize to the school showing the best exhibit. Each plot will be inspected during the summer, and the judging will take place at a fall fair, at which will appear also collections of weeds, pressed, mounted and named by the pupils; collections of weed seeds and insects, correctly labelled; collections of pressed wild flowers, etc.; prizes to be given in each department.

In Cavan Township, Durham County, a rural school poultry competition has also been instituted, in which five pupils in each of eight schools have the privilege of entering. To each of these one dozen eggs, secured from Prof. W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager of the O.A.C., have been given, and a Poultry Fair, at which results will appear, will be held in the fall. By this competition, it is hoped, the younger generation will be led to take an interest in poultry-raising, while, at the same time, the opportunity is offered to introduce on the farms a more profitable and higher class of poultry, the eggs having been selected from none but the best paying strains.

The extension of this work is to be strongly commended. It would be well for counties in which no such efforts as yet obtain to put themselves in communication with the Ontario Department of Agriculture at the O.A.C., that all information regarding the institution of competitions may be secured. If too late for this year, there will be plenty of time to work up interest looking to the establishment of the competitions for 1913. The point is to do something, and set the wheel rolling, not to wait. The advantages are obvious in regard, not only to the character of the children, but also to their usefulness as citizens of the Dominion.

Evening on the Lake of Bays.

By Frances Moule, in Canada Monthly. The wind comes chill from the bay to-night.

A mist creeps over the lake beyond, And the shadowy islands sink from sight, As night drives on.

The Queen of Heaven is veiled from view, And the servile stars all sullenly sleep, And yet would I watch the long night thro'.

For just one star, Be still, my heart, and cease to doubt, For the mists must go when the morning sun

Shall bat all the regions of dark to rout, And day shall return to my soil.



Anne of Cleves.

From a painting by Holbein, Perry Picture Print.

1899; the third in Berlin, Germany, in 1904, and the fourth in Toronto, Canada, in 1909."

It may be remembered that on the occasion of an address being given at Guelph by Lady Edgar, our former President, in contemplation of the affiliation of the Women's Institutes with the National Council, since happily accomplished, she said, in reply to the question, "What has the Women's Council done?"

"Not in a spirit of vain-glory, but because I want to inform you as to the aims and works of this council, I will give you a resume of some of its other achievements.

"The Minister of Education in 1897 stated that the introduction of domestic science and manual training into our schools was entirely due to the efforts of the National Council of Women.

"It has obtained the appointment of women factory inspectors for factories and

great danger that exists in this direction.

"It is also working to supply the youth of the country with good sound books.

"It conducted an inquiry in all the Provinces into the laws for the protection of women and children, and laid certain recommendations before the Minister of Justice, which he adopted when bringing in amendments to the criminal law.

"Through one of its affiliated societies it is endeavoring to plan for the better care and wiser distribution of women immigrants than has hitherto been possible.

"It is pledged to co-operate with the medical authorities in urging measures to be taken to check the ever increasing ravages of consumptive disease in this country.

"And is striving with equal ardor in Halifax, Montreal and other cities for

The Roundabout Club

Gardening.

(One of the Prize Essays.)

So the Globe thinks that Canadians have no sense of humor. I believe the Globe is right. I am sure "The Farmer's Advocate" has either no sense of humor, or no sense for gardening, or it would not ask for a funny essay on Gardening. I am equally certain that "The Woman with the Hoe" can have no sense of humor, else she would not try to live up to "The Farmer's Advocate's" idea of humor by sending a tragedy in five acts in answer to the request for the aforesaid funny essay.

Act I.—Heroine standing out in back yard on the first sunshiny day of spring gazes pensively into space. Little does she dream, as she stands in the glowing sunlight, that ere autumn her illusions will have been shattered (this may read like Bertha M. Clay, but even that imaginative lady's much-persecuted heroines don't compare with mine). Suddenly she comes from her reverie, and, raising her eyes to the heavens, breathes a vow, "I must plant my onion sets this morning." Thereupon heroine quickly hunts her hoe, grasps her basket of sets, and proceeds to carry out her vow. The sun blazes down on her, the skin peels off her nose, her back aches, her temper is irrevocably lost, but at last the task is done. Exit heroine to the house to perform her household duties which have waited long for her.

Enter villainess and twenty-three understudies (please note that twenty-three is considered screamingly humorous, especially if combined with "skidoo"). Villainess is an old Plymouth Rock hen, who proceeds to demonstrate that she can tear sets out faster than heroine can plant them. Night's curtain falls on garden and the scattered onions.

Act II.—Heroine again on the scene with deep wrinkles and several gray hairs to show that anguish of spirit must ever follow gardening and chicken-raising if carried on within the same square mile. Dismayed, but undaunted still, she sets out tomato plants in a drizzling rain. Her skirts become draggled, sunbonnet flaps in her eyes, feet are soaking, visions of pneumonia and funeral flowers flit across her brain. The last plant is in, and once more she retires from the scene after setting the dog on the villainess and her scraggy brood who are looking through the fence. Enter hostile army of cutworms in pearly uniforms. Each chooses a tomato plant and reduces it to naught.

Act III.—Some weeks later,—heroine gazes on her few cherished but puny tomatoes with anguished eye, but turns at last full of pride to her melons just ripening, then, with renewed courage, attacks the millions of weeds springing up. Hoes all day, as she has so many days before, and finally departs to rub liniment on her aching muscles, and rejoice over the luscious spheres of sweetness she has left in the garden. Stage villain crawls through fence in the deepening dusk and whispers hoarsely, "Come on fellers, they're all asleep." Enter three of the boys in her Sunday-school class who have the Shorter Catechism and Westminster Quarterly off by heart every Sunday. Exit boys.—Exit melons.

Act IV.—Heroine waylays boys on road to school and accuses them of the crime. Boys indignantly deny such misdemeanor. Neighbor's cow enters garden from rear—remains in peace (and cabbages) until discovered by irate heroine. Exit cow, cabbage, corn, beets and carrots, pursued by faithful dog.

Act V.—Heroine enters garden, gazes in vain at forlorn plot for some time, then rushes off to get paper and pencil—sits down to write a humorous essay on gardening for "The Farmer's Advocate."

THE WOMAN WITH THE HOE. Lambton Co., Ont.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

The Drawing Competition.

The prizewinners in the drawing competition are:

Senior Beavers:—Dell Ramsay (age 13, Bk. V.); Hyde Park, Ont.; John Derby (age 14), Mosborough, Ont.; Annie Lupien (age 14), Pike Creek, Ont.; Zilpha Adams (age 13, Bk. IV.), Brantford Ont., Box 55; Lillian Brown (age 10, Sr. III.), Aylmer West, Ont., R.R. No. 4.

Hill, Arthur Halstead, Ivy Kellam, Jeune Rogers, Pearl Kellam, Edna Harrison, Marjorie Knister, Mervin Osburn, Minnie Cronin, Mamie Todd, Rheta Shipley, Ella Kirk, Arthur Halstead, Winnifred McMillan, Lila Poole, Francis Kent, Harold MacRobert, Leone Barrett, Ethel Downey, Hilda Brown, Everett Black, Ansel King.

The seven last mentioned, also Lillian Brown, evidently copied from the same picture. Lillian's was the best.

Junior Honor List:—Sophia Parker, Verona Bowes, Clara Lane.

An Odd Plant

If you have an ugly fence at the back of your garden which you want covered quickly and well, you might try planting a few gourd seeds along beside it,—about cucumber planting time will be right.



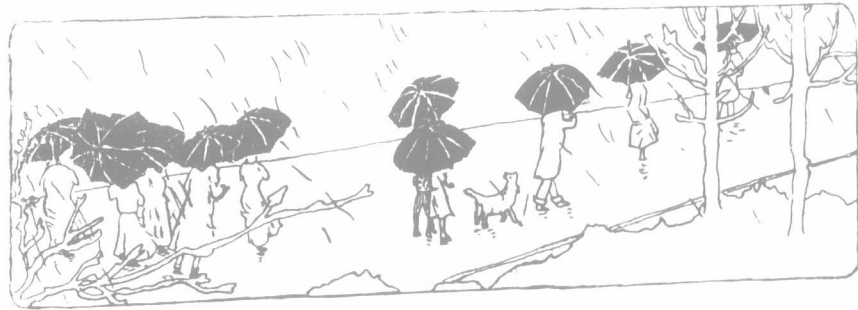
April.

[Drawn by Dell Ramsay, Hyde Park, Ont. This picture did not reproduce well. Dell's was very much better.]

Junior Beavers:—Muriel Anderson (age 9), Bealton, Ont.; Cecil Baxendale (age 7), Grand Valley, Ont.

Honor Roll:—Joseph Hodgson, Rena Caldwell, Wesley Trefrey, William Justin, Olive Kirk, Beatrice Clarke, Florence House, Hattie Johnson, Flossie Timbers, Lizzie Dalgarno, Alex. Derby, Bessie Geddes, Vera Ginbel, Irene Carnegie, Grace Hatch, Stella Mooney, Maggie Perry, Nellie Wyatt, Fred Muir, Florence Miller, Weir Willmott, Ila Medd, Bessie Burton,

Have you ever seen gourds? If not I may tell you that you will surely be interested in them. Imagine, if you can, climbing squash vines with fruit that looks like oranges, or dippers with crooked handles, or pears, and you will have some idea of what the plants look like. Of course the fruit is not edible, but nearly all of the kinds are very useful for all that. You see the rind is very hard, so if you are at all handy you can make ever so many things by



April.

[Drawn by Lillian Brown (age 10), Aylmer West, Ont. Several others drew from the same picture.]

Ethel Harrison, Bessie Deans, Mary McGregor, Florence Brantons, Edith Matthews, Maude Matthews, Laurence Fitzpatrick, George Blake, Ethel Fitzpatrick, Cora Houston, Basil Barrick, Gertrude Noon, Carmen Locke, James Atkinson, F. L. Little, Rosie Robson, Mildred Flanders, Vera Sutcliffe, Hugh McPherson, Irene Getty, Beatrice Dutton, Fern Reid, Fred Lewison, Maggie Perrie, Ophie Leigh, one from Cherry Valley (no name signed), one from Forest (no name signed), Victor Smith, Stewart Allen, Alma Dick, Ernest

just setting to work with saw and gimlet. From the dipper gourds you can make very good bird-houses. Cut a hole in the side, scrape out all of the pith and seeds, bore a couple of gimlet holes in the bottom to drain off any rain that may dash in, and hang the nests up in safe places by loops of wire or tarred cord. To make hanging-baskets, saw off the gourd (you may leave a handle on the rind if you like), put holes in the bottom for drainage, varnish the inside with

shellac, let it dry, then fill up the pot with earth and plant small vines, such as Wandering Jew or Nasturtiums. To make vases, saw off both ends of the long-shaped gourds and put bottles inside to hold the cut-flowers.

There is also a "nest-egg" gourd, which supplies nest-eggs and darning balls all ready for use. Other large flat ones may be made into spool baskets or drinking vessels for the birds, while still another species, the Luffa, grows dishcloths—yes, actually dishcloths—the best ever. On opening the shell of the ripe fruit of this variety you will find it filled with a sort of lace-like fibre. Take this out carefully, pick off the seeds, dry it, and it will be all ready to use either as a dishcloth or bathcloth, which may be washed with soap as often as you choose. When planting gourds, see that the ground is rich and mellow; give the young plants plenty of water, and when they begin to throw out tendrils provide them with a bit of poultry netting to help them until they are strong enough to take hold of other support.

At one time gourds were the only household vessels that people knew anything about, and probably the long-necked species gave us the first idea of bottles. Even yet the bottle-gourds are used by some of the oriental people for carrying water or tea.

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

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

Hushaby.

Awfu' tired baby All-a-lone in bed. Muvver comin', maybe. When I s'leep, she said. Wis' I had my Teddy, Guess I suck my fum'— If the san' man weady— Why he doesn't come? Light goes "twinkle, twinkle," "Lord, my soul to take." Nightie in a w'inkle— All my piggies ache. Now I los' my cover— Froat is gettin' dry— Muvver, Muvver, Muvver! Put me hushaby. —Ethel M. Kelley.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have not written to the Beaver Circle before. We take "The Farmer's Advocate" and I like to read the letters in it. I am eight years old and I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Mr. Squire. I have two pets; one is a dog and the other is a cat. The cat's name is Teddy and the dog's is Chum. I have lots of fun with my cat. It climbs up on my shoulder and mews. I have lots of playmates around me. I hitch up my dog and go for a ride. ETHEL HOLMES. Coplestown, Ont. (Age 8, Class 2nd).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first attempt to write to you. I enjoy reading the letters every time there are any. I got a pair of skates for Christmas, and have had lots of fun learning to skate. I have two miles to go to school, but I like to go because I like my teacher so much. I have just one pet now; it is a cat. I had a dog but he died last winter. I will close, wishing the Beavers every success. MARION WALLACE (Age 8, Senior Second). Burgessville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I thought I would like to write a little letter to the Circle. I have a pet calf and a pet sheep. I call the calf Rose and the sheep Nanny. My sister has a pony and my brother a turkey. I hope this will escape the w.p.b. GERTRUDE WARD (Class Sr. II., age 8). Bloomington, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I would like to tell about our dog Barney. In the winter he takes me on the little sleigh for a ride. I have a harness that fits him, and it is

joined to the sleigh. I jump on and away we go! When I say "Whoa" he stops. It is the greatest fun to go for a ride with Barney.

We have rural mail delivery on our road. The day before Valentine's Day Barney drew me to one of our neighbor's box, and I dropped a valentine in it. We had great fun about it over the telephone. We have seven horses and a foal Prince. We have 45 cattle and 51 pigs.

ERNEST STEELE
Almonte, Ont. (Age 8; Book Jr. II).

Dear Beaver Circle,—This is the second time I have written to you, but I guess the last one did not find you. We live on a large farm five miles from Orillia. We are two miles from school. My little sister and I go every day. I have a nice collie dog; he draws me around about as quickly as a horse. Dear Beavers, I guess I will draw this thing to a close, trusting it will not reach the waste basket. BOULTON MARSHALL, Rugby, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write you a few lines. I have half a mile to go to school. I like my teacher very much. I live on the farm with my three uncles, mama and my two brothers; my papa is dead. I like to read the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate," and I hope this won't be put in the waste-paper basket.

ANITA PEARL HANEY
(Age 8 years, Book I.)
Aylmer, Ont., R. R. 4.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father



April.—Eating Maple Syrup.
[Drawn by Zilpha Adams (age 13), Brantford.]

takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy reading the letters very much.

My father is the principal of the Mt. Elgin Institute at Muncey. There are one hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils in our school, and they all live in the Institute. Five passed the entrance last summer and are now taking Normal work. I have been going to school a year and a half, and am in the senior second book. I like going to school. We have a lovely teacher; his name is Mr. Littleproud. I am also taking music lessons and like it real well. I have one cute little sister a year old. We call her Helen. Wishing the Circle every success.

LAURA PRESLEY McVITT
Muncey, Ont. (Age 10).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I live on concession 12 Derby. I go to school every day there is school. There are about ten scholars at our school. I am going to tell you about a party I was at on my birthday. They had the phonograph and played the lancers, and papa took me up in them and a waltz too. I enjoyed myself very much. I have one brother and one sister. I am afraid my letter will be too long, so I guess I will say good-bye. LIZZIE DALGARNO Tara, Ont. (Age 10, Class Jr. III.)

Dear Puck,—I thought I would write to you, since I saw so many letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." I go to school every day; I like it very much. My teacher's name is Miss E. E. Stenahough.

Santa Claus brought me lots of things. He brought me a horse, two books, a snow shovel, watch charm and pin, white silk muffler, tooth brush, some candy and thirty-five cents in money. I have a dog which I call Moscow. He is black with brown legs and a stripe of white from his chin down between his front legs. I

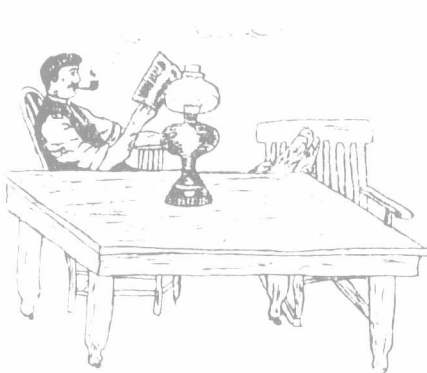
have a harness that fits him and a sleigh; he is a good cow-dog. He eats candy, and he likes me very much. He was ten years old on Christmas Eve.

CLAIR KENNY
Dorion, Ont. (Age 10, Jr. II.).



Models on Table.
[Drawn by Cecil Alexander (age 7), Grand Valley, Ont. Exceedingly good for so small a boy.]

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. We had a concert in our room at school to-day. The teacher has our names down on the blackboard, and the ones that have their spelling or arithmetic or composition right get a star, and the one that gets the most at the end of the week gets a coloured star. I have two colored ones. I got five this week. There was just



Drawn by Annie Lupien, Pike Creek, Ont

one that got ahead of me, and that was Irene Pullin. She got eight or nine, I forget which. There are five classes in our room—the A Class, B Class, C Class, First Class and Jr. Second Class.

STEWART RIVERS
Foldens, Ont. (Age 9, Jr. 2nd).



April.
[Drawn by Muriel Anderson (age 9), Bealton, Ont.]

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years and enjoys reading it. My brothers always have a quarrel over who shall have it first. I have a mile and a half to go to school. My teacher's name is

Marie Isaac. I have three brothers and no sisters. A creek runs right through our place. I got some new skates and can skate nicely. Well, as my letter is getting long I must close. Good-bye.

MARIE BODALY
London Jct., Ont. (Age 8, Book II.).

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Sitting In Heavenly Places.

He raised Him from the dead, and set Him at His own right hand in the heavenly places.—Eph. i.: 20.

And hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ JESUS.—Eph. ii.: 6.

"He has raised our human nature On the clouds to GOD'S right hand; There we sit in heavenly places, There with Him in glory stand: JESUS reigns, adored by angels; Man with GOD is on the throne; Mighty LORD, in Thine Ascension We by faith behold our own."

As in the natural year we pass from spring into summer, then into autumn and winter, beginning the round of seasons over again with a fresh energy and enjoyment; so each year we gather around the cradle of our Master at Christmas, stand beside His Cross and empty tomb on Good Friday and Easter Day, and gaze up into the heavens after Him at Ascensiontide. This Ascension of the



Models on Table.
[Drawn by John Derby (age 14), Mosborough, Ont. John's drawing was much better than the reproduction of it here.]

True High Priest was celebrated in the Jewish church once a year, in a type, for hundreds of years before the event. On the Great Day of Atonement—the day which is even yet kept as a "black fast" by the Jews, who neither eat nor drink on that day—the high priest offered a solemn sacrifice for the sins of all the people. Two goats were offered for a sin-offering. One was presented alive before the Lord, and over his head were confessed the sins of all the people; and the goat went out, typically bearing upon him all their iniquities, into a desolate wilderness. The other goat was sacrificed, and the high priest solemnly carried its blood into the mysterious Holy of Holies to offer it before the Lord and make an atonement for the sins of the people.

What a wonderful picture it was of the One High Priest Who "continueth ever," Who bore the iniquity of us all—putting our sins as far away from us as the east is from the west—Who was not only the Priest, but also the Sacrifice. The Holy of Holies, lighted only by the glory of God, and entered only on the Great Day of Atonement, was a figure of the true Holy Place, even Heaven itself, where Christ entered on Ascension Day: "Not with the blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood, He entered in once into the Holy Place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." The Epistle to the Hebrews keeps constantly before us the imagery of this Great Day of Atonement, reminding us of our privilege of ascending with our High Priest Who, after He had offered one sacrifice, once for all, for the sins of the whole world, sat down on the right hand of God: "having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which He hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, His flesh; and having an High Priest over the house of

God; let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water."

The Jewish high priest wore a breast-plate of twelve precious stones, engraved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, when he went in to solemnly appear before God; and our High Priest carries our names on His heart, for He ever liveth to make intercession for us.

St. Paul, in the two passages from his letter to the church in Ephesus, which I have chosen as my text, says that Christ is sitting in the place of highest honor in heaven, and that we are also sitting in heavenly places. He is evidently not speaking of future restfulness in heaven after the Great Resurrection at the Last Day, for he says that God "hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus."

Our Lord told the disciples that though He was going to the Father, they should not be left orphaned and lonely: "I will not leave you desolate: I come unto you," He said. Mary Magdalene was not allowed to cling to the Master she loved, but soon her eager heart would be satisfied with the fullness of His Presence. "Touch Me not," He said, "for I am not yet ascended to My Father." Now He has ascended, so we may touch Him more closely every day, now He has opened a new and living way through the veil—which was torn in two when the Sacrifice was completed—and we are not only allowed, but commanded, to come boldly unto the throne of grace, for the forgiveness and strength that we need every day.

We can, in heart and mind, ascend with our ascended Head, and with Him continually dwell—as the beautiful Ascension Day Collect says. If He were only living the old life on earth, it would be impossible for all the people who longed to be near Him to get within speaking distance. We should then be compelled to travel long miles to see His face—now we have only to lift up our eyes and we can, in deepest spiritual reality, see the wondrous vision of the King in His beauty. Among the millions who would throng around Him, we could never have hoped to do more than touch for a moment the hem of His garment—now we are graciously privileged to touch His hand as we receive from Him our daily, hourly tasks, and to lean on His heart in the peace which passeth all understanding.

Even in earthly fellowship, what we really long to see and touch is the spirit rather than the body. If love were absent, what possible pleasure could there be in such outward tokens of nearness as the clasp of a hand or the sight of a face? It is often true, even with earthly friends, that they are really nearer in the mysterious, invisible soul-union which is the real joy of fellowship—when their bodily presence is removed from sight. Although the disciples watched their Lord leaving them, His great parting promise could not be broken: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

We are called to follow our Leader, the King of glory, as He enters triumphantly through the lighted gates of Heaven, and there rest with Him in heavenly places. Does that seem impossible to you, in the rush of strenuous living? You are so busy, and so careful and troubled about many things, that the restful peace of heaven seems far in the future. But it need not be. When you say: "Our Father which art in heaven," let your heart follow the words, and carry you to the foot of the Great White Throne. The angels are there—ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands—and millions of prayers and praises are being offered by those on earth and those in Paradise, yet there is a hush of holy silence in which you may hold perfect communion with God. You may rest on the heart of the Great High Priest, in a fellowship too deep for words. God is not far off in the fathomless depths of space. In a moment we can be at His feet. He is not far off in His Divine glory and majesty—MAN with GOD is on the Throne. On the Throne, supreme in His dominion over this boundless and tremendous universe, is the Son of Man, Who worked with toil-worn hands for many years, holding in check His eager ambition to do great things for men. How much we should have missed if He

"I Dyed Patterns on my Portieres"

{The above is quoted from a letter written by Mrs. F. M. Bailey, of Toronto, who relates a new experience with Diamond Dyes, as follows:

"After reading with a great deal of interest a copy of *The Diamond Dye Annual*, I thought I would do a little experimenting with *Diamond Dyes*, just for curiosity's sake

"I took some of my last summer's draperies, and with a stencilled pattern made them more beautiful than they were the day I bought them.

"I wonder sometimes whether there is anything that *Diamond Dyes* WILL NOT do. For years they have kept my home and my wardrobe constantly beautiful, and have been a saving greater than I could possibly figure out.

"Any woman who doesn't know *Diamond Dyes*, doesn't know how much real pleasure housekeeping affords."

The standard uses of *Diamond Dyes* are for recoloring dresses, stockings, trimmings, etc.; rugs, portieres, draperies, etc.

Their special uses are almost too manifold to mention.

Diamond Dyes

There are two classes of *Diamond Dyes*—one for Wool or Silk, the other for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk now come in Blue envelopes. And, as heretofore, those for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods are in White envelopes.

Here's the Truth About Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over thirty years has proven that **no one dye will successfully color every fabric.**

There are two classes of fabrics—**animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics:** **Cotton and Linen** are vegetable fibre fabrics. "**Union**" or "**Mixed**" goods are 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye, and animal fibres another and radically different class of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woollen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.

Do Not Be Deceived

For these reasons we manufacture **one class** of *Diamond Dyes* for coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, and **another class** of *Diamond Dyes* for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the **very best results on EVERY fabric.**

REMEMBER: To get the **best possible** results in coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, use the **Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.** **AND REMEMBER:** To get the **best possible** results in coloring Wool or Silk, use the **Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Wool or Silk.**

Diamond Dyes are sold at the uniform price of 10c. per package.

Valuable Books and Samples Free—Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells *Diamond Dyes*. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the *Diamond Dye Annual*, a copy of the *Direction Book*, and 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited
200 Mountain Street, Montreal, Quebec

had not accepted so cheerfully the limitations of an apparently narrow life. He knows how hard it is to give out love and service, and to be repaid by cold indifference and ingratitude.

Our High Priest holds out His hand to lift us up beside Him. There we may rest in peace, trusting our future absolutely in His keeping. Those who do not know our Master may ask how it can be possible to have

"Peace, perfect peace, our future all unknown?"

Let us show, by our shining faces and happy words, that we have found the great talisman of life:

"JESUS we know, and He is on the Throne."

On the Ladder which links heaven and earth we may climb swiftly into heavenly places, for that Ladder is Christ Himself—He is the Way.

"The Father's house is surely thine, Therefore why wait?

His lights of love through darkness shine, The hour grows late,

Push back the curtain of thy doubt, And enter—none will cast thee out."

DORA FARNCOMB.

A Memory.

This is just the weather, a wet May and blowing,

All the shining, shimmering leaves tossing low and high,

When my father used to say: "Twill be the great mowing!

God's weather's good weather, be it wet or dry."

Blue were his eyes and his cheeks were so ruddy,

He was out in all weathers, up and down the farm;

With the pleasant smile and the word for a wet body:

"Sure the weather's God's weather. Who can take the harm?"

With a happy word he'd silence all reaping,

While the hay lay wet in field and the cattle died,

When the rain rained every day and no sun was shining:

"Ah, well, God is good," he'd say, even while he sighed.

In the parched summer with the corn not worth saving,

Every field bare as your hand, and the beasts to feed,

Still he kept his heart up, when other folks were raving:

"God will send the fodder; 'tis He that knows the need."

A wet May, a wild May; he used to rise up cheery

In the gray of the morning for market and for fair.

Now he sleeps the whole year long; though days be bright, be dreary,

In God's weather that's good weather he sleeps without a care.

Now 'tis just the weather, a wild May and weeping,

How the blackbird sang and sang 'mid the tossing leaves!

When my father used to say: "Twill be the great reaping,

God send fine weather to carry home the sheaves!"

—Katharine Tynan.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



7410 Surplice Waist, 34 to 42 bust.

7322 Girl's Night Gown, 6 to 12 years.



7393 Tucked Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



7264 Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



7421 Waitress' Apron, One Size.



7414 Morning Jacket with Peplum 34 to 44 bust.

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.



Make a Note

of the time you save in one day by riding a bicycle—in one day.

The time saved on each trip during the day.

Multiply that by the days in the week and the weeks in a season. The result is almost unbelievable.

If your time is worth anything, it can be made to be worth more with a bicycle.

"PERFECT," "CLEVELAND," "MASSEY," "BRANTFORD" and "IVANHOE" BICYCLES

are so easy running that riding is a delight—strongly built and handsomely proportioned and finished.

HERCULES COASTER BRAKE

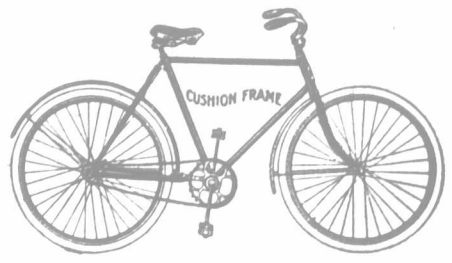
Strongest hub coaster in the world. One-half to a pound lighter than any other. Less back lash than any other. Has no side arm and does not interfere with the removal or adjustment of rear wheel. The Hercules is the most popular coaster brake on the market.

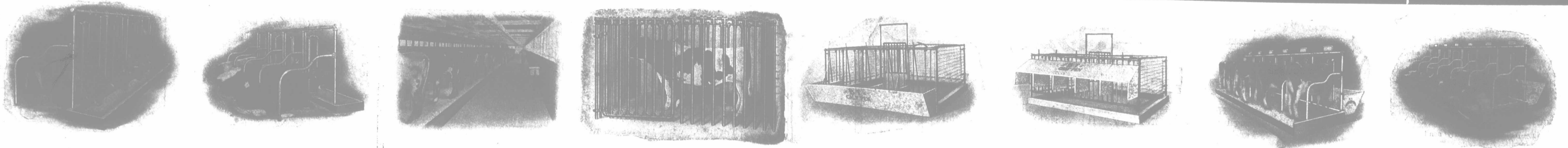
Ask your local dealers to show you the Cushion and Rigid Frame Models. Write for the catalogues.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Limited

Makers of the World's Best Bicycles

Winnipeg, WEST TORONTO, Vancouver





Less Work, Cleaner Barns, More Milk, Bigger Profits—All Easy for You—Proved in Our 2 Free Books

YOU will be vitally interested in the facts and proof we want to send you. You will be glad to read and see how you can cut your barn work squarely in two. You will be surprised how easy it is to keep your barn cleaner, more sanitary, more hygienic. You will plainly see how you can get more milk and better milk from your cows—how you can keep your cows healthier—help prevent tuberculosis, abortion, big knees, ruined udders, and many other cow ailments. You will learn how to greatly increase your profits by many ways of making and saving money.

All these facts—worth hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars to you—are contained in our two free books. They are yours for the asking. Simply mail us the coupon below.

The story of our two books is the story of BT Sanitary Barn Equipment. They prove, beyond a shadow of doubt, that BT Equipment does all we have said above and more. They prove that BT Equipment is a necessity to the dairyman who wants to obtain the greatest profit and the greatest satisfaction in the dairy business. They tell about BT Stalls and Stanchions, bull pens, calf pens and box stalls, BT Litter Carriers, feed carriers, milk-can conveyors and feed trucks. The value of these books cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Yet we gladly send them absolutely free to you on receipt of the coupon below. Are you interested enough in your cows, your profits and appearance of your barn to send the coupon to-day?

What the Pictures Represent.

Illustrations on this page show how BT Equipment looks when in actual use. They give an idea of the appearance of a stable equipped with BT Equipment. They show the comfort with which cows can lie down, how easily they can feed, how they can turn their heads in any shape while held in the stanchion, how evenly they can be lined up on the gutter, and they also show the best possible pens for taking care of calves or the stock bull.

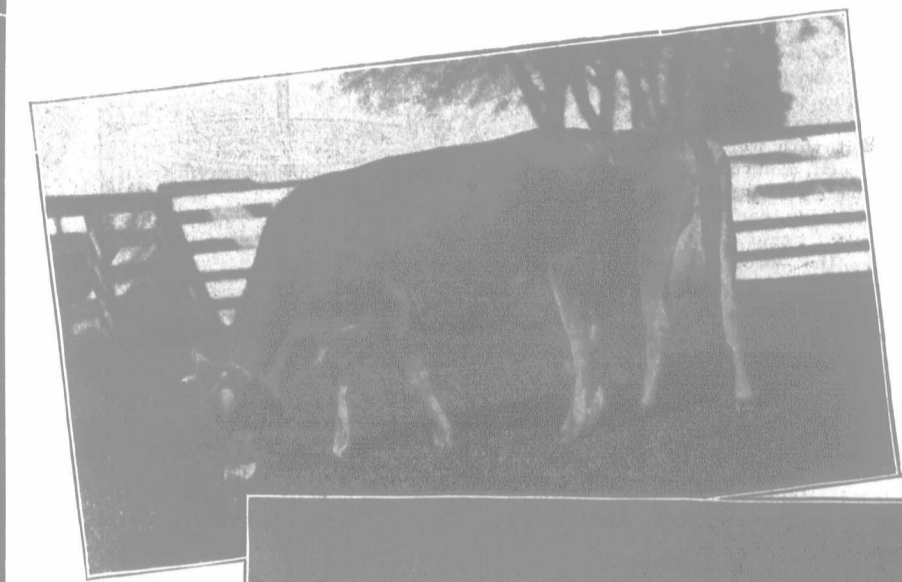
Nothing will add more to the appearance of your stable than using BT Stalls and Stanchions, but, best of all, they will add wonderfully to the comfort of the cows.

Steel Stalls and Stanchions Mean Cleanliness.

Although the BT Stanchion is swivelled top and bottom, giving the cow perfect freedom to turn her head to either side to card herself, at the same time it holds the cow so that she is prevented from going back and forward in her stall. A cow, of course, necessarily has the freedom of moving back and forward the length of her neck, but if properly lined up to the gutter with the BT Alignment Device, she can be prevented from going forward, and if she steps back she will have to step into the gutter. When lined up in this way, the cattle stand is bound to remain clean, and you will have clean cows. We are so sure of this that we are willing to guarantee, if you will build a stable according to our plans and equip it with our complete steel stalls, that the cows will remain clean. Further, it is very much easier to keep the stable in a clean and sanitary condition when steel stalls are used than with a wood construction. The steel stalls do not soak up manure. There are no clumsy, cumbersome partitions to keep clean. Light and air can travel through the stable unobstructed, and sunlight is the best disinfectant in the world. You will add enormously to the brightness and cleanliness of your stable by using BT Equipment.

Free Barn Plan Service.

We have had many years experience in designing new barns and equipping old barns. We are thoroughly familiar with dairy requirements. We may be able to help you. If you have a problem to solve—put it up to us. Arrangement, ventilating, lighting—these and other matters have been given special and extended study. Our knowledge is at your disposal. Our aim is to boost the dairy business. We offer free service in planning the arrangement of your dairy barn that will meet your specific and individual requirements. Whether you intend to build, remodel or make alterations or additions, whether now or later, we invite you to write. Submit your ideas or plans, and we may be able to make suggestions that will save you big money. We have just gotten out at a cost of over \$2,000 a book on "How to Build a Dairy Barn." It covers carefully every feature, and gives a number of first-class plans. We will send this book free to every one filling out and mailing us the coupon below.



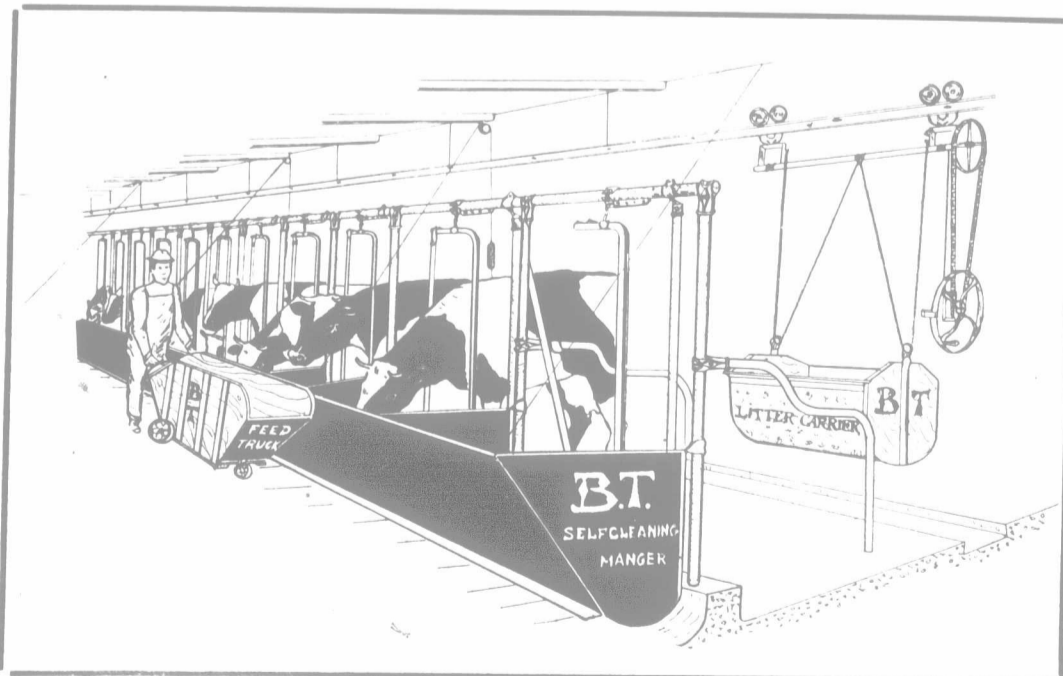
Two Mortgage Lifters



Book No. 1 On "BT Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions."

Book No. 2 On "Barn Work Made Easy."

Barn Work Made Easier. No More Dirty Barns. No More Wasted Profits. These are the Facts We Want to Tell You About.



Does BT Equipment Cost too Much?

We say emphatically "No". Get our prices and you will find that you can construct your stable in a most sanitary manner and use BT Stalls at a little more, if any greater, cost than the old style wood construction.

It will pay you to buy BT Stalls, because you can install them yourself. In 1.5 hours with a man helping you, you can set up 20 stalls ready for the cement. Our books give full information how to lay the floor, and as soon as the cement is dry your stable is

ready for the cattle. Why pay big wages to carpenters, board them for days, have the trouble of getting lumber sized and dressed when all can be overcome by ordering BT Steel Stalls.

Again it pays to put in BT Steel Stalls because they greatly lessen the danger of fire. A stall with Steel Stalls and a cement floor is almost fire-proof.

A stable equipped in this way is practically indestructible, and should be desired at any time to remove the stable. The stalls can be knocked out of the cement and set up without loss in another stable.

Steel Stalls remove one of

the principal causes of Tuberculosis. They do not soak up manure as do wood ones. They do not obstruct light. The tubercle germ lives and thrives in dark places.

Remember, these advantages are only possible with BT Stalls. We want to explain these features to you, and many others as well. We want to tell you how our stalls prevent abortion, big knees, over-feeding and under-feeding, and many other ailments.

Other firms may talk and make statements, but all we ask you to do is to investi-

gate—to get the proof. The coupon will bring it.

The Government Uses BT Equipment

Last year the Dominion Government built 3 dairy barns and the different Provincial Governments built some 20 odd dairy barns in different parts of Canada. In every case BT Equipment was used. The following big dairymen last year used BT Equipment: The Big Price Dairy at Erindale, The Toronto City Dairy Co., The Moosejaw City Dairy Co., The Calgary City Dairy Co., The Edmonton City Dairy Co., and many others. Why not have the best when the cost is no more.

Now is the Time to Write

Don't build or remodel your barn in a way that you will be ashamed of a few years from now. Every-where Sanitary Barn Equipment is being used. Our City authorities are rigidly inspecting all dairy stables supplying them with milk. In a few years they will demand Sanitary Equipment in every dairy barn. No outlay that you can make will pay you better dividends or give you better satisfaction for there is money in the dairy business.

The BT Line also includes Iron Horse Stable Fittings, Litter Carrier and Feed Carriers and Hay Carrier Goods. We will be pleased to give an estimate on your requirements on any of these lines.

Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont. Write To-day

MAIL THIS FREE COUPON NOW!!!
EVERY FARMER WHO WANTS INCREASED PROFITS SHOULD SEND THIS COUPON FOR OUR NEW FREE CATALOGUE.

BEATTY BROS., 1023 Fergus, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Send me (Free) your book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn," and your books No. 1 and No. 2.

How many cows have you?..... Are you going to remodel or build?.....

If so, when?.....

Will you need a Hay Track?..... Will you need a Litter Carrier?.....

Name.....

Post Office..... Province.....

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.]

PACKING BUTTER—BREAD.

Dear Junia,—Would you kindly send me the following recipes:

1. How to pack butter?
2. A good bread recipe?

Thanking you in advance.

York Co., Ont.

NANCY.

For 24 hours before the tub is to be filled, soak it in a warm brine to help destroy moulds and close the pores of the wood. Soak the cover also. Just before using the tub, rinse it with warm water, then steam or scald well, and cool with cold water. Next line all around, if you choose, with butter lining paper, also soaked in strong brine. Scald all ladders to be used, also the wooden pounder (a potato-masher will do), then begin. Put in the butter a little at a time and pound it down solid, so that there are no air-holes, working outwards from the center. When the tub is full, cover it with cheesecloth or buttercloth, upon this put a layer of salt slightly dampened to form a sort of paste, put on the cover, and keep the tub in a cold place. Crocks, well glazed inside, are nicer than tubs for keeping butter in.

A few years ago someone asked me this question about bread. Before giving the recipe, I wrote, after a good deal of research, a few paragraphs dealing with the principles of bread-making. Months afterwards a woman wrote me, "I never had good bread before reading your article; I have never had bad bread since."—So what can I do better than just reprint the screed, which then appeared under the heading, "The 'Why' of Bread."

Here it is:

"Perhaps no operation in housekeeping is more interesting, when one understands the 'why' of it, than the making of bread. An understanding of the principles underlying the process also helps wonderfully in obtaining 'good' bread, the light, finely-porous kind, which is so much more digestible as well as more palatable than the dark, heavy article. In making bread, the first thing, as everyone knows, is to prepare the 'yeast,' by dissolving yeast cake (now almost universally used) and incorporating it with lukewarm water, potatoes and flour mixed. If the mixture be too cold, as everyone also knows, the rising will take place very slowly; if too warm, it will rise quickly, but is apt to sour.

"Now, the reason of these vagaries is simply this: The yeast cake contains, in a dry, dormant state, the requisites for the production of the yeast plant, one of the very lowest orders of plants, to be sure, and of microscopic size, yet a plant which grows by multiplication of its cells, as other larger ones do. Moisture and heat only are necessary for its development; hence, when we dissolve the cake and put it with the warm water and flour, it immediately begins to grow, and this growth causes alcoholic fermentation. If sugar is added, the yeast acts more quickly, especially if the mixture be semi-fluid. Whether sugar is added or not, a certain sort of sugar is formed, for the starchy substance in the flour and potatoes becomes changed, chemically, into it. Here, then, is a cue for making bread rise in cold weather. Add a little sugar, do not make the 'yeast' or sponge too stiff in the first place, and, of course, do not let it become chilled. Salt keeps back the growth of the yeast plant, hence, in cold weather, if the house be not very warm, salt should not be added until the last possible minute. As soon as the sugary part is decomposed by the yeast plant into alcohol and a sort of gas called carbon dioxide, the latter shows itself by bubbles, and the swelling of the whole mass.

"Most people make this 'yeast' in the afternoon, then at bedtime add more lukewarm water and a little more flour (the whole may be now 'stiffened' into dough, if one prefers, and if sufficient heat can be maintained), cover the whole up, and let it stand over night. In the

morning this 'sponge' should be very light and porous. It is then stiffened and kneaded down. This kneading is done mainly to break up the bubbles of gas into as small portions as possible, and to distribute them evenly throughout the dough. Very thorough kneading, then, is necessary in order that the bread may not be holey. Most people just let this dough rise once, then make it into loaves and put it into the pans.

"If kept too warm at any of these stages, the embryo bread will sour, the reason of this being that it invariably contains the bacteria or germs of acetic acid or vinegar. If the temperature rises above 90 degrees, these bacteria immediately begin to multiply very, very quickly, forming a sort of vinegar right in the bread. At such a high temperature, too, the yeast plant does not grow well; hence, the bread simply stops rising, and sours. If kept at a temperature of about 60 degrees, there is no danger of the dough becoming charged with acetic acid, but, of course, at this low temperature it will take quite a long time to rise, and must not be hurried.

"When the loaf is baked, the ferment is at once killed. At the same time, the starch of the flour becomes very much more digestible through being heated, while the little bubbles of gas all through the loaf expand with the heat, and thus make it light. If baked too slowly, the loaf will be heavy, because the gas has had time to burst away from it before becoming imprisoned in the stiffening walls of the loaf, and possibly sour, because the oven has not been hot enough to prevent fermentation from still going on. On the other hand, if baked too quickly the loaf will be very white, because the starch has not had time in which to undergo much change, but it will not be so digestible as that which has been baked at the right temperature, and for the right length of time.

"Good bread should be of a slightly yellowish tint, evenly and finely porous, and of an agreeable flavor. It should never be eaten until about twenty-four hours old. Bread is much more digestible than biscuits, pastry, or crackers. It is, in fact, the best form in which starchy food can be presented to the digestive organs; hence, has been well named the 'staff of life.'"

Quick Bread.—Here is a recipe sent formerly by a subscriber, who says the bread resulting therefrom is not only "quick, but good." On the noon of the day preceding baking-day, take the water in which the potatoes have been boiled

'NEW CENTURY' WASHER



Let The New Century Do Your Clothes Washing

If your washing could only talk it would call for the weekly cleaning by a NEW CENTURY. It goes right after the dirt and soiled spots and removes every trace quickly without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric, and "SO EASY."

If you only knew how much lighter wash day work would be and how much time and strength you could save, you would have one quick. Ask any good dealer to demonstrate the NEW CENTURY way of clothes washing. Look at the springs that do half the work and the ball bearings that make it run "SO EASY".

Notice the RUST PROOF shaft through centre that makes the machine rigid and insures long life, also the "Anti Warp" rust proof steel ring sprung into a groove inside the tub. No other machine can have these features. It is original, unequalled, and pays for itself in the clothes it saves. It is harmless to everything except dirt. Ask for "AUNT SALINA'S WASH DAY PHILOSOPHY", an interesting little book that will bring to you many ways of lightening the drudgery of wash day.

A-12

CUMMER-DOWSWELL LIMITED.

HAMILTON, CANADA.

McLEOD'S SPECIAL FLOUR

McLEOD'S FLOUR IS ALWAYS RIGHT

McLeod's "SPECIAL" is standard for purity, quality and uniformity—McLeod's "SPECIAL" is the best flour for pastry—and best for bread baking—as milling science has developed to-day it is the most perfect product—milled from the finest and most scientifically blended Ontario Winter Wheat and Manitoba Spring Wheat it requires less shortening for pastry and less water for bread baking—there is economy in using McLeod's "SPECIAL" it goes farther. McLeod's "SPECIAL" on the barrel is your warrant for satisfaction—because

McLEOD'S FLOUR IS ALWAYS RIGHT.



The McLeod Milling Company, Limited
Stratford, Ontario.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Learn why PURITY FLOUR is unlike any other brand

PURITY FLOUR is unlike any other brand of flour. No two milling companies follow exactly the same process of milling. In fact, no two different brands of flour in the world are exactly alike in quality.

And here is another fact worth knowing: Every wheat berry contains both high-grade and low-grade portions.

The process of milling PURITY flour costs more than to mill ordinary flour. The low-grade portions are separated and excluded. PURITY is an ALL HIGH-GRADE, hard wheat flour. It has greater strength, greater absorption and greater expansion. It is a thirstier, more elastic flour. It drinks more water and expands into more loaves.

Use PURITY FLOUR for your next batch of bread. Count the loaves. You'll find you have made "MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD" from PURITY than when you've used an equal weight of weaker and cheaper flour.



PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

IMAGINE, if you can, how much whiter, and more toothsome, and more nutritious, the bread made from such a HIGH-GRADE flour must be.

And can you imagine yourself enjoying the flaky pie-crust and the light, delicate cake?—your reward for using PURITY flour

When making pastry, please remember to add more shortening than required with ordinary flour—for on account of its extra strength, PURITY FLOUR requires more shortening for best pastry-results

Yes, PURITY FLOUR costs slightly more than ordinary flour. But use it once and you'll say it's worth more—much more—than the difference.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now.



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BRAMPTON JERSEYS

The largest and best herd of registered Jerseys under the British flag. Stock imported or home-bred, of all ages and both sexes, for sale. Production and quality go hand-in-hand with Brampton Jerseys. Come and see, taking advantage of cheap rates.

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

A Bargain—Young Holstein Bull by Canary Butter Baron No. 4054, dam Madonna Clothilde 3rd No. 3957. He is well grown, straight, nice sprung rib and smooth; color black and white; \$50 for quick sale, and I will guarantee him right.

THOS. THIRLWALL, AilsaCraig, Ont.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

for dinner, and when lukewarm, put in a saucepan with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Royal yeast cakes, and flour to make a batter. Set it in a warm (not hot) place until evening, about 8 o'clock. During the afternoon put 8 quarts flour in a kneading-pan, and let it get warm by the stove, then at 8 o'clock add to the flour a scant half cup of salt and rub in a lump of butter or lard size of a small egg. Make a hole in center, pour in the yeast and enough lukewarm water to make a stiff dough. Knead 20 minutes (unless you have a bread-mixer), until it will not stick to hands, then cover, wrap up warmly, and leave over night. Next morning after breakfast cut into loaves, handling only enough to mould for the baking-tins. Let rise in a warm place until loaves are half as big again, then bake in a moderate oven from 50 to 70 minutes, according to size of loaves. This should make ten good-sized loaves.

One-day Bread.—For two loaves, allow: $\frac{1}{2}$ pint boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon butter or lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ cake compressed yeast, flour to knead. Mix water with milk, add salt, and the yeast dissolved in a little lukewarm water. Stir in enough flour with shortening rubbed in, to make a dough, turn on a baking-board and knead until soft and elastic. Put dough in a mixing-pan, cover, and let rise in a gentle heat (about three hours). Form into loaves, kneading well, place in greased pans, and again set to rise. When light, bake in a moderate oven. All milk may be used instead of water, to give greater nourishment, and, if a moister bread is liked, a potato may be added to the sponge.

I have many more recipes, but will close with one from a woman in Massachusetts, whose bread was the "best ever." Into 2 quarts sifted flour rub one large spoonful of lard, the same of fine sugar, and a scanty spoonful of salt. Blend $\frac{1}{2}$ cake compressed yeast in warm water, enough to make the flour into a stiff batter. Cover, let rise over night. In the morning work in flour enough to mould up, using as little as possible, just to have it free from the hands. Knead very smooth—a thorough kneading makes the bread fine-grained. Let rise in a warm place until light, an hour or more, then divide into two loaves, handling as little and as lightly as possible. Put in baking-pans and leave until light, half an hour or more. Now, with a knife, score the top of the loaves to prevent cracking at the sides, grease the top if you do not like hard crust, and bake one hour in a moderate oven. When done, stand on the side to cool. Do not cover heavily, or the steam will be kept in and the bread will be soggy. When cool, put into a tin bread-box with a close cover.

PIE PASTRY, ETC.

Dear Junia,—Like so many more of our readers, I now come to you for help. I have some papering to do this spring, and know that there has been glue used in putting on the paper I have to tear down. Now, from past experience, I know how hard it is to get such paper off. I wonder if you happen to know of anything that would help it to come off easier. I would also like to know if, in making lemon pies, you bake the crust before putting the filling in. If so, how long do you leave it in the oven afterward? Would also like a good recipe for pie-crust.

Just one more question, please, if your patience is not exhausted. Is a young lady who is calling on a friend supposed to rise when other callers are leaving?

"A SUBSCRIBER'S SISTER."

P. E. I.

Scientific American gives water as the only removing agent for glue. You will probably have to soak the wall paper for some length of time by mopping it frequently with hot water.

I always baked the crust first and cooked the filling on top of the stove, setting the pies in the oven afterwards just long enough to slightly brown the white-of-egg meringue on top. There may be other methods.

Here are some recipes for pie-crust: (1) Take four heaping tablespoons flour and sift with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder, and a little salt if lard or fresh dripping is to be used. Rub into the sifted flour three heaping dessertspoons of butter, dripping, lard, or lard and butter mixed. When the mixture is like fine

crumbs, add water gradually, mixing all the time with a knife, until the dough is ready. This is enough for one pie,—a pie of the good ordinary sort that is really more wholesome than richer kinds. Be sure to handle the dough as little as possible. Roll it out very quickly, and brush the top pastry with milk before putting in the oven. The paste should be rather stiff.

(2) Flaky Pastry.—Sift together $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder. Work into this $\frac{1}{2}$ cup dripping or lard (not butter), then moisten to a stiff dough with about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water. Turn on a very lightly-floured board and roll very thin. Have ready $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter worked and washed in cold water until flexible. Lay the butter on the paste (first having shaped it into a thin rectangular piece less than one-third the length of the paste), turn one side evenly over it, and then the other. Next fold ends over and pat gently with the rolling-pin, then roll quickly into a long strip. Fold evenly to make three layers, turn the paste half-way round, and again roll into a long strip. Fold, turn, roll out once or twice more, and the paste is ready.

(3) Puff Paste.—Put 1 lb. flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter in a chopping-bowl, having both ice-cold. Chop with a chilled chopping-knife until the butter is the size of small peas. Make a hole in the center of mixture and put in a small cup of iced water. Mix lightly with the chopping-knife to a stiff paste. Turn out and roll with a chilled rolling-pin. Fold in three and roll again. Repeat three times, always turning the end of the roll towards you. Puff pastry should always be very stiff. It may be kept on ice for several days, if made in quantity; indeed, many prefer to leave it there some hours before rolling out.

If the other callers are older than she, the young lady should stand. She need not stand when a man is leaving unless he is very old or very distinguished.

TO MAKE HAIR GROW.

Dear Junia and Chatterers,—As I have not written for some time, thought I would answer a question which a lady asked concerning her hair. Coal oil is one of the best appliances for increasing the growth of the hair that I know. A little on the comb, applied every two weeks, increases the growth wonderfully, besides giving the hair a nice gloss. Will write a long letter next time.

YOUNG HOUSEWIFE.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

Dear Junia,—Kindly inform me, is it good form for gentlemen to remain seated, on a lady's first entrance to the drawing-room, or should they rise to their feet and remain standing until greetings were exchanged and the lady had been seated.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Certainly the gentlemen should arise on a lady's first entrance to the drawing-room, remaining standing until she has been seated.

CLEANING SATIN.

Will you tell me, through the Ingle Nook, how to clean black satin and fix it over so as to make it look like new? The waist is good, but front gore of skirt is somewhat pulled or frayed. It is a plain-gored skirt, with folds, such as were worn a few years ago.

Bruce Co., Ont.

A. U.

You cannot do anything with the frayed portion except to remove it and replace with new, if you can find an exact match, which is very unlikely,—unless, indeed, the fraying has occurred in places which can be covered with braid trimming.

Why not get some new goods and make the dress over entirely? For instance, you might have a plain-gored skirt, yoke and undersleeves of the satin, and put over it a peasant blouse and tunic of voile, poplin, or some such goods.

The satin may be cleaned by sponging it with a weak solution of borax, or with benzine. Be careful when sponging that you rub the goods lengthwise, not across, and if you use benzine do the work out of doors, in the shade, so that you will be sure to be away from flame or heat that might ignite the benzine or its fumes.

Another way to clean satin (black

-And **DON'T** Forget the Maple Buds, Grandpa!"



Shopping is only half done if you forget the Maple Buds. Children must have sweets. Their little natures crave for dainty sweet things. Bad for them? Not Cowan's Maple Buds. Pure milk, pure sugar, pure chocolate. What could be more nourishing and wholesome? What else could made them such favorites with intelligent mothers? Make the children happy. Give them sweets you know are good. Put Maple Buds on your shopping list.

THEY'RE NOT MAPLE BUDS UNLESS THEY'RE

COWAN'S MAPLE BUDS

The COWAN CO., Limited
TORONTO,
Ontario



Pure Milk Chocolate



Name and design registered

202



Look for the Name



montbretia, gladiolus, summer hyacinth, shell flower (*Tigridia pavonia*), tuberose, blazing star. Plant all bulbs with a little sand below and above. Some florists also dust each bulb with flowers of sulphur when planting, to guard against diseases.

APHIS AT ASTER ROOTS.

To prevent aphis at the roots of asters, dig a little sulphur and unslaked lime into the soil to which the asters are transplanted.

CLEANING THE CELLAR.

Use plenty of soap and household ammonia or any of the cleaning powders sold for the purpose, to wash all shelves, etc., in the cellar. They are germicides. Give the walls a good whitewashing, as this is not only sanitary, but makes the cellar lighter. Lime whitewash is in itself a disinfectant, and may be made more effective by adding a little corrosive sublimate. Keep all the doors and windows open until the cellar is thoroughly dry, else it will become musty and moulds will grow. A box of unslaked lime, renewed at intervals, and kept in the cellar, will tend to keep it sweet and dry.

The Scarlet Pimpernel.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

By Baroness Orczy.

(Serial rights secured by "The Farmer's Advocate.")

By permission of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XXI.

Suspense.

It was late into the night when she at last reached "The Fisherman's Rest." She had done the whole journey in less than eight hours, thanks to innumerable changes of horses at the various coaching stations, for which she always paid lavishly, thus obtaining the very best and swiftest that could be had.

Her coachman, too, had been indefatigable; the promise of a special and rich reward had no doubt helped to keep him up, and he had literally burned the ground beneath his mistress' coach wheels.

The arrival of Lady Blakeney in the middle of the night caused a considerable flutter at "The Fisherman's Rest." Sally jumped hastily out of bed, and Mr. Jellyband was at great pains how to make his important guest comfortable. Both these good folk were far too well drilled in the manners appertaining to innkeepers to exhibit the slightest surprise at Lady Blakeney's arrival, alone, at this extraordinary hour. No doubt they thought all the more, but Marguerite was far too absorbed in the importance—the deadly earnestness—of her journey, to stop and ponder over trifles of that sort.

The coffee-room—the scene lately of the dastardly outrage on two English gentlemen—was quite deserted. Mr. Jellyband hastily relit the lamp, rekindled a cheerful bit of fire in the great hearth, and then wheeled a comfortable chair by it, into which Marguerite gratefully sank.

"Will your ladyship stay the night?" asked pretty Miss Sally, who was already busy laying a snow-white cloth on the table, preparatory to providing a simple supper for her ladyship.

"No! not the whole night," replied Marguerite. "At any rate, I shall not want any room but this, if I can have it to myself for an hour or two."

"It is at your ladyship's service," said honest Jellyband, whose rubicund face was set in its tightest folds, lest it should betray before "the quality" that boundless astonishment which the worthy fellow had begun to feel.

"I shall be crossing over at the first turn of the tide," said Marguerite, "and in the first schooner I can get. But my coachman and men will stay the night, and probably several days longer, so I hope you will make them comfortable."

"Yes, my lady; I'll look after them. Shall Sally bring your ladyship some supper?"

"Yes, please. Put something cold on



Take A Handful Of "St. Lawrence" Sugar Out To The Store Door

—out where the light can fall on it—and see the brilliant, diamond-like sparkle the pure white color, of every grain.

That's the way to test any sugar—that's the way we hope you will test

St. Lawrence Sugar

Compare it with any other sugar—compare its pure, white sparkle—its even grain—its matchless sweetness.

Better still, get a 20 pound or 100 pound bag at your grocer's and test "St. Lawrence Sugar" in your home.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

67



For the Immigrant

The Immigration Department of the Canadian Northern Railway have inaugurated special facilities for the benefit of Immigrants travelling by the Royal Line of Steamers.

Organized parties in charge of experienced Conductors are arranged for the benefit of those who desire to travel in the care of responsible representatives of the Immigration Department.

BOATS MET AT HALIFAX AND QUEBEC

The Representative of the Immigration Department, thoroughly familiar with the customs and conditions of the Dominion, will meet the Royal Line of Steamers for the purpose of advising immigrants, and of conducting parties to various points in the interior, such as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, etc.

SHIPS WANTED

An Officer of this title has been appointed to look after the special benefit of third-class passengers. The only vessel which is the only one of women travelling with children is the only one of women travelling alone, the young children. For further information apply to

T. Howell, General Emigration Agt., Canadian Northern Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

only) is the following: Boil three potatoes to a pulp in one quart water; strain through a sieve and brush the satin with it on a table. The satin must not be wrung, but folded down in cloths for three hours, and then ironed on the wrong side.

REMOVING OLD PAINT.

Dear Junia,—I, like many others, have been an interested reader of the Nook. Would you please give me the address of a millinery style-book? And can you give me a recipe for taking paint off a hardwood floor? This appeared in the Nook once before, but am unable to find that issue.

Hastings Co., Ont.

"The Milliner," 215 South Market St., Chicago, is a magazine devoted exclusively to millinery.

To remove the paint, make a solution of equal parts of soda and quicklime, as follows: Dissolve the soda in water, add the quicklime and apply the solution with an old brush. After a little time wash the floor off with a mop and hot water, clean it thoroughly, and wash the wood afterwards with vinegar. Use a self-wringing mop, as the solution is hard on the hands. If the paint is very old and dry, use less water, applying a paste of the soda and quicklime.

Some Cleaning Hints.

Clean stove-zincs with coal oil.

Clean windows with warm water to which a little coal oil has been added, and wipe dry with a clean cloth. Then rub over with a cheesecloth bag which has some dry blueing in it, and finally polish with a soft cloth or soft old newspapers. The cleaner known as "Bon Ami" is also good.

Remove greasy spots about a kitchen with ammonia or Dutch Cleanser. Soap should always be used plentifully in any place where bacteria can congregate.

Clean painted or varnished surfaces by rubbing the spots with a very little coal oil or turpentine, rubbing dry and polishing with an old cloth.

White painted surfaces may be cleaned with whiting, applied with a bit of moistened flannel; rinse with clean water and wipe dry.

Wipe papered walls with cheesecloth bags containing corn meal.

The Scrap Bag.

BULBS THAT MAY YET BE PLANTED. Bulbs that may yet be planted are: Mexican coral drop (*Blossera cleopatra*).

Raise The Crop That Never Fails

Just sit down and write us for full particulars of the best business proposition you are likely to hear this year. Let us tell you, in plain words, how very little money will start you in the profitable business of poultry-raising The Peerless Way. Let us show you why it will pay you well to adopt the Peerless methods, to make use of the advice and aid of the Peerless Board of Experts—pay you well, and profit you speedily.

One PEERLESS user will sell 200,000 fowl this year

Scores and hundreds—twenty thousand people in fact,—all over Canada, are following The Peerless Way to their profit. More than eleven million dollars' worth of eggs were sold in Canada last year. Yet with all this output prices stay high for every sort of good poultry and eggs. The market is far bigger than the present product—and it grows bigger day by day. Poultry-raising is the best business for any farmer, any farmer's child. Pays better for the time and money invested. Profit is surer. Isn't overcrowded—and never will be.

Poultry ought to be a side-line on every farm

The poultry-crop is the one crop that never fails. Every farmer certainly ought to make poultry a side-line, at least—it is a certain profit for him, no matter how bad a year he may have with his other crops. And the Peerless customer need feel no worry about finding a market for all he wants to sell in the way of poultry or eggs. We look after that for him. We find him a buyer who pays the best market prices in spot cash.

Your credit with us makes it very easy to start

Your credit is perfectly good with us. You can equip yourself fully for successful poultry-raising, and you don't need ready money to do it. We trust you; and we will make the terms so easy for you that you will never feel the outlay. In fact a Peerless Outfit pays for itself and quickly, too.



Within a month or so from this very day, you could have a poultry-for-profit business well under way. Write and ask us to prove to you that success with poultry, The Peerless Way, is possible for anybody of good sense in any part of Canada. Get the facts about it. They are facts that will probably be new to you. Send for them—it's for your own benefit we suggest that you send for them at once, without another day's delay. Just use a post card, if you haven't a stamp handy—put your name and address on it—say "Show me"—that's all that's necessary.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
111 Pembroke Avenue
ONTARIO, CANADA
PEMBROKE

PEERLESS users get valuable help and service free

Besides finding a buyer for our customers' poultry-products, (which we do free of any cost to you) our Board of Experts stands ready always to advise, counsel, help with practical suggestions free,—entirely so, to Peerless users. These practical men have developed the greatest poultry business in Canada—The Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited. Long experimenting in the hatches of this great plant brought the Peerless to perfection, and proved it as the one successful incubator for use in every section of the Dominion.

More than 20,000 PEERLESS users are successful

Poultry-raising with the difficulties taken out of it—that is the reason why The Peerless Way has proved profitable for over twenty thousand people, scattered all over Canada. There is not a reason on earth why it would not do as much for you as it has for the most successful of them. No matter where your farm is, you can do well The Peerless Way—and you won't need to depend much on plain farming, either.

Send right away for interesting offer and FREE very valuable information.

You will know why The Peerless Way is the way to get profit from poultry, once you have read the big and plain-spoken free book we want you to ask for. With the book will come an offer to outfit you for poultry profit on terms that will meet your wishes and fit your means. Please write and ask for this now—make your start now—it will pay you to.

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head office, Pembroke, Ont. The will receive prompt attention. /

"It is impossible to feed hogs profitably with grain or corn alone, as these feeding stuffs do not contain sufficient protein which is necessary in order to make up the proper feeding rations."

The above is an extract from a letter received recently from one of the largest hog-raising concerns in the country. They state further:

"We estimate that every 100 lbs. of Harab Digestive Tankage causes an extra increase of 75 lbs. of Pork, which would not be obtained when using the other feeding stuffs alone."

"We are in every way satisfied with the Digestive Tankage, and we highly recommend every farmer raising hogs to give this first-class food a trial, and undoubtedly he will acknowledge its advantage."

Yours very truly,
Bow Park Farm, Brantford, Ont.
(Signed) OTTO HEROLD, Manager.

If these people cannot feed hogs to best advantage without this food, neither can you, nor can you afford to be without it.

HARAB DIGESTIVE TANKAGE

THE PROTEIN IN HOG FOOD

Guaranteed Analysis: Protein, 60%; Fat, 8%; Fibre, 6%.

Write us for prices and particulars of this new hog food

MADE IN CANADA BY

The Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Please Mention The Advocate

the table, and as soon as Sir Andrew Foulkes comes, show him in here."

"Yes, my lady."
Honest Jellyband's face now expressed distress in spite of himself. He had great regard for Sir Percy Blakeney, and he did not like to see his lady running away with young Sir Andrew. Of course, it was no business of his, and Mr. Jellyband was no gossip. Still, in his heart he recollected that her ladyship was, after all, only one of them "furriners"; what wonder that she was immoral like the rest of them?"

"Don't sit up, honest Jellyband," continued Marguerite, kindly, "nor you, either, Mistress Sally. Sir Andrew may be late."

Jellyband was only too willing that Sally should go to bed. He was beginning not to like these goings-on at all. Still, Lady Blakeney would pay handsomely for the accommodation, and it certainly was no business of his.

Sally arranged a simple supper of cold meat, wine and fruit on the table, then, with a respectful curtsy, she retired, wondering in her little mind why her ladyship looked so serious, when she was about to elope with her gallant.

Then commenced a period of weary waiting for Marguerite. She knew that Sir Andrew—who would have to provide himself with clothes befitting a lacquey—could not possibly reach Dover for a couple of hours. He was a splendid horseman, of course, and would make light, in such an emergency, of the seventy-odd miles between London and Dover. He would too, literally burn the ground beneath his horse's hoofs, but he might not always get very good remounts, and in any case, he could not have started from London until at least an hour after she did.

She had seen nothing of Chauvelin on the road. Her coachman, whom she questioned, had not seen anyone answering the description his mistress gave him, of the wizened figure of the little Frenchman.

Evidently, therefore, he had been ahead of her all the time. She had not dared to question the people at the various inns, where they had stopped to change horses. She feared that Chauvelin had spies all along the route, who might overhear her questions, then outdistance her and warn her enemy of her approach.

Now she wondered at what inn he might be stopping, or whether he had had the good luck of chartering a vessel already, and was now himself on the way to France. That thought gripped her at the heart as with an iron vice. If indeed she should be too late already!

The loneliness of the room overwhelmed her; everything within was so horribly still; the ticking of the grandfather's clock—dreadfully slow and measured—was the only sound which broke this awful loneliness.

Marguerite had need of all her energy, all her steadfastness of purpose, to keep up her courage through this weary midnight waiting.

Everyone else in the house but herself must have been asleep. She had heard Sally go upstairs. Mr. Jellyband had gone to see to her coachmen and men, and then had returned and taken up a position under the porch outside, just where Marguerite had first met Chauvelin about a week ago. He had evidently meant to wait up for Sir Andrew Foulkes, but was soon overcome by sweet slumbers, for presently—in addition to the slow ticking of the clock—Marguerite could hear the monotonous and dulcet tones of the worthy fellow's breathing.

For some time now, she had realized that the beautiful, warm, October's day, so happily begun, had turned into a rough and cold night. She had felt very chilly, and was glad of the cheerful blaze in the hearth; but gradually, as time wore on, the weather became more rough, and the sound of the great breakers against the Admiralty Pier, though some distance from the inn, came to her as the noise of muffled thunder.

The wind was becoming boisterous, rattling the leaded windows and the massive doors of the old-fashioned house; it shook the trees outside and roared down the vast chimney. Marguerite wondered if the wind would be favorable for her journey. She had no fear of the storm,

The Most Popular Yeast

It is the fact that White Swan Yeast Cakes have won admiration wherever tried proof that they are the best? Prove this to your own satisfaction by ordering a 5c. package from your grocer, or send for sample.

White Swan Spices & Cereals, Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

Freckles

Maybe You Can't Prevent Them, but You Can Easily Remove Them—Quickly, Too.

It is far better not to wait. The hot spring and summer sunshine bring out your freckles in all their unwelcome ugliness. There's a simple remedy—

Princess Complexion Purifier

that removes freckles and discolorations as if by magic—and it's guaranteed to remove them, too, besides curing Red Nose, Blackheads, Rashes, Eczema, etc. Use it, and get a clear complexion. Price, \$1.50, express paid.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., permanently eradicated by our reliable method of electrolysis. Booklet "F" and sample toilet cream mailed free.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
61 College St., Toronto

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right." Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair each to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

If just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

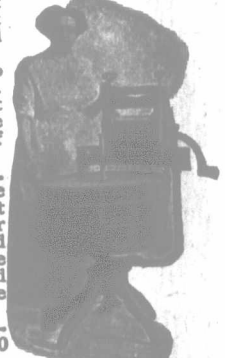
Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

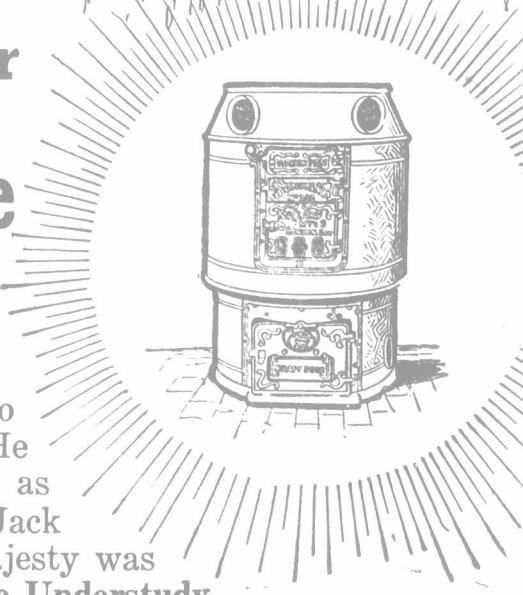
Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—E. Z. Bach, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge street, Toronto.



Jack Frost's Master McCLARY'S "Sunshine" Furnace

Jack Frost had the time of his life last winter. He warred against all elements and froze them stiff. Lakes and rivers he turned into solids; he also put a razor-like edge on the wind. He even bit into steel rails making them as brittle as burned glass. Outside, Jack reigned supreme, but his chilly majesty was licked to a frazzle inside by "The Understudy of the Sun"—McClary's "Sunshine" Furnace.



Think of the past winter when the mercury swung timidly below the freezing point—not for a day or a week, but for months at a time. How you shovelled coal, and how you talked about the appetite of that poor old furnace in the cellar. It simply ate up coal and then fell down when it came to heating the house evenly and comfortably.

McClary's "Sunshine" Furnace makes the most of very little fuel, and distributes a much greater percentage of heat throughout house than the ordinary furnace.

Ashes cannot bank up between the active fire and the walls of the Fire-pot in the "Sunshine" Furnace. It is an absolute guarantee of balmy June weather in the home, when Jack Frost's icy garments are jingling in the Arctic

cold without. That's why the "Sunshine" is called "The Ice King's Master." The "Sunshine" Furnace is an excellent investment—It will last a life-time with ordinary care—and return you a handsome interest on the investment every year by the actual saving it effects.

Now, we want you to do us a favor—we want you to call on the McClary agent and ask him to prove every claim we make for the "Sunshine" Furnace—ask him to prove every claim true.

Ask him to show you—The fuel-saving features of the "Sunshine" — The mechanical reasons which make balmy healthy June weather possible in the home when Jack Frost is in his element without—Why the "Sunshine" saves money which other furnaces burn up, and—Why the largest makers of furnaces in the British Empire so amply and so fearlessly guarantee the "Sunshine"—The Understudy of the Sun. Your decision will please us and pay you. If you don't know the McClary agent, write us at our nearest address.

LONDON
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McClary's

HAMILTON
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VANCOUVER

and would have braved worse risks sooner than delay the crossing by an hour. A sudden commotion outside roused her from her meditations. Evidently it was Sir Andrew Ffolkes, just arrived in mad haste, for she heard his horse's hoofs thundering on the flagstones outside, then Mr. Jellyband's sleepy, yet cheerful tones bidding him welcome. For a moment, then, the anticipation of her return struck Marguerite with a thrill, and she felt a glow of joy. But when she saw the well-known, and, alas! so familiar, face of Sir Andrew, she knew that her joy was a cruel mockery. What had she done? How could she have been so foolish as to let herself be so easily misled? The answer came. "My dear friend," said Sir Andrew, "I am sorry to hear of your return, but I am glad to see you. I have been thinking of you very much, and I am sure you will find me as ever your devoted friend."

since many hours, a little smile began playing round the corner of her childlike mouth, and when, presently, Sir Andrew, almost unrecognizable in his lacquey-like garb, entered the coffee-room, she was able to greet him with a quite merry laugh. "Faith! Monsieur, my lacquey," she said, "I am satisfied with your appearance!" Mrs. Jellyband had followed Sir Andrew, looking strangely perplexed. The young gentleman's disguise had confirmed her worst suspicions. Without a smile upon his axially face, he drew the cork from the bottle of wine, set the chairs, and prepared to wait. "My dear, honest friend," said Marguerite, "I am still smiling at the thought of what the worthy fellow must have been doing at that very moment."

for all the trouble you have been put to on our account." She handed two or three gold pieces to Jellyband, who took them respectfully, and with becoming gratitude. "Stay, Lady Blakeney," interposed Sir Andrew, as Jellyband was about to retire. "I am afraid we shall require something more of my friend Jelly's hospitality. I am sorry to say we cannot cross over to-night." "Not cross over to-night?" she repeated in amazement. "But we must, Sir Andrew, we must! There can be no question of cannot, and whatever it may cost, we must get a vessel to-night." But the young man shook his head sadly. "I am afraid it is not a question of cost, Lady Blakeney. There is a nasty storm blowing from France, the wind is dead against us, we cannot possibly sail until it has abated."

Marguerite became deadly pale. She had not foreseen this. Nature herself was playing her a horrible, cruel trick. Percy was in danger, and she could not go to him, because the wind happened to blow from the coast of France.

"But we must go!—we must!" she repeated with strange, persistent energy. "You know, we must go!—can't you find a way?"

"I have been down to the shore already," he said, "and had a talk to one of the skippers. It is quite impossible to set sail to-night, so every sailor assured me. No one," he added, looking significantly at Marguerite, "no one could possibly put out of Dover to-night."

Marguerite at once understood what he meant. No one included Chauvelin, as well as herself. She nodded pleasantly to Jellyband.

"Well, then, I must resign myself," she said to him. "Have you room for me?"

"Oh, yes, your ladyship. A nice, bright, airy room. I'll see to it at once. . . . And there is another one for Sir Andrew—both quite ready."

"That's brave now, mine honest Jelly," said Sir Andrew, gaily, and clapping his worthy host vigorously on the back. "You unlock both those rooms, and leave our candles here on the dresser. I vow you are dead with sleep, and her ladyship must have some supper before she retires. There, have no fear, friend of the rueful countenance, her ladyship's visit, though at this unusual hour, is a great honor to thy house, and Sir Percy Blakeney will reward thee doubly if thou seest well to her privacy and comfort."

Sir Andrew had no doubt guessed the many conflicting doubts and fears which raged in honest Jellyband's head; and, as he was a gallant gentleman, he tried by this brave hint to allay some of the worthy innkeeper's suspicions. He had the satisfaction of seeing that he had partially succeeded. Jellyband's rubicund countenance brightened somewhat at mention of Sir Percy's name.

"I'll go and see to it at once, sir," he said with alacrity, and with less frigidity in his manner. "Has her ladyship everything she wants for supper?"

"Everything, thanks, honest friend, and as I am famished and dead with fatigue, I pray you see to the rooms."

"Now tell me," she said eagerly, as soon as Jellyband had gone from the room, "tell me all your news."

"There is nothing else much to tell you, Lady Blakeney," replied the young man. "The storm makes it quite impossible for any vessel to put out of Dover this tide. But, what seemed to you at first a terrible calamity, is really a blessing in disguise. If we cannot cross over to France to-night, Chauvelin is in the same quandary."

"He may have left before the storm broke out."

"God grant that he may," said Sir Andrew, merrily, "for very likely then he'll have been driven out of his course! Who knows? He may now even be lying at the bottom of the sea, for there is a furious storm raging, and it will fare ill with all small craft which happen to be out. But I fear me we cannot build our hopes upon the shipwreck of that cunning devil, and of all his murderous plans. The sailors I spoke to all assured me that no schooner had put out of Dover for several hours; on the other hand, I ascertained that a stranger had arrived by coach this afternoon, and had, like myself, made some inquiries about crossing over to France."

"Then Chauvelin is still in Dover?" "Undoubtedly. Shall I go waylay him and run my sword through him? That were indeed the quickest way out of the difficulty."

"Nay, Sir Andrew, do not jest! Alas! I have often since last night caught myself wishing for that fiend's death. But what you suggest is impossible! The laws of this country do not permit of murder! It is only in our beautiful France that wholesale slaughter is done lawfully, in the name of Liberty and of brotherly love."

Sir Andrew had persuaded her to sit down to the table, to partake of some supper and to drink a little wine. This enforced rest of at least twelve hours, until the next tide, was sure to be terribly difficult to bear in the state of in-

tense excitement in which she was. Obedient in these small matters like a child, Marguerite tried to eat and drink.

Sir Andrew, with that profound sympathy born in all those who are in love, made her almost happy by talking to her about her husband. He recounted to her some of the daring escapes the brave Scarlet Pimpernel had contrived for the poor French fugitives, whom a relentless and bloody revolution was driving out of their country. He made her eyes glow with enthusiasm by telling her of his bravery, his ingenuity, his resourcefulness, when it meant snatching the lives of men, women, and even children, from beneath the very edge of that murderous, ever-ready guillotine.

He even made her smile quite merrily by telling her of the Scarlet Pimpernel's quaint and many disguises, through which he had baffled the strictest watch set against him at the barricades of Paris. This last time, the escape of the Comtesse de Tournay and her children had been a veritable masterpiece—Blakeney disguised as a hideous old market-woman, in filthy cap and straggling gray locks, was a sight fit to make the gods laugh.

Marguerite laughed heartily as Sir Andrew tried to describe Blakeney's appearance, whose gravest difficulty always consisted in his great height, which in France made disguise doubly difficult.

Thus an hour wore on. There were many more to spend in enforced inactivity in Dover. Marguerite rose from the table with an impatient sigh. She looked forward with dread to the night in the bed upstairs, with terribly anxious thoughts to keep her company, and the howling of the storm to help chase sleep away.

She wondered where Percy was now. The Day Dream was a strong, well-built, sea-going yacht. Sir Andrew expressed the opinion that no doubt she had got in the lee of the wind before the storm broke out, or else, perhaps, had not ventured into the open at all, but was lying quietly at Gravesend.

Briggs was an expert skipper, and Sir Percy handled a schooner as well as any master mariner. There was no danger for them from the storm.

It was long past midnight when at last Marguerite retired to rest. As she had feared, sleep sedulously avoided her eyes. Her thoughts were of the blackest during these long, weary hours, whilst that incessant storm raged which was keeping her away from Percy. The sound of the distant breakers made her heart ache with melancholy. She was in the mood when the sea has a saddening effect upon the nerves. It is only when we are very happy, that we can bear to gaze merrily upon the vast and limitless expanse of water, rolling on and on with such persistent, irritating monotony, to the accompaniment of our thoughts, whether grave or gay. When they are gay, the waves echo their gaiety; but when they are sad, then every breaker, as it rolls, seems to bring additional sadness, and to speak to us of hopelessness and of the pettiness of all our joys. (To be continued.)

The Dominion Government will, it is reported, establish a wireless telegraph system from Port Arthur to the Atlantic.

WHAT is a KITCHEN without Old Dutch Cleanser?



Old Dutch Cleanser

A PLACE OF GREASE AND GRIME AND DRUDGERY. "OLD DUTCH" CHANGES ALL THAT. TEST IT!

See full directions and many uses on large Sifter-Can 10¢



Style 70

A Piano is no better than its hidden parts. That's why we so confidently ask you to compare the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano with the best makes.

MARK you, we do not urge you to buy a Sherlock Manning Piano—we simply ask you to compare the Sherlock-Manning with the world's best.

We know that the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

and we believe that your judgment or the judgment of any unbiased master musician, will confirm our opinion.

But, before you decide, find out the essentials of a perfect piano—the features that make for lasting tonal beauty.

The piano you buy should have

- The famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action.
- Pohlmann Wire, the best piano wire made.
- Welckert Felt Hammers, the Hammers that endure.
- A Full Iron Plate, and

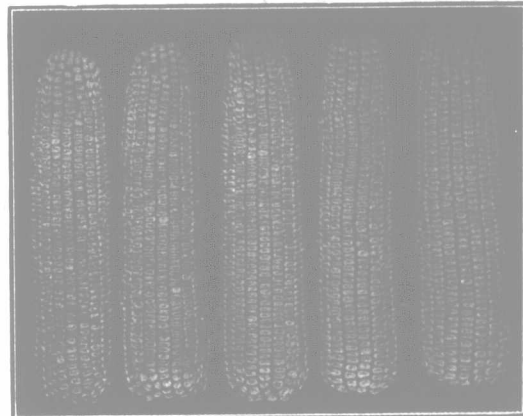
—Billings Brass Action Flange, the latest improvement.

There are other essential features, but ask to be shown these—the most essential. You will find that only high-grade first quality instruments possess these. Now Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is the embodiment of quality. It possesses every feature that makes for piano excellence and the lasting life of the instrument. Yet—you can save money, a considerable amount of money, if you buy a Sherlock-Manning Piano. Ask us to show you where and how the saving comes in. Write for inside information anyhow.

Sherlock-Manning Piano & Organ Co.

London (No Street Address necessary.) 22 Canada

SEED CORN



We have a splendid stock of tested seeds. Order early.

Below find prices, ex warehouse, Toronto. BAGS FREE.

We do not sell less than one bushel of any one variety of corn on the cob. The cobs are put in bushel lots of 70 lbs. each.

	Wisconsin No. 7	
	Price per bush. On cob.	Price per bush. Shelled.
Wisconsin No. 7.....	\$1 75	\$1 50
White Cap Yellow Dent.....	1 60	1 50
Early Bailey.....	1 50	1 50
Improved Leaming.....	1 50	1 50
Lontellow.....	1 75	1 60
Comptons.....	1 75	1 60
North Dakota White Flint.....	1 75	1 60
King Philip (Red).....	1 75	1 30
Red Cob.....	1 75	1 30
Mammoth Southern.....	1 75	1 30

Mangels

In 5 lb. lots or over.

In ordering grain, grasses and mangel seeds for freight shipment you may deduct 5c. per lb. off prices of mangels only quoted herewith.

Per lb., post paid

Champion Yellow Intermediate.....	40c.
Yellow Levitan.....	40c.
Keith's Prizetaker.....	40c.
Mammoth Long Red.....	40c.
Golden Tankard.....	40c.
Giant Half Sugar.....	40c.

Price for any of the above Swedes, 25c. per lb., post paid.

Fertilizers

Order along with your seeds

Muriate of Potash.....	\$48.00 per ton
Sulphate of Potash.....	58.00 " "
Acid Phosphate.....	19.00 " "
Nitrate of Soda.....	57.00 " "

Our Catalogue tells how to mix for the different crops.

Swede Turnips

Keith's Prize-taker, Scottish Champion, New Century Canadian Gem, Elephant or Jumbo, Kangaroo.

Price for any of the above Turnips, 25c. per lb., post paid.

TURNIPS FOR FALL FEEDING—Greystone, Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, Green Top Yellow Aberdeen.

Price for any of the above Turnips, 25c. per lb., post paid.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
Seed Merchants since 1866
124 King Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

News of the Week.

The C. N. R. has started construction at Prince Albert on a new line to Hudson's Bay.

Justice James Pitt Mabee, Chairman of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, was buried at Port Rowan on May 5th.

The investigation in regard to the collapse of the wall of the Neilson building, Toronto, showed that the accident was due to the fact that the bricks were not of uniform size, the difference being made up with mortar.

The Italians have succeeded in capturing Rhodes, an island in the Aegian Sea, which is of great value as a strategic point.

The "ECONOMIST" STYLE BOOK

Sent to you Free

Well-dressed women throughout Canada use the Economist Style Book as their guide. It is authoritative, and entirely different from any other book issued. It covers the latest and best New York and Paris fashions in ladies' clothing and millinery. Whether you want to buy from us, or simply to have it for reference in matters of dress, you should write for the Style Book—it is a great aid to "Correct Dress." Write for a copy to-day.

When you buy from us you do so AT OUR RISK

We guarantee satisfaction or refund your money

and we pay express or postage on your order to any part of the Dominion. We want to convince you that you can dress as well as the best dressed women in Canada at a moderate cost by using the

ECONOMIST STYLE BOOK.

Suits for \$10 to \$40. Dresses \$3.48 to \$18. Waists 98c to \$10. Skirts \$3.75 to \$15. . . . Trimmed Hats \$2.98 to \$10. Children's dresses, raincoats, ostrich feathers, etc., etc. Send for the Style Book to-day.

DEPT. L.A.
THE ECONOMIST CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
Canada's Outer Garment House,
TORONTO, ONT.



The United States Government last week began a suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation.

There is an article called
HACKNEY LOUSE POWDER

which is very highly spoken of as sure death to all small vermin, such as hen lice, mites, lice on plants, moths, and highly recommended for calves and colts.

Charles Kay, of Thessalon, says: "Hackney Cal Tonic is surely worthy of praise, as it saved two calves for me."

This is what Ruxton Hutchinson, of Saskatoon, Sask., says;

"I have used several of your remedies, and find them excellent. As I have a number of horses, I would not be without your remedies. The Stock Tonic for a run-down animal, I have never known it's equal. It is not expensive, only one tablespoon level full in with the feed."

- Hackney Poultry Tonic.....25c. per pkg.
- Hackney Louse Powder.....25c. " "
- Hackney Worm Powder.....50c. " "
- Cough and Distemper Powder.....50c. " "
- Have Powder.....50c. " "
- Calf Tonic.....50c. " "
- Gall Cure.....25c. per box
- Colic Cure.....50c. per pkg.
- Kidney Powder.....50c. " "
- Hoot Ointment.....50c. " "
- Stock Tonic.....50c. " "

You can get them at the
HACKNEY REMEDY CO.
Toronto, 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.

A BEAUTY AND UTILITY STRAIN—Rose and Single-comb Black Minorcas; winners, weighers, payers. Pens are second to none. Eggs: \$1.50 per 15. J. R. Kerr, Milverton, Ontario.

YLESBURY duck eggs, from large, healthy prizewinners, \$1 per setting. Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Oke strain, \$1 per 15; 10 chicks guaranteed. Eggs from Thompson's "Imperial Ringlets" B. P. Rocks, exhibition, \$2.00 per 15; utility, \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. J. Gibbons, Iroquois, Ontario.

BRONZE Turkeys and Partridge Wyandotte eggs from prizewinning birds. H. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—From good, strong, healthy, vigorous birds, and barred to the skin, mated especially for winter laying, \$1 per 15, or \$2 for 40. Hens have large orchard run. Plenty of exercise should guarantee a good hatch. Harvey Culp, St. Catharines, Ontario.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS—\$1.00 per fifteen. J. E. Griffin, Dunville, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels and pullets from imported cock. Imported cock for sale or exchange. Eggs: \$1 and \$3 per 15. James McGregor, Caledonia, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Winners at Guelph Winter Fair, 1911, of 1st cockerel, silver cup; specials for best shape, best male, best bird, best three cockerels and 2nd utility pen (all classes competing). Over 60% egg yield since December 1st. Eggs from pens headed by above best three cockerels, \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. E. D. Graham, Queensville, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS that will hatch; 9 chicks guaranteed with every setting. Three splendid pens, \$1.00 per setting. Special prices on incubator lots and fancy stock. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ontario.

CUT PRICES—Ancona eggs, \$6.00 per hundred; \$1.00 per fifteen. Buttercup eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen, from prizewinners. Big payers; winter layers. Edward Apps, V. P. Ancona Club, Box 224, Brantford, Ontario.

CLARK'S FAMOUS BUFF ORPINGTONS—Exhibition egg strains. Winners at New York, Chicago and Canadian leading shows. 12 breeding pens; eggs, \$1.00 to \$10.00 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$6.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free illustrated catalogue. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ontario.

EGGS—S.-C. White Leghorns, from 1st prize and prizewinners, \$1 per 15, \$1 per 10. A hatch guaranteed. Geo. D. Fletcher, Glanham, Ont.; Eria Station, C.P.R.

EGGS FOR SALE—My birds won over four hundred first prizes at eight shows. Barred Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Blue Andalusians, Black Javas, Spangled and Black Hamburgs, Silver-gray Dorkings, Black Spanish, Single and Rose-combed R. I. Reds, Brown Leghorns; \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Half price after June 1st. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—All leading varieties of land and water fowls. Bronze and Holland turkeys. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hen eggs, 20 for \$1; 100 for \$4; all breeds. Duck eggs, all breeds, 13 eggs, \$1; 50 for \$3. Wade & Son, Sarnia, Ont.

FREE handsome catalogue of fancy poultry. Describes and prices fifty varieties land and water fowls. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Freeport, Illinois.

FOR SALE—30 Pekin ducks, all laying, \$1.00 each. Wade & Son, Sarnia.

FOR SALE—One hundred S.-C. White Leghorn and White Wyandotte hens, at \$1.00 each. J. C. Collard, Southend, Ontario.

HATCHING EGGS—Single-comb White Leghorns. Size, vigor, productiveness; unexcelled eggs, dollar setting; four dollars hundred. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ontario.

PEACHGROVE FARM—Eggs: Grand laying Indian Runner ducks, 10c. each. Single-comb Rhode Island Reds, \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30. Good utility pen. Frank Bainard, Glanworth, Ontario.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs for hatching, one dollar per setting. Fred Colwell, Cookville, Ontario.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Laying strain, with eight years' continuous winnings at leading shows. One pen only of nine, pure white, correct shape, low tail, five point comb. Eggs: one fifty per fifteen. John Wait, Wicklow, Ontario.

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Shoe-maker strain. Grand layers, \$1.50 per setting. F. Fotheringham, Onda, Ontario.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Price cut in two; from vigorous layers; \$1 during May. Cracking good hatch guaranteed. Order immediately for first shipment. B. W. Linscott, Brantford.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—From choice matings. \$1.50 per 30; \$3.50 per 100. W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Bred for heavy egg production and standard points. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Thos. F. Pirie, Banner, Ont.

\$6.41 PER HEN—Write for our beautifully illustrated catalogue. Photos from life. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. O. R. I. Reds, S.-C. White Leghorns. Eggs: \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. Bred from good laying strains.

WM. BARNET & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS—Fergus station, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

WANTS

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.

DECAWARE FARMS—Money-making farms throughout the entire State, \$15 an acre up; live stock, implements and crops often included. We offer best bargains, and pay buyer's railroad fare. Catalogue free. Ford & Reis, Inc., Dept. 110 Wilmington, Del.

DOBLE AND MILLER, Real Estate Brokers, 15 Bridge St., Toronto, have a large list of farms for sale in York and Ontario Counties, on very easy terms; also some good business propositions for sale or exchange. Write if interested.

SITUATION WANTED by married man, Englishman, on fruit farm, used to vegetable and market gardening. Beamsville district preferred. B. A. Harrison, Pelham Corners P.O., Box 6.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

WANTED—Herdsmen for Shorthorns. Married men preferred. W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ontario.

WANTED—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 88, Brantford.

The steamship *Mnia* brought fifteen bodies from the Titanic wreck to Halifax, among them being the body of Mr. J. M. Hays, which was taken to Montreal by special train for burial.

The *Neshitt*, arrested on charges of forgery and forgery in connection with the passing of the Farmer's Bank, was taken to Toronto from Chicago, and is now held pending trial.

Pallisters LIMITED
TORONTO.

Marvellous Value
IN A
Summer Wash Dress

Dainty and Dressy.
Suitable for Street, Outing or House Wear

The difficulty in an ordinary wash dress is to get a garment that not only fits well, but keeps its shape after being through the laundry a few times. This dress is made of

IMPORTED SCOTCH GINGHAM

which is a guarantee of its washing properties, and it is made on such simple and yet graceful lines that are so becoming—and no matter how many times it is washed there will always be an air of **NEWNESS** about it.

The colors are grey, sky or helio stripes, and sizes 32 to 42.

Send for one to-day, and quote No. A218. It comes, charges paid, to **\$3.89** your home for

Pallisters LIMITED
TORONTO.



Carter's Tested English Seeds

Stand in a class by themselves, the name guarantees sterling excellence.

Carter's Ped'gree Mangels—Yellow Intermediate, Windsor Yellow Globe, Mammoth Long Red, etc. 40c. per lb. F.o.b. Toronto.

Carter's Ped'gree Swedes—Invicta (bronze), Elephant (purple), Kangaroo (green top), etc. 30c. per lb. F.o.b. Toronto.

Carter's Invicta Lawn Grass for velvety "Old Country" turf. Varieties specially selected to succeed in the Canadian climate. Per 25-lb. bag, \$6.25; per 5-lb. bag, \$1.30. F.o.b. Toronto.

Carter's High-grade Vegetable and Flower Seeds—In 10c. pkts., post free. All packets and bags protected by seal.

James Carter & Co.
Seedsman by Appointment to His Majesty King George V.
London, England

Price Lists, Booklet on Lawns, etc., on request. Address the distributors for Canada:

Patterson, Wyld & Co.
P.O. Box 532, Toronto
(And 106 Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.)

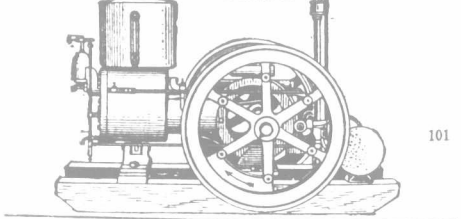
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Chapman and Stickney Gasoline Engines

Are Easiest to Run and Keep Running **Save Time Money and Bother**

Learn what a good gasoline engine can do for you, and why the Chapman and Stickney are the favorites with farmers everywhere by writing for our FREE books of facts and experiences. Address our office nearest you.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg Toronto Calgary



THE BEST NAME.
"Mamma—'What shall we name baby sister, dear?'"
"Daddy: 'Call her Early, mamma.'" "I loved the little miss, 'then when she gets larger she'll be the May Queen.'"



FARMING

has become a specialized
business

It's no longer a "hit-or-miss" occupation, where "any old way" is good enough. Farmers are buying pianos and automobiles as never before. They're *living* as well as *working*.

The farmer has learned that it *pays* to employ progressive methods. That's why he is ever ready to receive helpful suggestions for improving his crops, his land and his home. It's also the reason that more than fifty thousand Canadian farmers are enthusiastic about our handsome book,

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

It isn't a catalogue, nor an argument for you to buy something. It is clearly written, interesting, profusely illustrated. It describes the various uses to which concrete can be put on the farm. Not theories, but facts, based on the *actual experience* of farmers all over the continent. It is the most complete book on the subject ever published, fulfilling the pur-

pose behind it, which is to help the farmer take advantage of concrete's possibilities. The list of subjects covers every conceivable use for concrete on the farm. The book's actual value to you will far exceed the list price of fifty cents, but if you will send us your name and address at once, we'll be glad to

Send it to You Absolutely Free

Send a post card for it—do it to-day. The book will be sent by return mail.

Canada Cement Company

LIMITED

National Bank Building

MONTREAL



THE SPICE OF LIFE.

EDUCATION.

"Fifth grade this year, Tommy?"
 "Yes, sir."
 "You're in decimals or fractions now, no doubt?"
 "No, sir. I'm in crochet work and clay-modelling now."

OVERLOOKED HIM.

Two lawyers before a probate judge recently got into a wrangle. At last one of the disputants, losing control over his emotions, exclaimed to his opponent:
 "Sir, you are, I think, the biggest ass that I ever had the misfortune to set eyes upon."
 "Order! Order!" said the judge gravely. "You seem to forget that I am in the room."

Possessing exquisite freshness and a fullness of flavor not found in other teas

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA—"Pure and Clean to a Leaf"
 BLACK, MIXED OR } Sealed Packets Only
 NATURAL GREEN } Beware of Imitations

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

TUBERCULIN TEST—BREEDING MARE.

1. Can a farmer use tuberculin on cows that cough, well enough to know whether it is tuberculosis or not that causes the cough? If I can, please tell what things I would have to buy, and how to do it, and where to get the things?

2. Had a mare which lost her foal, which had been dead some time. She was due to foal in a month. Would it be safe to breed her this summer?

M. S.

Ans.—1. We would advise employing a competent veterinarian to do the work. All that is required is the tuberculin, a hypodermic syringe, and thermometers to take temperatures, but for accuracy a veterinarian should be employed.

2. Would breed her again this season, allowing her a few months before the service.

RHUBARB—POTATO GROWING.

1. I would like to raise rhubarb. Would you kindly tell me in your journal how it should be planted? How should the ground be prepared, and when? How should the plants be looked after during summer, and also during winter?

2. Would you also tell me how I should prepare lea ground this year for planting potatoes in next year?

J. J. M.

Ans.—Rhubarb may be started from the seed. The seed is easy to germinate, and if sown early the plants become fairly large the first season. Seed can be sown in rows one foot apart and covered one inch deep. The following fall or spring the plants can be taken up and set in rows four feet apart, and four feet apart in the rows. The following spring the stalks may be pulled freely. Rhubarb can also be started by taking up and dividing old roots. They are very hardy, and withstand adverse conditions well. In a commercial way, beds should be renewed every four or five years, and the richer the soil in manure the better. Quicker returns come where the old roots are dug up in the spring, divided, and reset.

2. The sod could be plowed and a crop of peas taken off this year. It could be left in grass, manured and plowed next spring, well worked, and the potatoes planted, or it could be summer-fallowed this year.

TRADE TOPIC.

PEASE FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED, OPEN A NEW BRANCH.—In order to give better attention and meet the demands of their largely growing trade in the West, the Pease Foundry Co., Limited, of Toronto, have recently formed a subsidiary company in Vancouver, under the title of the Pease Pacific Foundry Ltd., with head offices at 324 Drake St. Vancouver, where a large stock will be kept, so that prompt deliveries can be made. The officers of the company are: President, D. J. MacKinnon (President of the Pease Foundry Co., Toronto, and the Pease-Waldon Co., Limited, Winnipeg); Vice-President, Jas. Gill; Secretary-Treasurer, T. B. Medforth (formerly chief accountant, Pease Foundry Co., Toronto); Sales Manager, Wm. Crane (formerly Superintendent Pease Foundry Co., Ltd.). All British Columbia business will be transacted by this company, which will be of great advantage to their many customers.

GOSSIP.

LAMBING AT A TEN-DAY INTERVAL.—A correspondent of The Farmer and Stock-breeder, England, writes: What may be interesting to your readers occurred in my lambing field this season. One ewe had a lamb on March 28th, and both did well. Then, again, on April 7th, or ten days after, the same ewe dropped another, so there are now the two lambs, ten days different in their ages, with their mother. This, I think, is a very unusual event.

Save one ton in seven



LET us send you
this Book. It tells

how to heat your home comfortably—and save one-seventh of your Coal Bill. ¶ The Hecla steel-ribbed fire-pot makes this saving. With three times the radiating surface of any other furnace, it sends more heat to the living rooms and less to the chimney. ¶ Everyone who is building a home, everyone who has a worn-out furnace or one that is wasting coal, will value the suggestions and information contained in "Comfort & Health."

Hecla Furnace

FOR COAL AND WOOD

Healthful heating is not possible with a leaky furnace. Coal Gas is not only unpleasant—it is a menace to health. The Hecla will supply your whole house with pure warm air because it cannot leak gas or dust.

170

Every point where a leak might otherwise occur is fused by our patent process absolutely tight.

Steel-ribbed Fire-pot

Time and use cannot loosen the Hecla Fused Joint.

Is 1/7 of your Coal bill worth saving? Do you want more healthful heat?

Write for
"Comfort & Health,"
a book on the same heating
of homes.



CLARE BROS. & CO., LTD., Dept. L
PRESTON, ONTARIO



THE BUTTER-BUYER said—
 "Your two lots of butter taste all right—but will they keep? What kind of salt did you use?"

THE FIRST FARMER said—
 "I don't know—the storekeeper gave me what he had".

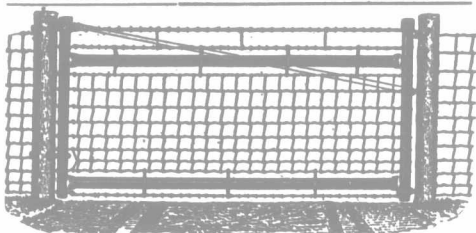
THE SECOND FARMER said—
 "I used Windsor Dairy Salt".

THE BUTTER-BUYER said—
 "I want your butter. I know all about Windsor Dairy Salt—and the man who is particular enough to always use Windsor Dairy Salt is pretty sure to be particular to make good butter."

I'll take all you make—as long as you use

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

69D



Making Farms Worth More

Have good steel gates on your farm. Get rid of wooden and cheap iron gates which must be continually fussed over and mended.

Clay Steel Farm Gates

will last a life-time; will not bend, break or sag, cannot rot, burn or blow down. Are always easy to work, lift over snow in winter, keep back breachy stock. 20,000 Clay Gates sold last year. Clay Gates sent for 60 days free trial. Send for illustrated price list.

CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD.
 Morris Street Guelph, Ontario

Hay Tools, Litter & Feed Carriers, Stanchions, etc.

The best and simplest goods on the market. Write for prices.

R. DILLON & SON
 South Oshawa, Ontario

GOOD LISTENERS.

Senator Swanson, of Virginia, tells a good story on himself about the first political speech he ever made. He says: "I jumped up and began, 'Gentlemen, Herodotus tells us—' " "Which ticket's he on?" yelled the man with the red shirt. "Herodotus tells us," I resumed with a gulp, 'of a whole army that was put to flight by the braying of an ass.' The crowd applauded, and I felt fine. Then the man's voice rose above the din. "Young feller," he called, 'you needn't be afraid for this crowd. It's been sed.'"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
 Veterinary.

ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION.

1. Has artificial impregnation been successful?
2. What would the necessary instruments cost?
3. How long will the vitality of the semen be retained after it is collected?
4. I have a Clydesdale mare, but cannot get the services of a suitable sire within less than hundreds of miles.

J. W. H.

- Ans.—1. When properly conducted it has been successful.
2. There are different methods, hence instruments of different kinds. They cost from \$3 per set up, and can be procured from dealers in veterinary instruments.
3. We do not know that this has been definitely determined, but when placed in thoroughly sterilized vessel and kept at the normal heat of the body, vitality would probably be retained for an hour or longer. Where the system is practiced, the mares to be bred are at hand, and practically no delay is made in completing the operation.
4. It is highly improbable that success would attend the operation performed under such conditions. V.

Miscellaneous.

LUMPS IN TEAT.

Last fall I noticed a small lump in each back teat of a Holstein cow. She will freshen in about a week, and the lumps are larger and I can get no milk out of the udder into the teat. What can I do for her? J. H. M.

Ans.—Nothing can be done until after the cow calves; then if you wish to make an effort to restore the teats to usefulness an operation will likely be necessary. There are several methods of operating for this trouble. Some slit the teat and remove the growth; others operate with teat-bistouries of different designs. In most cases it is advisable to allow the cow to go dry and fit her for the block, as the predisposition to these growths is hereditary, and she will probably continue to give trouble and will produce heifers that will be predisposed to the same trouble. If an operation is decided upon, employ a competent veterinarian.

COLICKY MARE.

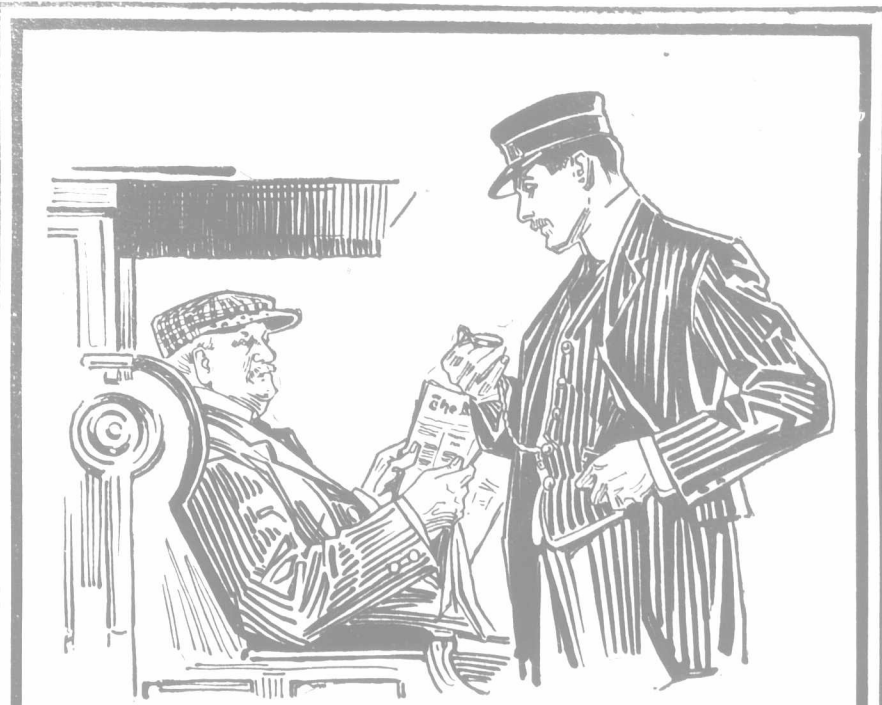
I have a mare with colic that I cannot leave out to grass. Every time I try it she is down with the colic. Please answer in the next number of "The Farmer's Advocate" if there is anything I can do to get her used to it? G. L. C.

Ans.—The mare's digestive system must be in a very weak condition. Perhaps you tried to make the change too quickly. Allow out for very short intervals at a time when the grass is dry. Commence very carefully indeed. If no evil results from a few minutes on grass, increase the length of time daily. With care, she should become accustomed to it. While feeding grass, also give some dry feed. In case this treatment will not relieve the trouble, it may be necessary to keep her on dry feed until after foaling, which would be unfortunate, as grass is one of the best foods for success with the foal.

PLANTING POTATOES.

Would it be a good way to put potatoes in with the plow every third furrow, and drop a little fertilizer around each potato, and then plow in the furrow? What date would you advise planting? A READER.

Ans.—When the land has been previously plowed and thoroughly cultivated before planting the potatoes, plowing down every third furrow to the depth of four or five inches gives good results. Harrow the land over after planting, and harrow frequently until the potatoes are up too large to permit of its being continued. The date of planting depends somewhat on variety and upon the soil and season. As soon as the soil is warm enough is a good time. May 15th from May 15th to June 15th gives good results. For early varieties, even earlier planting could be practised, depending of course upon the season. Would advise sowing the fertilizer at time of working the soil, and working it in during the cultivation.



The Howard Watch

SOMETIMES you see a prosperous looking passenger inquire the time, and you wonder why he does not take out his own watch to compare with the conductor's.

It is not that he has no watch—but because he is ashamed of the time he is carrying. He has no confidence that it is anywhere near correct and he tries to save his dignity by not making a comparison.

What do you think of the type of man who will carry a cheap and uncertain timepiece because it does not have to be seen?

It is quite different with the HOWARD owner. He is ready to match time with all comers.

The HOWARD is the closest rating watch in the world. It is the only American watch ever awarded a certificate of the first class by the International Observatory, Geneva.

A HOWARD Watch is worth all it costs to any man of accurate habit and orderly mind.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent Extra or Boss Extra gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel at \$150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

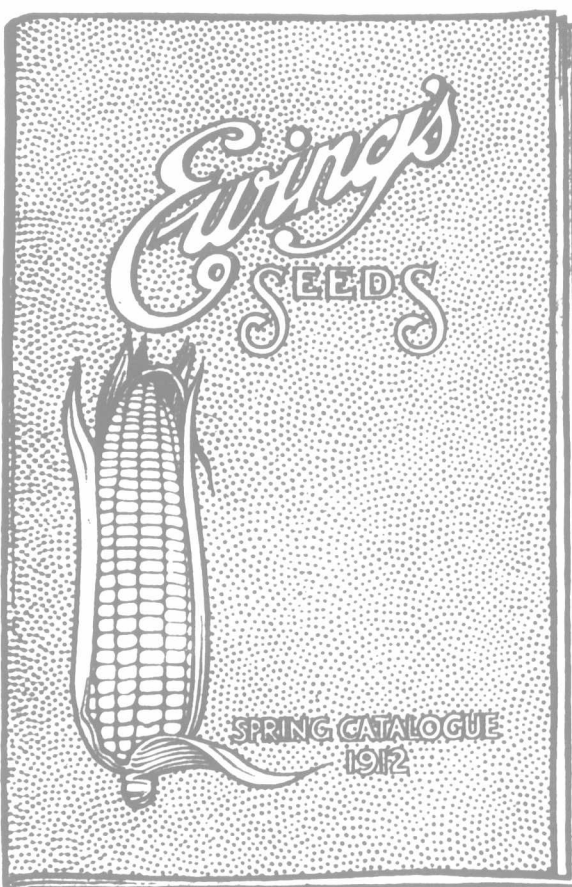
You can buy HOWARD Watches all over Canada. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—free—the little HOWARD Book, full of valuable information for the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

Dept. No. 218 Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Canadian Wholesale Depot: Lumsden Building, Toronto



Write for this **Illustrated Catalogue** of **EWING'S Reliable Seeds—**

vegetable—flower—field root—field grain—grass—clover and ensilage corn.—Also fruit trees—small fruits—roses and other shrubs—bedding plants—fertilizers— insecticides—garden tools—spraying appliances and poultry supplies. Mailed free for the asking. Address

WM. EWING & CO.,
 Seedsmen, 20
 MCGILL ST., - Montreal.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Have You Made Your Will?

If Not, Your Family Are Unprotected
NO LAWYER IS NECESSARY.

For thirty-five cents, you can make your will and be absolutely assured that it is perfectly legal in every respect, and that it cannot be broken by anyone, no matter how hard he may try.

Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The Courts are full of Will cases where by legal technicality or the absence of a Will, and the people who inherit property are almost the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it.

LIFE IS VERY UNCERTAIN.

So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of receiving all that you wish them to have, instead of paying \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer, send 35c. for a Bax Will Form, which also includes a specimen will for your guidance. Fill it out according to simple instructions, and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test and cannot be broken under any circumstances.

Why not get one to-day? For sale by all druggists, and the Bax Will Form Co., 280F College street, Toronto.

1,000 Apple Trees—115 Acres \$1,600 Easy Terms.

This apple orchard will make you independent; chance to set many more apple and peach trees if desired; all conditions ideal; cuts 25 tons hay; pasture for 6 cows; lots of wood; 7-room slate-roof house with all; two barns; several large sheds; store-house, sugar-house, water piped to house and barn; owner's business takes him away, and if taken now he will throw in complete sugar-making outfit, lot of fitted wood, etc. The chance of a lifetime at \$1,600; part cash. Further information of this and a 75-acre fruit and potato farm for \$1,000, page 60. Our Farm Catalogue 35, which is chock full of real farm bargains throughout the East. Ask for your copy to-day. It is free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 47 W. 31th Street, New York.

WANTED-CREAM

Highest Toronto prices paid for cream delivered at any express office. We pay all charges, furnish cans free, pay accounts fortnightly, engage man to collect at some points. Ice not essential. Write for particulars.

THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO'Y, LTD.
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INTERNATIONAL
Sold On A Spot
Cash Guarantee

GALL CURE

Cures Horses While
They Work or Rest
PRICE 25¢ AT ALL DEALERS

Bulletin 33

"Country Gentleman" says: "Every reader should have it." Will be mailed free upon request. Contains complete farm uses of Avenarius Carbolineum. The entire agricultural press endorses its use as does the United States Department of Agriculture.

CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING CO.
194 Franklin Street New York

Holeproof Hose (By Mail)

\$1.50, \$2 and \$3

For Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months
Write for List of Sizes, Grades, Colors and Free Book—
"How to Make Your Feet Happy." Use Coupon Below

A million people are saving all darning—all the discomfort of wearing darned hose and about half the usual hosiery expense by wearing "Holeproof." Here is the finest, softest, best-fitting hosiery ever made out of cotton, yet it costs no more than the kind that wears out in a week. Order a trial box of six pairs, \$1.50 to \$3, according to grade (women's and children's, \$2 to \$3).

No Darning for Half a Year

If any or all pairs wear out in six months, return the worn pairs with a coupon for each (six coupons in each box) and we'll send you new hose free. **MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN** can have the advantages of these wonderfully excellent hose. So there need be no darning in any family, no matter how large.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Carl Fruech

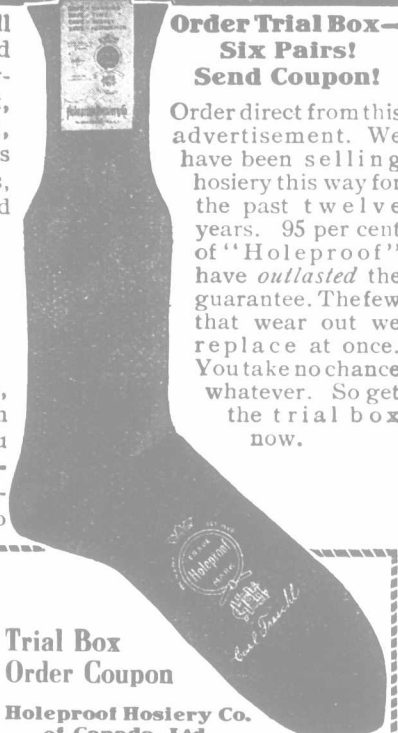
We use Egyptian and Sea Island yarn, the finest obtainable. It is soft, flexible and strong and comes in the lightest weights. We could buy common yarn for 30c, but the hose would be heavy, coarse and uncomfortable.

Thus "Holeproof" in the winter weights are warm but not cumbersome. Ideal for this time of year.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd.

209 Bond Street, London, Canada

Are Your Hose Insured?



Order Trial Box—Six Pairs! Send Coupon!

Order direct from this advertisement. We have been selling hosiery this way for the past twelve years. 95 per cent of "Holeproof" have *outlasted* the guarantee. The few that wear out we replace at once. You take no chance whatever. So get the trial box now.

Trial Box Order Coupon

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.
209 Bond St., London, Can.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children). Weight..... (medium or light)? Size..... Color (check the colors on list below). Any six in a box, but only one weight and one size.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
Province.....

LIST OF COLORS

For Men and Women
Black Light Tan Dark Tan Pearl
Lavender Navy Blue Light Blue

For Children
Black, and tan, only; and medium weight only. (34)

School of Mining

A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE.
Affiliated to Queen's University,

Kingston, Ont.

For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

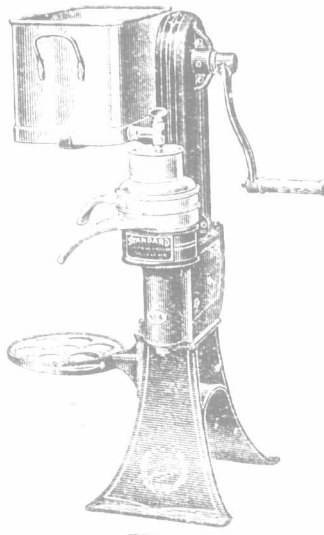
Courses For Degree

- (A) Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.
- (B) Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
- (C) Mineralogy and Geology.
- (D) Chemical Engineering.
- (E) Civil Engineering.
- (F) Mechanical Engineering.
- (G) Electrical Engineering.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.



The Makers Build
 this Machine to
Give Lasting
Service



The Standard is the separator in the world made from special steel for the Standard. For all kinds of laundry, the Standard is made from a special steel for the Standard, ground and polished to a fine finish, and wear-resistant to the point of being drilled through with a standard drill. For special tools, see Standard Catalogue. For standard or laundry separator, see Standard Catalogue. The Standard's rollers are made of steel and wear out in a matter of days. The Standard's rollers are made of steel and wear out in a matter of days. The Standard's rollers are made of steel and wear out in a matter of days.

aluminum or tinned-iron discs. The Bowl Bottom is made from special steel forging. If the Standard's bowl falls on the floor it won't bend or break. But why go further. You've already learned enough to know that the Standard is built to last long. And it has been given a test equal to skimming 100 pounds of milk every day for six years. At the finish there was no wear at all on the working parts. It was easily used for 20 years more. The test is fully described in our booklet. Write for a copy today.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory: RENFREW, ONTARIO

Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, N. B.

Free Booklets

Ask for the following booklets: "How to Make Your Feet Happy," "The Standard Mangle," "The Standard Sewing Machine."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MARE STIFF.

We have a mare due to foal June the 10th. Worked all spring; was all right Thursday night. Friday morning was stiff, but after moving around got all right. Draws in her flanks when made move; has a swelling in front of udder. Eats well and seems to feel all right otherwise, but looks dry in the hair, and has not laid down since. E. F. S.

Ans.—If the mare shows no more dangerous symptoms very little need be done. Swelling in front of the udder, even as far forward as the breast, is not uncommon in mares approaching parturition. The swelling is generally more or less sore and causes stiffness. Give the mare regular exercise or light work. Allow her to get grass to eat and she will likely be all right. The swelling will disappear after foaling. The dryness in the hair may be due to being overworked. Do not work her too hard. The less medicine an infocal mare gets the better.

LINE FENCING—CLOSING ESTATE—DOWER.

There is a line fence between my neighbor and me, in which there is a half mile of fence; he kept up the south half, and I the north half. Now that the hundred acres is divided, they each have fifty acres. Now they want me to build the center and they take the ends, the south and the north ends.

1. Can they give me the center to build? I have good rails on the north half which they take from me, and the half that they give me the rails are of little use to fence with.

2. Can I move my rails from the north half of the north fifty to the north half of the south fifty?

3. Or can they make me furnish new rails and they keep my good ones?

4. A man dies and wills everything to his wife as long as she lives, and when she dies everything to be sold and divided as she sees fit to give each one. If one of the family wishes to buy off the others' claims, and she makes her will what she is going to leave each one, and they are paid the amount she has willed them, and they sign off, can they claim anything at their mother's death?

5. If the party that pays off the others' claims, and he takes her third of the will for his share, and the rest is divided between the other four, can she make any change and will the third to any of the rest or any part if she likes?

6. Can a man's second wife claim a third of his property and money?

Ans.—1, 2, 3. The whole matter is one for mutual arrangement, if possible; or, in the event of your being unable to agree, then to be disposed of by the local fence-viewers—who may be called in by any of the parties.

4. No.

5. Not effectively. It is a case where a complete and suitable family settlement may be arranged and secured by apt conveyancing. The papers should be prepared, and the matter, generally, attended to by a careful solicitor.

6. It depends upon the nature of the property, and to some extent upon whether the man left a will, or—if he died intestate—whether he left children. Of course, during his lifetime, she would have no direct interest or legal claim upon either lands or money. After his death, assuming that part at least of his estate consisted of land, she would have her dower; that is to say, one-third of the land for life.

GOSSIP.

A PROLIFIC AND GENERAL-PURPOSE COW.

A cow belonging to Mr. Bruce, of Banff, Scotland, is reported to have produced eleven calves within the period of five years and eight months. In addition, she is said to be a good worker in harness with cart and plow.

Ninety head of Yorkshire pigs, the herd of J. J. White, Ramsey, Hunts, England, sold by auction the first week in April for an average of \$10, the highest price being \$125 for the two-year-old sow, Eye Lass 2nd. Several others sold for prices ranging from \$75 to \$105.



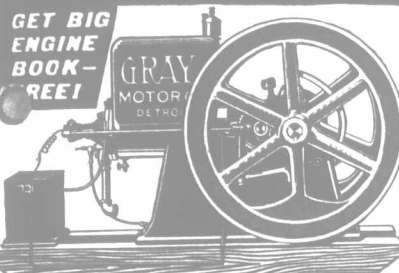
Look at the label

when you buy a varnish. The can with the "Cover the Earth" label contains a varnish made from the purest materials properly selected and aged to give long and satisfactory service. There is a special Sherwin-Williams Varnish for every use.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

The Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

POWER FOR THE FARM



Complete Ready to Run - No extras to buy with the Gray engine - A compact outfit with no complications. Starts easy and delivers big power. Water cooled - fuel tank in base - comes wired up ready to run in 3 minutes after unloading.

Use Kerosene or Gasoline - A wonderful engine for economy - will run all day and do a remarkable amount of work for only a few cents worth of fuel - Use gasoline, alcohol, distillate, kerosene (coal oil).

12 Sizes to Select From - If you are not sure of the power you need get the advice of our service department. Tell us what you want an engine to do - our engine experts will give you an honest estimate of the best outfit for you with rock-bottom price.

Record Breaking Pumping Outfit - Here's a compact pumping outfit that will easily pay for itself with one season's work. Runs in any kind of weather. Engine is portable, can be used for many other jobs on the farm. A lot of power for little money.

Will pump 3000 gallons of Water for 5 Cents.

Write for big Engine Book. Ask about complete Electric Light Outfits for country homes.

GET BIG ENGINE BOOK - FREE!

WHY WE GIVE 30 DAYS TRIAL. As we cannot come or send a man to your place it is the quickest and surest way to demonstrate the wonderful value of this high grade engine. Try the engine every day for 30 days at your own work—if not satisfied we take the engine back and pay the freight. No red tape - no obligations - no risk in accepting this offer - the engine must make good or you don't pay for it.

GRAY MOTOR COMPANY, 5335 U. S. Motors Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Bickmore's Farm Account Book will be sent free to any farmer who will tell us who and where he is. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple and certainly more practical than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborers' time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages, for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. Its quality is in keeping with BICKMORE'S GALL CURE, a soothing, healing salve, the old time reliable horse remedy. Horses are now too valuable and too high priced to take chances of losing their services. Bickmore's Gall Cure heals and cures Harness and Saddle Galls, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. You don't have to lay the horse off. Bickmore's cures while the horse works. Great thing for sore teats in cows. The workhorse trademark on every box. None genuine without it. Look for it when you go to buy and do not take a substitute. Farm account book is ready. No obligation. Send today.



WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Distr's, 880 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.
We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions *Netherlee*, by *Pride of Blacoon*, dam by *Sir Eversard*; also *Lord Aberdeen*, by *Netherlee*, 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.

Clydesdales, Imp., Just Arrived Our new importation has arrived safely, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with stallions from 1 year old up to 4, with more draft character, big, strong, flat bone, and better breeding than any other firm in the trade. Prices and terms as favorable as any other importer in Canada.
BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC, NEAR HULL

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

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P. Que.
A large importation of specially-selected 2-year-old stallions, fillies and show mares. Will arrive early in May.

D. McEACHRAN, PROPRIETOR
CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES
SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.
J. & J. SEMPLE Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota

CLYDES, SHIRES, PERCHERONS
Now offering 8 imp Clydesdale fillies, rising 3 years; 1 imp Clydesdale stallion 12 years, a good one, and several stallions 2 and 3 years; one Shire stallion, sure foal-getter; two black Percheron stallions, 6 and 8 years, and one Thoroughbred stallion. All will be sold at bargain prices.
T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont. Long-distance Phone.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES
I have for sale mares and fillies, from foals up to 5 years of age; richly bred and big in size; a number of them in foal; matched pairs, the kind to make you money. They will be sold at prices that defy competition.
L.-D. phone. ALEX. F. McNIVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions of Size and Quality
Our latest importation of Clyde stallions include several that were 1st prizewinners in Scotland. We have them from one year old up, of choicest breeding, big, flashy quality fellows, full of draft character. Our prices are the lowest, and our terms the best.
L.-D. phone. GRAWFORD & McLACHLAN, Thedford P.O. and Sta.

We still have on hand a few good **Clydesdale Stallions** with both size and quality, all prizewinners and breeding of the best blood in Scotland. Prices and terms the best in Canada.
John A. Boag & Son, Bay View Farm, Queensville, Ont.
On the Toronto & Sutton Radial Railway Line. Long-distance Phone.

A Few Choice Clyde Fillies—I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. Sires and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.
HARRY SMITH; Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. Phone,

TRADE TOPIC.

A suit has been recently filed in St. Paul, Minn., by the Federal Government of the United States, attacking the present form of organization of the International Harvester Company. The suit is the outcome of an inability on the part of representatives of the Government and the company to agree on a friendly plan for the company's dissolution. The following statement of the President of the company contains some strong arguments:

Statement of Cyrus H. McCormick, President of International Harvester Company:

The International Harvester case differs radically in its facts from all the so-called "trust" cases heretofore decided under the Sherman Law of the United States. The International Harvester Company was organized in 1902, for the purpose of securing economy in the manufacture and sale of harvesting machinery, and of increasing the foreign trade. It had no water in its capitalization, and it has earned only a reasonable return on its capital—less than seven per cent. per annum on the average. The prices of its machines are now substantially the same as in 1902, notwithstanding an increase of 15 per cent. in raw material prices, and 30 per cent. in wages. The company has caused a large saving to American farmers in the cost of agricultural implements. It has increased the foreign trade in agricultural implements fourfold in nine years; its foreign sales in 1911 were over \$42,000,000. It has not sold cheaper abroad than at home. Its treatment of its customers, its employees, its agents, and its competitors, has been in accord with the highest standard of ethics and honorable business methods. To the farmer it has given better service and better machines; to agents and dealers, a less hazardous and fluctuating business; and to its employees it has given higher wages, improved and sanitary working conditions, insurance against sickness, accident, and old age, and a share in its profits.

The charges of misconduct found in the bill have been met and disproved by the company in other cases; and they will again fail, because they are untrue. The sanitary working conditions, insurance which these charges were fully gone into, said:

"On the whole, the evidence shows that the International Harvester Company has not used its power to oppress or injure the farmers who are its customers."

And again: "The price of harvesting machines has not increased in proportion to the increased cost of construction and the increased merit of the machines, and Respondent has brought other farm implements into trade."

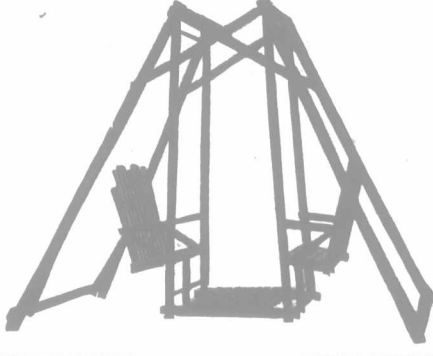
"The evidence also shows that the machines manufactured by the International Harvester Company have been greatly improved in quality, and the item of repair material has been reduced in price and placed within closer reach of the farmer."

The organizers of this company acted under the advice of able counsel, and in the sincere belief that they were violating no law. If under later decisions it should be held that the law was violated, it could only be through the creation of a power to oppress which has never been exercised.

More than six years ago the company asked for its investigation by the United States Government, and opened all its books and records for inspection, and furnished all information requested. No suggestion of any change in its business methods has been made to it by the Government at any time. Recently, a full and frank discussion of the whole situation has been had between the representatives of the Government and the Company, in an honest desire upon both sides to avoid litigation. Some plan may yet be found which will obviate the necessity of any protracted litigation by satisfying the claims made under the Sherman Act without seriously impairing the economic advantages and benefits secured by the organization of this company. No form of reorganization, however, was suggested by the Government which seemed practically possible.

The Government has been careful to avoid embarrassment to the foreign business from litigation; the bill makes no attack upon, and seeks no change in, the

A REAL SUMMER NEED The Stratford Lawn Swing



Just the thing for your Lawn or Garden. It is fine for the youngsters and a source of enjoyment for the grown-ups too. It is inexpensive and is built solid and strong.

Write us for Booklet "A" which tells all about this and other Summer and Out Door Furniture.
THE STRATFORD MFG. CO. Stratford, Ont. Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
Special Trains leave Toronto 2.00 p.m. on
APRIL 2, 10, 20 MAY 14, 23 JUNE 11, 20
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Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at
LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES
Winnipeg and return \$34.00; Edmonton and return \$42.00, and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
through to Edmonton via Saskatoon, also to Winnipeg and Calgary via Main Line on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.

Early application must be made.
ASK FOR HOMESEEKERS' PAMPHLET containing rates and full information.
Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or
M. G. MURPHY, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.
ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHANGE OF CARS

DAIRY FARMERS, ATTENTION

Start the season right by shipping your cream to the Walkerton Creamery.

We are in a position to handle an unlimited quantity of fresh cream for butter-making purposes, and beg to solicit your shipments.

We pay by express money order, post office money order or bank money order, and payments are made every two weeks.

Express charges paid on all shipments.
Every can of cream carefully weighed and tested upon arrival at the creamery.
Write for cans and further particulars to the
WALKERTON EGG & DAIRY CO., LIMITED
WALKERTON, ONT.


THOUGHTFUL.

A Maine clergyman, living at the hotel in his town, ordered a typewriter and had it sent to his rooms. It came when the clergyman was out, and the proprietor took charge of it. When the minister returned the proprietor led him behind the desk and whispered: "That case of yours is on the ice, parson. I guess it will be all right by dinner-time."

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 & E free.
ABSORBINE, J. E. Liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

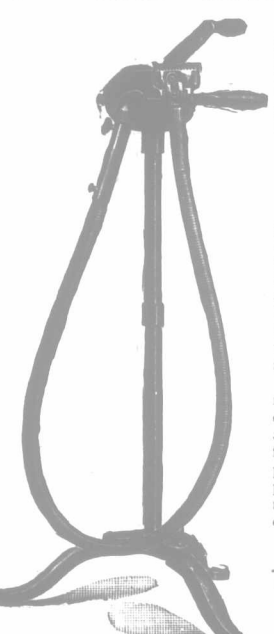
HORSE OWNERS! USE
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.
 THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada



BURMAN'S HORSE CLIPPER
SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Wherever you find well-kept horses—wherever quick, clean work counts—there you will find the "BURMAN" HORSE CLIPPER. It works smoothly, quickly, and leaves a silk-like finish—it is simple, durable, and will last a lifetime without going wrong in adjustment. Comes packed ready for use—clipping plates and shaft-hook for holding clipping-head supplied. Ask your nearest dealer, or write direct.

B. & S. H. THOMPSON COMPANY Ltd.
 Montreal

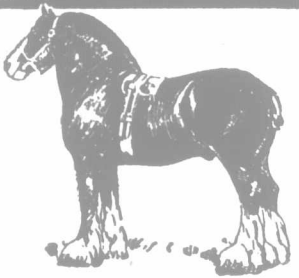


INSURE YOUR HORSES

Your Stallion is Worth Insuring Against Death

For an equal premium we grant a more liberal Policy than any other Company. We issue Policies covering all risks on animals. Horse shipments insured for 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 days at very low premiums.

Prospectus Free on Demand
General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada
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Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others, does not absorb) rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone, and the money refunded, and will cure any Spavin. Manufactured by Dr. Page, 7 and 9 York Street, Toronto, Ont. Mailed to any address for \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.
 171 King St., E. TORONTO



For Sale Valley Dale Shires, Canadian bred Stallions and Fillies from 1 to 7 years old. For particulars apply to

Wm. Pearson & Son, West Flamborough
 Address 103 York Street, HAMILTON, Ont.

export business of the company. The filing of the bill will in no way interfere with the company's carrying on its business the same as heretofore.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

WATER SYSTEM.

I intend putting waterworks in my stable in a week or two, and the pipe from stable to well is to be underground. What is my best plan to keep pipe from freezing, as that seems to be the great trouble around here. Would running the pipe through ordinary drain tile and then packing well with sawdust before covering with dirt, be of any benefit; or can you give me any better plan?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The system of placing the pipe in tile is followed in many instances. Would not pack with sawdust, as it would get wet, and be of little use in keeping out the frost. Place the pipes down a good depth, and run them through the tile without packing. The tile acts as drainage as well.

CLOVER SEEDING KILLED.

I seeded down with clover and timothy last year in buckwheat. I had a splendid catch, but this spring has done the trick, and there is just a light sprinkling of timothy left, and I want to get something in the line of hay off the land. Would putting pressure on the drill and sowing millet with it soon, be all right, or what would you advise?

K. K.

Ans.—The best time to sow millet has been found by actual experiment to be about June first to fifteenth. It makes only a fair hay, being usually a little coarse, and when fed in large quantities to horses, often causes kidney trouble, accompanied by a swelling of the legs, and often softening of the bone. Fair results might be obtained by sowing it as suggested, but better would follow if the land was given thorough cultivation up to time of sowing. Why not try some peas and oats for hay, or oats alone, cut in the milk stage? Millet makes very good cattle feed, and when fed to horses in reasonable quantity, gives no bad results. It is often used as suggested in the question, as a catch crop, to tide over seasons of failure of clover and timothy seeding.

A policeman found a negro, at two o'clock one morning, acting rather suspiciously in the neighborhood of some fine houses.

"Here, you!" shouted the policeman.

"What are you doing here?"

"Nothing."

"Well, I think you are. Explain now, or I'll pull you in."

"Boss," said the negro, "I ain't doin' nothin'! You see, I sings tenor in our church choir."

"Well, what's that got to do with your being here?"

"A heap, boss—a heap. I sings tenor in our church choir, an' th' man what sings bass is sick."

"Come along," said the policeman.

"Hol' on, boss—hol' on! Th' man what sings bass is sick an' I's gatter take his place in th' choir, so, singin' tenor as I does, I's out here catchin' cold so I kin sing bass."

MANUFACTURING RELICS

Wherever the trade in relics and curiosities is brisk, the old legal maxim, Caveat emptor (Let the buyer take heed), is appropriate. Not all dealers in such ware are scrupulous. Says a writer in the Youngstown Telegram:

While in Chattanooga, a few weeks ago a local man noticed an old colored man who carried his relic store in a skimp.

What was the matter with it? he asked the colored man.

"Sawdust," grinned the old man, "it's made of sawdust."

It is a pity that such a thing should be possible in a city of this size.

It is a pity that such a thing should be possible in a city of this size.

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Making an Extra Profit

Like other keen farmers, you are after extra profits. Rich land pays you an extra profit over poor land. It pays well to keep cows on wheat, fruit and other farms to enrich the land. High-producing cows pay you an extra profit over average cows—and the high-producing

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

will pay an extra profit no other separator can pay. This is because Tubulars have twice the skimming force, skim twice as clean and produce the finest velvety cream. This extra Tubular profit appeals strongly to shrewd dairymen and business men. One instance, out of many, is the Free Masons' Home shown above, which is located at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Reverend J. B. Merrill, superintendent of the home, while treasurer of a well-known creamery, discarded a disk machine for the Tubular. The simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular, which contains no disks, is the machine which does the work for this well-known home and its guests.

Remember that the oldest separator concern on this continent positively guarantees Tubulars forever. Write at once for Catalog 193 and learn about the extra TUBULAR profits.



The Sharples Separator Co.
 Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

OUR LATEST Save-The-Horse Book—Is our 16 Years' Experience and DISCOVERIES—Treating 87,364 Horses for Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—and ALL Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Trouble—It is a Mind Settler—Tells How to Test for Spavin—What To Do for a Lame Horse.

IT COVERS 58 FORMS OF LAMENESS—ILLUSTRATED
NOTE THE WORK THIS HORSE DOES IN FIVE DAYS.
 Mr. R. H. Williams, of Sykesville, Md., Jan. 13, 1912, writes: "Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.—Have used Save-The-Horse five days; it is wonderful. The horse was unable to put heel to the ground, when walked she would barely touch toe and then jump with other foot. I gave first treatment Sunday. I put her in team Thursday and went for load of wood; got in place where they had to do their best or stay there. She lifted as hard as ever I saw her. Expected to see her lame next morning, but she was not. How long shall I continue to treat her?"
WE Originated the Plan of—Treating Horses by Mail—Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. Our Charges Are Moderate. But first write describing your case, and we will send our—BOOK—Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE to (Horse Owners and Managers—Only)—PUT HORSE TO WORK AND CURE HIM NOW. Write! AND STOP THE LOSS.
 Address—TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.
 Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with contract or sent by us Exp. prepaid.

Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Ltd.

HORSE DEPARTMENT
 Auction Sale Every Wednesday Private Sales Every Day
 Railroad Loading Facilities at Barn Doors

W. W. SUTHERLAND, In Office. **J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR., Manager.**

Toppers in Clydesdales at Markham, Ont.

I have sold more Clydesdales in the last four months than I ever did before in same time. Why, because I can show more good horses than any other man in Canada. I have some crackers left. Come quick if you want the best the breed produces. No man can undersell me.

T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.
 Markham, G. T. R. Locust Hill, C. P. R.

GRAHAM & RENFREW COMPANY
CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Our winnings at all shows are your guarantee that whatever you buy from us will be the best in the land. You cannot afford to buy without first seeing our importations.

Address all correspondence to Bedford Park P.O., Ont. Telegrams to Toronto. Telephone North 4483, Toronto.

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies



Our past record for many years in the leading show-rings of Canada and in the yearly lists of the best horses in the world is our best recommendation. This has been our best year. We have some of the best of last year's importation in both stallions and fillies. Write for full particulars and confidence.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus P.O., Ont.
 Columbus, G. T. R. Myrtle C. P. R. Ottawa C. N. R.

BIG QUALITY CLYDESDALES

We have been successful in showing Stallions and Fillies, many of them winners, the best Clydesdales in the world for many years and quality. There are none better and no time to sell these.

R. NESS & SON, Howick, Que.

BRONCHITIS

Was So Choked Up She Could Hardly Breathe.

Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the air tubes of the lungs, and should never be neglected, for if it is very often the disease becomes chronic, and then it is only a short step to consumption.

On the first sign of bronchitis Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be taken, and thus prevent it becoming chronic.

Mr. John D. MacDonald, College Grant, N.S., writes:—"My little girl, seven years old, caught a bad cold which developed into bronchitis. She was so choked up she could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle, and with such good results that I got another which completely cured her. I cannot say too much in its praise, and would not be without it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Have City Conveniences

REPLACE the pestilent, draughty, dangerous and offensive out-of-doors closet with an indoors closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing, and no flushing system. Have city conveniences in your home. Safeguard family health by installing a



"Tweed" Closet sanitary and odorless

"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bath-room, cellar, or any other convenient place indoors, merely requiring to be connected by a pipe for ventilation with a chimney hole. "Tweed" Liquid Chemical, used in connection with "Tweed" Closets, is both a deodorant and a disinfectant. Many hundreds of "Tweed" Closets have been sold in Canada. Send for illustrated price-list.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. Dept. 102 TWEED, ONT.

EARN A BIG SALARY BE AN AUTO EXPERT

Learn the automobile business thoroughly. We teach in 12 simple lessons at home, and assist students to get good positions. Send TO-DAY-NOW for FREE BOOK, particulars, and endorsements of ten leading automobile manufacturers. FREE MODEL FURNISHED EACH PUPIL.

PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL Beaver Street New York City

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter Nogent Le Rotrou, France will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus I am offering for sale young bulls and heifers of the highest types of the breed. Show stock in show condition a specialty. Bred on the most popular lines. Thos. B Broadfoot, Fergus Sta., Wellington Co., Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo Station.

Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.

When writing mention Advocate

GOSSIP.

Chas. Currie, of Morrision Stock Farm, Morrision, Ont., reports the sale to Frederick Hewson, Orangeville, Ont., of the fine Shorthorn stock bull, Prime Lad, son of the Toronto grand champion bull, Prime Favorite (imp.), at a fancy figure. Prime Lad weighed over 2,000 lbs., and proved a very prepotent sire in the Morrision herd, his sons having been champions at various county shows in the Province.

Official records of 266 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted for entry in the American Advanced Registry, from April 10th to April 20th, 1912. This herd of 266 animals, of which nearly three-fifths were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 107,910.3 lbs. of milk, containing 3,917,053 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.63 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 405.7 lbs. of milk, containing 14,726 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 57.96 lbs., or 27.6 quarts of milk per day, and 17.18 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont., near Hamilton, write: "Since reporting a few weeks ago our sales of Shorthorns, we have sold to Laidman & Switzer, Lacombe, Alberta, Imp. Village Duke, a grand bull, that has been a good sire in our herd for the past three years; to J. M. Douglas & Son, Tantallon, Sask., Bandsman's Conqueror, a Cruickshank Lovely, by Imp. Bandsman. This was one of our best calves, a great, thick, low-down one. He goes to head one of the good herds of the West. To J. E. Long, for an Agricultural Society in New Brunswick, two thick, heavy-boned yearling bulls, and two choice yearling heifers; to Lorne Forrest, Simcoe, Ont., an extra good breeding Duchess of Gloster cow, with heifer calf at foot, by Bandsman; also a good three-year-old Jilt cow, from imported sire and dam, with a heifer calf at foot; to Solomon Shantz, Waterloo, Ont., a stylish, blocky bull, that should prove a good sire; to Mr. Chapman, Rockwood, Ont., one yearling bull; to Chas. Ewing, Mountsburg, Ont., an extra deep, massive yearling bull. The yearling bull we offer in our advertisement is heavy boned, and the best age for a lot of immediate service. We are offering for sale our herd bull, Imp. Bandsman, a grandly-bred Cruickshank butterfly, a half-brother to the \$6,500 Count Crystal, the highest-priced calf on record in Great Britain. Bandsman is a grand individual, and one of the very best sires in the country. As we have too large a herd for our pastures, we will sell choice females in calf, suitable for foundation purposes, at prices that will suit.

There was a man who smiled
Because the day was bright;
Because he slept at night;
Because God gave him sight
To gaze upon his child;
Because his little one
Could leap and laugh and run;
Because the distant sun
Smiled on the earth, he smiled.

He toiled and still was glad
Because the air was free;
Because he loved, and she
That claimed his love and he
Shared all the joys they had;
Because the grasses grew;
Because the sweet wind blew;
Because that he could love
And hammer he was glad.

In one of the larger city primary teachers was one day instructing her class in the composition of sentences. She wrote two sentences on the blackboard, one a statement of fact, and the other wrong grammar as follows: "The sentences were: 'The sun is a very large ball' and 'The sun is a very large ball'."

When she had finished the strange story she asked the class where the fact was in the first sentence. The teacher said it was in the first sentence. With a smile she said: "Then he took the pencil and wrote: 'The sun is a very large ball'."

SALES HAVE INCREASED MORE THAN ANY OTHER

It is a well-known fact that, during the last three years, the sales of

EMPIRE Cream Separators

have increased more than the sales of any other cream separator. There must be some reason or reasons for this great showing. These are some of the reasons:

Empire Separators skim to a trace. There isn't a machine made their equal for close skimming under difficult farm conditions.

They are easy to clean. They don't spatter oil. And they have anti-splash steel supply tanks.

So nearly frictionless they almost run themselves. Children delight in operating them, and can easily do so with perfect safety.

They are durable. Years of service have proven their true worth. Their cost per year of service is less than any known separator. Years in advance of competing makes.

Your choice of the two standard methods of cream separation. We make both cone and disc machines. Both are fully explained in our latest catalogue. Send for a copy. Get reliable, accurate information on the subject. 31

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Sussex. Agents everywhere in Canada—Look for the Empire Sign.

COW COMFORT

Your cattle can stand in the sun, and the flies won't touch them.



After years of scientific research and experimenting, we have succeeded in finding a preparation that will rid domestic animals of flies, mosquitoes and other vermin, that not only worry them, but positively injure their health.

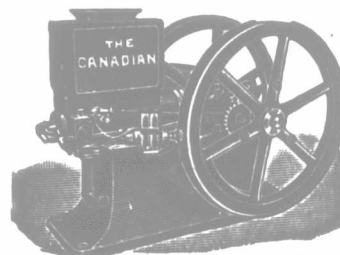
COW COMFORT is the most powerful insect destroyer, and exterminates lice, ticks, fleas, etc. Its curative effects are simply marvellous in cases of skin diseases, scabs, tetters, etc.

Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cts. a gallon.

Write for descriptive circular, it will interest you.

Agents wanted everywhere.

THE SAPHO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED 586 Henri Julle Ave. (formerly Sanguinet St.), MONTREAL



THE CANADIAN

Our numerous customers acclaim that the CANADIAN Gasoline Engine IS THE LEADER

because it is the most reliable, simple, durable and economical engine on the market.

Why not benefit by the experience of those who are using the CANADIAN Engine. Made by The Canadian-American Gas & Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd. Dunnville, Ontario

FROST & WOOD CO., LTD., Smith's Falls, Ont.

Exclusive selling agents for Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont. Long-distance Phone

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Headed by (Imp.) Gain'ord Marquis, undefeated in Britain as a calf and yearling, and winner of junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices.

J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

BLAIRGOWRIE STILL TO THE FRONT

SHORTHORNS—2 red bulls, 12 and 15 months; 1 red bull, 9 months; 2 roan bulls, 12 and 14 months. CLYDESDALES—One mare in foal, one filly rising three, two filly foals inspection invited.

Myrtle, C. P. R. Stn. L.-D. Phone. JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, P.O.

Scotch Shorthorns

For Sale. Imp. Bandsman, a grand individual and an extra sire; one 10 months' imp. bull; one heavy-boned yearling bull for farmers' trade; 20 choice cows and heifers in calf, at prices most reasonable. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Station. MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words



Everywhere all the world over you will find the successful men and women are those who have "done things" and are doing things—you feel you can bank on them every time.

That's one reason why I always use The Metallic Roofing Co.'s materials on my various contracts and work—they don't have to tell you what they will or might do but show you what they "have done" and "are doing".

One great advantage of the Metallic Roofing Co.'s goods over any others, is that when your job is finished, whether Roofing, Sidings, Walls, Ceilings or any old thing—you know it will never need any more attention—in your life time anyway. Now take

Honest Tales
by the
Philosopher
of
Metallic Town

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

They outwear any metal shingle on the market. They are of better steel than any other. The design and construction of the "EASTLAKE" Steel Shingle is a guarantee in itself—because unless the steel is of the highest quality it will not make an "EASTLAKE" Shingle, as inferior Steel will not stand the stamping and forming.

There are no other metal shingles on the market that can stand the "EASTLAKE" process.

"EASTLAKE" Steel Shingles were the first lightning proof shingles in Canada—and are just as far ahead of others to-day—in fact with an "EASTLAKE" Roof you need no lightning rods.

There are many other exclusive advantages I have experienced in using "EASTLAKE" Steel Shingles that I have no room to mention here, but if you are interested in building or roofing write to-day for free booklet and full information.

Fire,
Lightning,
Rust and
Stormproof
Have already
stood the test
for 26 years.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

1189 King Street West
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Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
COURT LODGE, EGBERTON, KENT, ENGLAND
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE

Live Stock of all Descriptions.
During the spring months we shall be shipping large numbers of Percherons, Shires, Belgians, Clydesdales, Suffolks, etc., and all those who wish to buy imported stock should write us for full particulars

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: Three choice yearling bulls. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Swine—Am now offering a very choice lot of cows and heifers, safe in calf, and some choice young bulls on the fall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs, showyard material.

ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira Ont.

USUALLY.

Little Elmer—"Papa, what is it that makes a statesman great?"

Professor Broadhead—"Death, my son."

SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If you are looking for a young bull to head a purebred herd, or one to cross on grade cows to raise first-class steers, I have them to suit all customers at very reasonable prices. They are reds and roans, and one extra good white show calf; ages from 9 to 14 months, nearly all sired by imported bulls and from the best Scotch families of cows. Will be pleased to furnish breeding and prices.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles.
Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O., Ont.

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.) = 55042 = (9065), 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.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES—We have for sale four purebred Scotch Shorthorn bulls which we will sell cheaply. One is a big quality calf, and can spare a few heifers and cows. Write us, or come and see them. Farm one mile from A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, STRATHROY, ONTARIO

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BULL CONSTIPATED.

Have bull two years old which has trouble in passing dung at times, and strains to such an extent as to turn his gut out about four inches; is not costive, other ways seems to be all right. Can it be piles?
R. E. D.

Ans.—The bull is constipated, likely, due to diet. Give him plenty of green feed. A run in a grass paddock each day would doubtless do him good. Feed bran. Avoid too strong meals until he improves. Purge with from one to one and a half pounds of Epsom salts and two ounces of ginger in a quart of warm water. The protrusion of the rectum is no doubt due to straining in passing feces. Feed laxative food in moderate quantity. It may be necessary to oil the protrusion and replace it. Apply an astringent lotion to the protrusion, as 1 part of oak galls to 4 parts hog's lard.

TWITCH GRASS — MATERIAL FOR WALL.

1. Have a field with scutch grass in it. What is the best way to summer-fallow? It hasn't been plowed since last spring?

2. Which is the cheaper foundation for a house, stone or cement?
C. H. C.

Ans.—1. Killing scutch or twitch grass is no easy matter, yet by persistent effort a clean summer-fallow will do the trick. Plow the field rather shallow this spring, and cultivate continuously throughout the summer with the broad-share cultivator, gradually deepening the cultivations until they reach the full depth of the furrow, and all the rootstocks of the weed are pulled to the surface. The cultivator is more satisfactory than the disc harrow, as the latter cuts the rootstocks into small pieces difficult to gather, and wherever transplanted they take root and grow. Where thick when brought to the surface, the rootstocks should be gathered and burnt, or removed from the soil. A good cleaning crop to follow the summer-fallow is rape, buckwheat, or millet. Buckwheat, sown thickly broadcast, smothers any stocks which may have escaped death by cultivation. Rape, sown in drills and cultivated for a time, is also good. The secret of success in destroying this weed is thoroughness and persistence. Cultivations must be regular and frequent.

2. This depends somewhat on circumstances. Where the stones are handy, and can be had for nothing, they may make a little the cheaper wall. Under average conditions, cement would likely be the cheaper.

HENS DIE.

I have a flock of fowls that are afflicted with some disease I cannot understand. They look healthy and fine, but will get lame, and go about eating all they can manage to get to, on one leg, and will live for weeks. I lost eight or nine last summer, and they seemed quite well all winter, but now they are getting lame again. On examination, can find nothing. They gradually become very pale in comb before they die. Can you tell me what is wrong or what to do? I also have had two or three get very dark around the head, and after a week or so would die. Fine large hens, and well fed. Their food for the past two years has consisted of barley, oats, buckwheat. We have been a subscriber to your paper for 25 years, and would not like to be without it.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Ans.—It is not possible for us to state just what ailed the hens. Lameness is a symptom of tuberculosis, and a darkening of the comb and wattles often accompanies this disease when the hens become emaciated. Birds suffering from this disease usually get very thin and light. A post-mortem examination reveals a diseased condition of the liver, which is covered with whitish or yellowish blotches. Would suggest that you send a specimen to the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. In the meantime, clean out all old pens and whitewash them thoroughly with a wash containing carbolic acid. Use disinfectant freely. Give the hens run in the open yard or fields, with plenty of green feed, meat food, shank and grit. Burn all birds when stricken, and kill and destroy those showing marked clinical symptoms.



Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of **Tanglefoot Fly Paper**. There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on **Tanglefoot** than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the best and cheapest fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. Ask for **Tanglefoot**.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

TREE TANGLEFOOT, put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans, Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10.00 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.,
G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
Shorthorns and Leicesters



Herd established 1855, flock 1848, have a special good lot of Shorthorns of either sex to offer of various ages; also a grand lot of Leicester sheep of either sex—a few imported ones to offer.

JAMES DOUGLAS
Caledonia, Ontario

Shorthorns of Show Calibre

At present one nice red bull 12 months old (of the Bellona family) for sale at low price. Heifers of breeding age all sold.

Geo. Gier & Son, Grand Valley, Ont.

WOODHOLME SHORTHORNS,

I have for sale a number of choicely-bred Scotch Shorthorn heifers and several young bulls, all of high-class quality and sired by Imp. Dorothy's King—55009—, a Lady Dorothy.

G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont P.O. & Sta.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854—1912

Have desirable Shorthorns and Leicester sheep. Cows are high-class milkers. A handsome young Clydesdale stallion for sale.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario
Luanan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS I

Our present offering: Bulls from 8 months to 22 months, roans and reds; all got by Scotch Grey 72,692. Prices from \$75 to \$150.

JOHN HLDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73783=, and Scottish Pride, =36106=. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - Ayr, Ontario

IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

Fletcher's Shorthorns—(Imp.) Spectator =9991=, and choice heifers for sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont.
Erie Sta., C. P. R.

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Thomas," said mother, severely, "some one has taken a big piece of ginger cake out of the pantry."

Tommy blushed guiltily.

"O, Thomas," she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you!"

"It ain't all," replied Tommy, "part of it's in Elsie."

DID HIS BEST.

The difference, not merely of degree, but of kind, which is supposed to separate the English rector from the inferior order of curates, is exemplified by a recent incident. Returning to his parish after his autumn holiday, a dignified country clergyman, noticing a woman at her cottage door with a baby in her arms, asked: "Has that baby been baptized?"

"Well, sir," replied the courtesying mother, "I shouldn't like to say as much as that, but your young man came and did what he could."

TOUGH FRUIT.

Annoyed by a continuous noise, as of small, shifting stones, Mrs. Ames stepped to the kitchen door, and caught her green maid in the act of casting an oyster in the shell on a heap of its brothers in the corner of the iron sink.

"Why, Bridget, what are you doing?" she cried.

"Did ye not give me this," demanded Bridget, holding up an oyster-knife with a hand bleeding at every knuckle, "an' tell me to prepare these f'r dinner?"

"Yes, but—"

"Faith, an' I'm thrying to, but they're moighty hard to peel!"

A clergyman was about to leave his church one evening when he encountered an old lady examining the carving on the font.

Finding her desirous of seeing the beauties of the church, he volunteered to show her over, and the flustered old lady, much gratified at this unexpected offer of a personally-conducted tour, shyly accepted it. By and by they came to a handsome tablet on the right of the pulpit.

"That," explained the good man, "is a memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late vicar."

"There, now! Ain't it beautiful?" exclaimed the admiring old lady, still flustered and anxious to please. "And I'm sure, sir, I 'ope it won't be long afore we see one erected to you on t'other side."

An Old Country farmer was paid for the first time in his life by check.

"What's this?" he said.

"Why, brass for the beasts," said the cattle-dealer.

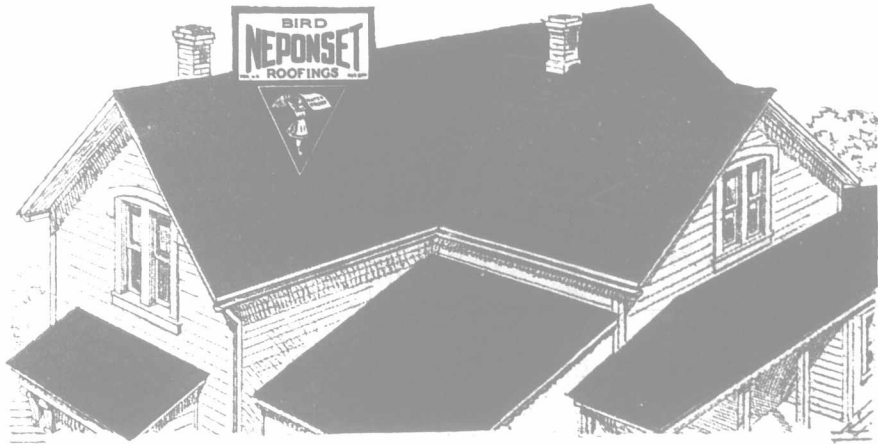
The farmer stared, and had to be assured that if he took it to the bank they would give him gold for it.

"Well," said he, "aw'll try, but if it's a wrong 'un tha'll hear about it."

The check was cashed, of course, and the farmer went home happy, but could not sleep. He had seen a wonderful thing, and it had excited him. As soon as day broke he made for the cattle-dealer's house and woke the dealer.

"It's me," he said. "Where's ta got thim bits of paper from? Aw cud do wi' half a dozen myself!"

Jimmy hit his pencil, and looked at the ceiling. It was less wearying than trying to write an essay on Henry VIII. But suddenly the sharp voice of the teacher broke in upon his reverie. "Two minutes more!" she rapped out. Jimmy had to write something. So he set to work, and evolved the following: "Henry VIII. was King of England, and the greatest widower that never was. He was born at a place called Anne-Domino, and he had three hundred and fifty wives. The first was beheaded, and then executed, the second was beheaded, and the third died, and then he married Ann Bulllett. Henry VIII. was succeeded in the throne by his grandchild, Mrs. Queen of Scots, who was married to the Earl of the Lake, or the Earl of the Lake. He was buried in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of York."



Isn't This Roof Attractive?

At last you can have a really artistic roof that resists fire and that is within reach of the average man's pocket-book.

NEPONSET PROSLATE ROOFING
Red or Green Colors

A modification of the permanent, long-life roofing materials that we have been making for years, combined with a permanent colored surface. Made in attractive red and green colors. Meets the economic need of a durable, fire-resisting roof at a moderate price.

NEPONSET Proslate sets a new roofing standard. How does it look to you? Can you afford to consider best shingles, or even slate, when you can get such a roofing as this for less money? NEPONSET Proslate is perfectly adapted for use on your house.

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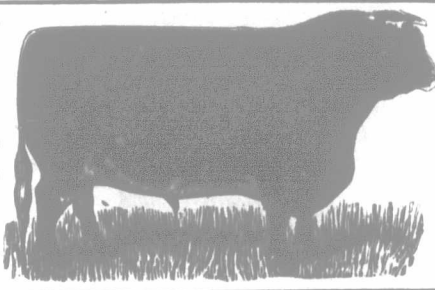
Remember that we are the makers of NEPONSET Paroid Roofing for years the acknowledged standard of high-grade roofing.

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20 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers
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5 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

At moderate prices, including Marr Missies, Emmas, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Bridesmaids, Butterflies, Kineliar Clarets, Miss Ramsdens, Crimson Flowers; also a number of the grand old milking tribe, which have been famous in the showing.

ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
Columbus, Ontario



Shorthorn Bulls and Clydesdale Mares

If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have four imported Clydesdale mares, safe in foal.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario

Bell phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm

THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in call to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SCOTSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE ONTARIO**

Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

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Jersey Cattle

From Bull & Sons and Lee Farms, and the Hon. W. B. Nantel's farm at St. Jerome, Que. Dairy cows—heifers and bull. Also a pair of DRIVING HORSES. Address:

LORENZO E. ROY
Inland Revenue Dept Ottawa, Ont.

Brampton Jerseys

cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON ONT.

High Grove Stock Farm

No better Jersey blood in Canada. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale.

Arthur H. Tufts, P. O. Box III, Tweed Ont.

When writing, mention "The Advocate."

Balaphorene A. J. Jerseys—Foundation stock, C. C.

St. Lambert, Coomassie, Combination; stock from a grandson of Bim of Dentonia; also a grandson of the great Blue Blood of Dentonia, for sale. W. Wyandotte eggs, \$1 per 13. **Joseph Seabrook, Havelock, Peterboro Co., Ont.**

**15⁹⁵
AND UP-
WARD**

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SEPARATOR**

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from **WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N.B.** Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:



AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

Stockwood Ayrshires

are coming to the front wherever shown. This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (Imp.) No. 33273, championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. Stock of all ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

O. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.
Telephone in house.

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES

We are offering 5 young bulls fit for service, from dams of 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. daily of 4% milk. Anything else in the herd priced reasonable. This herd won over \$1,200 prize money in 1911.

P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Seven bulls and a few heifers of different ages, sired by Woodroffe Comrade, whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in one year. Prices right. **H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE, O. ONT., Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.**

When writing mention this paper

**LIVINGSTON'S
OIL CAKE MEAL**

Is the most wholly nutritious stock food you can buy. Made of the purest Linseed—by the celebrated Old Patent Process (which makes it keep three or four years, if necessary)—proved by feeding tests, both practical and scientific, to be 95% digestible.

Even if LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL costs twice as much as the other foods which do not keep and cannot be half digested, it would pay every farmer and dairyman to get LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL. The cost is only a trifle higher.

LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL is really cheapest in the end—quickly increasing and improving the milk and healthily fattening cattle.

As your dealer. If he cannot supply you, write us:

THE DOMINION LINSEED CO., LIMITED
Baden, MANUFACTURERS Ontario

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES

Established over 50 years ago, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a life-time's intelligent breeding: 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.

JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P.O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry

Dungannon Ayrshires and Yorkshires

For immediate sale are: Three choice young bulls and a few heifers; also young sows of breeding age, quality and breeding combined.

W. H. FURBER, Cobourg, Ont. L.-D. Phone

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a \$0lb. a day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam and sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. **D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

City View Ayrshires

All from R. O. P. ancestors. Young bulls of January, March, May and July, 1911; also calves of 1912. Right good ones. Males only for sale. Write, phone or call. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1 half mile west. ST. THOMAS, ONT.**

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES

Bred to production and large teats. Record of performance work a specialty. First head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

TRADE TOPIC.

FIELD PRODUCE AT DOMINION EXHIBITION, OTTAWA.—The best grain and vegetable exhibits from field crop competitions, all over Canada, will be shown at the Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 5th to 16th, as a result of the Central Canada Fair authorities having arranged with J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Ontario Agricultural Societies, for this big feature. These competitions are held in every Province, Ontario leading with about two hundred. The federal grant to the work amounts to \$30,000 a year. Every Province encourages the endeavor among agricultural classes, and the results are wonderful. The produce to be sent to Ottawa will be that winning prizes in the Provincial contests, so that only select grains, fruits or vegetables will be entered.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will pay express charges to Ottawa on all entries from the Province. The Central Canada Exhibition Association will defray carrying cost from other Provinces to a limit of \$2.50 on grain, and \$1 on potatoes.

Generous prizes are offered. For the best two bushels of white oats the prizes are: \$30, \$22.50, \$15, \$11.25, \$7.50, \$3.75. Half these amounts are given for spring wheat and barley. Oats in sheaf will be awarded: \$18, \$15, \$12, \$9, \$6, \$3. The prizes for spring wheat and barley in sheaf are: \$8, \$6, \$4 and \$2. For the best half bushel of potatoes of any variety the prizes are: \$22.50, \$18, \$15, \$11.25, \$7.50, and \$3.75. Celery, onions and tomatoes will be awarded each: \$18, \$15, \$9, \$6 and \$3.

The center of the horticultural hall has been allotted for the display of these grains and vegetables. A pyramid of grain in sheaf will be erected extending half-way to the ceiling. Grain in bags will be shown at the bottom. Floral display will occupy a ten-foot margin surrounding the exhibit. In addition to the fresh fruits, glass jars or preserved fruits will be exhibited adding to the effect.

GOSSIP.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is announced to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 5th, at 10 a. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Notice is also given of a large number of important resolutions to be proposed for consideration at the said meeting.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Lincoln was no stickler for formalities, either in dress or in manners. But he knew the etiquette of correspondence, and, as in this story, from the Washington Star, knew how to teach it to others.

At a lodge in Philadelphia a group of very old men, some with empty sleeves and some with empty trouser legs, were telling stories about Lincoln.

"My wife collected autographs," said one. "She once wrote to Lincoln for a sentiment and his autograph, and she got in reply a note that ran:

"Dear Madam,—When you ask from a stranger that which is of interest only to yourself, always enclose a stamp. There's your sentiment, and here's your autograph.—A. Lincoln."

THE CHAFFETTES' LUNCHEON.

The automobile is undeniably a luxury, even when it is not an extravagance, and the chauffeur—in the story-teller's world at least—behaves as a man might be expected to who is in constant association with both luxury and extravagance. A kindly jest is directed at him by the Washington Star.

A wealthy gentleman was travelling through New England in his own touring-car with his wife and two daughters. They stopped one day for luncheon at a very good hotel. After the meal was served, the gentleman said to the waiter:

"Bring the bill, please. We have had five sandwiches and four pieces of apple pie. What a moment, though. What is the chauffeur had down-stairs?"

"Oh, about, sir," replied the waiter, "and a Professor's omelet, a grilled chicken, some cutlets and peas, an omelet of black coffee, and a fifteen-

Get the Help of This Book in Planning Your New Barn

DON'T be satisfied this time with a barn that is not thoroughly modern in every detail. Build the model barn of your locality. Show your progressiveness by making it the most roomy, convenient and up-to-date of all barns—one that your neighbors will want to pattern after.

This book, which was especially written by experts, will tell you how to do this at a cost that will be well within the amount you are willing to spend. It contains numerous plans and complete specifications for all kinds of barns—horse barns, dairy barns, stock or general purpose barns.

"HOW TO BUILD A BARN."

will also guide you in the selection of the best materials. It mentions especially Galt Steel Shingles and Sidings. It explains how these materials are superior to wooden shingles and sidings, and shows plainly that they will cost you less.

For instance, wood shingle roofs are a constant source of trouble. They leak, rot, invite fire, and gather dirt and weight with rain or snow. A Galt Steel Shingle Roof is lighter, stronger, weather-proof and fireproof. It requires less bracing and enables you to build with equal security at less cost.

The same thing applies to Galt Steel Siding. Each has been especially designed for its peculiar purpose. You should look carefully into the many special patented features of Galt products.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, 150 Stone Road, Galt, Ont

BRANCHES—General Contractors Supply Co., Halifax, N.S.; Estey & Co., St. John, N.B.; R. Chestnut & Sons, Fredericton, N.B.; J. L. Lachance, Ltd., 253 St. Paul St., Quebec, Que.; Wm. Gray Sons—Campbell, Ltd., 583 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.; Montague Sash and Door Factory, Montague, P.E.I.; Pife Hardware Co., Fort William, Ont.; Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., 559 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd., Calgary, Alta.; Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.; D. R. Morrison, 714 Richard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Send me your book on Barns.

F.A.

Who Pays the Duty?

You can't get away from the fact that **directly or indirectly** the DUTY has to be paid by the consumer; therefore, why pay fancy prices for calf meals of foreign manufacture when you can buy CALFINE 15 to 20 dollars a ton cheaper and secure at least equal, and in most cases superior, results.

CALFINE

"The Stockman's Friend"

is a pure, wholesome, nutritious meal for calves. It is now in use on many of the largest and best equipped dairy farms in the Dominion.

Ask your dealer for a 100 lb. bag of CALFINE as a trial—you will soon be back for more. If your dealer does not handle it, write us. We will do the rest.

Feeding Directions Sent on Application.

Canadian Cereal & Milling Co Limited TORONTO, CANADA

Maple Soil Stock Farm

of High-Testing Holsteins—I have at present some bull calves, with dam and sire; dam averaging over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, testing better than 4 per cent. Phone connected.

H. C. Holtby, Belmont P. O., Ont. Belmont Stn., C.P.R. or Glanworth Stn., G.T.R.

Purebred Registered Holstein Cattle. The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSO. F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him. Monro & Lawless, "Elmdale Farm," Thorold, Ont.

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES. MINSTER FARM offers a choice young boar fit for service, and bull calves from Lakeview Burke Fayre, whose sire has ten sisters averaging 30.63 lbs. butter 7 days. For extended pedigrees write: HONEY & SONS, BRICKLEY, ONTARIO

The Maples Holstein Herd offers a splendid lot of bull calves, all sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and all from record of merit dams. For pedigrees and prices write: WALBURN RIVERS, Falden, Ontario

Maple Grove Holsteins—Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, the greatest 30 lbs. back butter bred bull of the breed in this country. For stock of this kind, address: H. BOLLERT, Tavistock, R. R. No. 5, Ont.

Evergreen Stock Farm offers a choice lot of bulls ready for service, from high-testing, deep-milking Record of Merit ancestors. Also a few females for sale. Herd headed by Francy Sir Admiral; dam's record 26.71, sire Sir Admiral Ormsby. Write for prices. F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

Holstein Bulls for sale—Springbank farm is offering two choice bred Holstein bulls for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to: Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont. Ferguson Stn., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Mante Line Holsteins and Yorkshires—Herd headed by Homestead Col. the Sir Abbekerk 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam, g.d. average 29.61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R.O.P. cows. W. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairngorm, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CORPORATE SEAL.

When an incorporated company, or any body corporate, having an authorized seal, borrows money on its note, is the seal of the company placed on such note? W. S. M.

Ans.—Usually; and properly—yes.

LINE FENCING.

B and T have two farms alongside of each other. B's is cleared; T's is not. Can B make T build his share of the fence between them when his is a bush-lot? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—No.

ASSESSMENT OF BUSH-LAND.

Please tell me what steps to take to make an appeal from the assessment of our township, as I have been told different ways, and I think the assessment is very unjust. They tell me it doesn't make any difference with taxes now. If it does not, why do they want to raise it? We will say a farmer has ten acres of good standing hardwood bush worth \$1,200. What way should it be assessed? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—You should give notice in writing to the Township Clerk that you consider yourself aggrieved by being overcharged by the assessor in the roll. The matter will then come before the Court of Revision, consisting of the members of the council to the number of five, and you should attend the sittings of such court, and state your case. The clerk advertises the date. The amount of the assessment will certainly affect your taxes—if not as to this year's, then certainly as to next year's amount. Land is assessable at its actual value, and the "land" includes the "bush."

HORSE DEALS.

A bought a colt in February, 1911, from B, a horse dealer. A found fault with eyes of colt; B said his stable was cold and that it had got cold, and that he would guarantee the horse to be sound and all right in every way. Took horse home; eyes seemed to get all right and never looked sore again. Then, December 24th, asked B if he would get me a span of colts, take the horse I had bought in February for so much. Said he would get me a good pair for that. Then wanted him to come and look my horse over. It was in hotel stable, but he wouldn't; said anybody would know that it was all right. It certainly had done fine. He had often seen it when I came in to town. B got me the colts, and when taking last one home he said, "Say, what about eyes of your horse, I mind you did not like them. Told B as far as I knew they were all right. Kept horse for B until he was ready to ship. B came out to me to bring horse in. He looked him over, then said, 'This horse is blind. I took horse to veterinary. He said he was going blind, and would be so in both eyes in a year, with cataract. B wants \$20 more on deal before he will take horse. Can I make him take the horse, or is his word of guarantee no good?' Had my son with me. B is well off."

Ontario.

Ans.—You have apparently made the cash payment, and have the colts. All that would seem to remain for you to do in the matter is to have the horse ready for delivery to B when again called for. It would be well, however, for you to notify him that in the meantime you are keeping the animal at his risk and expense. We think that you are legally entitled to insist upon B's taking the horse; but if there is to be any litigation, it would probably be better for you to let him commence it.

ENDOWMENT.

Sunday School Teacher: "Now, children, the subject is the story of the Prodigal Son. Can anyone tell me who was glad when the prodigal returned?" "The father," was the unanimous response. "And who was sorry?" asked the teacher. "The brothers," promptly responded the children.

70 Holsteins by Auction 70

Having sold his farm, Mr. Thos. Hartley, of Downsview, Ont., will on THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912, sell his entire herd of 70 head of R. O. M. and R. O. P. Holsteins; 20 of them daughters or the famous champion Cornelias Pösch; 10 heifers are daughters of the richly-bred Butter Baron; 30 cows nearly all in official records. Write for catalogue. L.-D. phone. THOS. HARTLEY, DOWNSVIEW, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!



Bull calves sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol.

Telephone. E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Kornadyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest Holstein sire that ever lived. Look what his daughters are doing. Two of them with records over 37 lbs. each. Then, look at the work his sons are doing. HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS. Every son of Pontiac Kornadyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you great daughters.

E. H. DOLLAR, HUEVELTON, N. Y.

Near Prescott

KING SEGIS WALKER



The highest pedigreed sire in Canada. Average record of dam, gr. dams and g. gr. dams: Butter, 28.36 lbs.; milk, 544.42 lbs.; fat, 4.24 lbs. Fee for service, \$25. This sire's get are 80 per cent. females. For sale: Sons and daughters of this sire from high-record daughters of Pontiac Kornadyke and King Segis.

A. A. FAREWELL, Oshawa, Ont.

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE HOGS

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly butter production. Also sire of the three highest record four-year-olds in Canada. The dam of our junior herd bull made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days, and gave 111 lbs. milk per day. Come and make your selections from over 70 head.

In Improved English Yorkshires we have won 95 per cent. of all first prizes at Toronto Exhibition for ten years. We are still breeding them bigger and better than ever.

Buy Summer Hill Yorkshires, the big, quick-maturing kind, and double your profits.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. No 2 Hamilton, Ontario. Bell phone: 2471, Hamilton.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins—We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 662.8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.6 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance phone. P. D. EDE Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Sta.

Silver Creek Holsteins We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont., Woodstock Station. Phone connection.

HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. Nothing more for sale until June 12th. On that date the Oxford Holstein Breeders Club will hold a Consignment Sale and we have decided to contribute sixteen head of choice females, all ages, and our splendid stock bull "Prince Abbekerk Merceua". Any one wanting choice cattle at his own price should attend this sale as it is sure to be the best of the season. A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario

The World's Finest Dairy Cows are Milked by the SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER



Owners of the highest priced dairy cows in America use the Sharples Mechanical Milker. One of the world's highest priced dairy cows, Imported Billy's Lady Frances Gazelle, owned by Branford Farms, Groton, Conn., is an example. Another, the 76 Dairy Cows on the famous "White Horse Farm" at Paoli, Pa., none of which is valued at less than \$1,000. Read this letter:

After considerable use of your Mechanical Milker, will say it is a decided success. I feel justified in saying I could hardly get along without it, so satisfactory has it proved to be from every point of view. It is merely necessary for the dairyman to become acquainted with the Sharples Milker to insure its perfect service and to convince him that it is for his own best interests. Feb. 19, 1912. W. W. BLAKE ARKCOLL, Mgr. White Horse Farm, Paoli, Pa.

When owners of these high-priced animals use and endorse the Sharples Milker, surely you need have no fear of the slightest injury to even the most sensitive animal. Further, it will enable you to add \$300 to \$1,000 extra to your dairy profits each year. It will do away with the most disagreeable job on the farm; enable you to double your dairy capacity with the same help; give you absolute freedom from worry, and independence from shiftless, unreliable workmen.

Send this coupon for free catalog. We will give you ample time for trial. If the Sharples Milker don't make good, if it don't more than satisfy you, there will be no sale. Guaranteed by The Sharples Separator Company, which has been making high-class Dairy Machinery for 31 years. Write today for free catalog M

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can.

THE SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER. Name, P. O., State, I am interested in the Sharples Separator Co. machinery. Please send me a free catalog. Name of Dealer, Address.

WOOL

Let us know how much you will have this season, and the breed, that we may quote you our prices. Don't fail to write us before you sell.

E. T. CARTER & CO.
84 Front St. E.
TORONTO, ONT.

Southdown Sheep

Orders taken now for this season's delivery. A few choice lambs and shearings on hand. Every animal shipped is guaranteed.

Angus Cattle

Write, or come and see my young bulls and heifers. They are going at farmers' prices.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Present offering: Twenty-five sows bred to farrow from Aug. to Oct. All first-class, bred to No. 1 quality boars. All big, roomy, growthy stock, and ranging from six months to two years old. Eight young boars fit for use; choice long fellows of excellent breeding, and younger pigs of various ages. Pairs not related. Our prices will suit the average farmer but are consistent with the best quality. Stock shipped C. O. D. and on approval. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas.

H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO.
Shedden Station, P. M. and M. C. R.

Large White Yorkshires

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
C. F. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

RILEY'S RYE PATCH.

Whitcomb Riley was looking over a fence on his farm at a field of rye, when a neighbor who was driving by stopped his horse and asked:

"Hullo, Mr. Riley, how's your rye doing?"

"Fine, fine," replied the poet.

"How much do you expect to clear to the acre?"

"Oh, about four gallons," answered Mr. Riley, soberly.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HEART DISEASE AND NERVOUSNESS

SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO HER NO GOOD. THREE BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS COMPLETELY CURED HER.

Miss Mary Lebeau, Edison, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled with heart disease and nervousness for over two years, and was so bad at times I had to sit up at night being unable to breathe, and every little noise would make me shake and shiver. I tried several doctors, but they were unable to do me any good. A neighbor then advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. As soon as I began to take them I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used the third box I was completely cured. I would advise anybody suffering from heart disease and nervousness to try these pills. They will save quite a bill in doctor's fees."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all heart and nerve troubles by their restorative influence on every organ and tissue of the body.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DEHORNING.

A purchased some cattle from B. and paid money down on them. A to take them on 10th of May. A sends a man to take the horns off about one month beforehand.

1. If any die from loss of blood, who is the loser, A or B?

2. Could B forbid the man to take the horns off while the cattle are still on his premises? Nothing was said at time of making sale in regard to it. The cattle were sold by the dollar.

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. A.
2. Yes.

CEMENT PAINT.

Give directions for making cement paint, made by mixing cement and milk, that may be used on rough concrete or rough boarding; also some method of coloring or shading it. W. H. M.

Ans.—Take some Portland cement, put in a suitable can or pail, and add enough coloring to make it of desired shade. Stir well so as to get the color thoroughly mixed with cement, then add enough milk (whole milk is best) to make the cement of the consistency of rich cream, and apply with an ordinary paint brush. Venetian red coloring, or red oxide, may be used. Do not mix up very much with the milk at one time, as it inclines to set and harden. For that reason also, it should be kept stirred with a paddle.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.

I have a sheep one year old that seems to have some trouble in her head. Her ears droop and eyes run water, and she is continually tossing her head or pawing her nose with her foot. She does not seem to eat much, as she is so distressed. She also has a discharge from her nose. E. W.

Ans.—She no doubt has grub in the head. These grubs are the larvae of the gad-fly deposited in the sheep's nostrils in late summer. As a rule, treatment after the sheep has become emaciated is of little or no avail. Prevention is better than cure. Keep the sheep's noses covered with pine tar during fly time. Some sheep have been cured by placing a plank on their heads and hitting it a sharp blow with a hammer, dislodging the grub. Sometimes forcing the sheep to inhale the fumes of burning sulphur kills the grubs. Care must be taken to avoid suffocation. Some report good results from drenching every second day with one cupful raw linseed oil and one dessertspoonful turpentine. Some use turpentine in the nostrils, causing the animal to sneeze and dislodge the grub.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER.

A sells a farm to B, and receives a payment on the same in the spring; but retains possession of the farm till the end of the year, when the balance of purchase money is to be paid and deeds made.

1. Can A remove manure and straw from the farm before giving up possession?

2. Has A the right to cut firewood for his own use after having agreed to sell the place? There is no clause in the agreement touching questions 1 and 2.

3. A clause in the agreement says: "All adjustments of insurance, taxes, rents, etc., to be made and allowed as of the date of first cash payment." Does this legally include interest on mortgage when B buys the place subject to the mortgage?

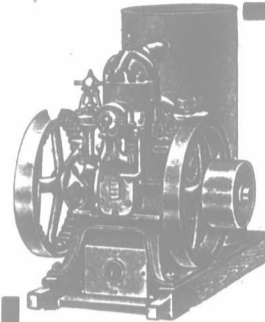
4. Can a litter gether and tracking be legally removed from the stable before giving up possession? Ontario. SUBSCRIBER

Ans.—1. We think not, certainly not as to the manure.

2. Probably, if it be done reasonably as to both quantity and manner.

3. We should think so.

4. Yes, if not otherwise provided in the agreement, and a tax can be removed without injury to the stable-building. But it is probably not the track, at least, as so attached to the building that it must be regarded as applied in the agreement as made, and therefore not removable. The carrier, as well as the rest of the apparatus, would remain or go with the track.



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The Tamworths in Canada—I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up to breeding age. If you want the best types of the breed, write me. **HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont.** Long-distance phone.

O. I. C.—We offer for sale the **Chester White** boar, Longfellow, register No. 6404; sired by Silver Jack 1341, dam White Beauty 3673. Longfellow weighs between 350 and 400 lbs., was farrowed Oct. 29, 1909; reason for selling is akin to too many of our breeding sows. Price, \$45 for quick sale.

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Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
C. A. POWELL, Arva, Ontario
Four miles north of London.

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Duroc Jersey Swine
A choice lot of boars fit for service. WANTED—Twenty dairy calves, seven to twenty days old grades or pure bred; state price F.O.B.
Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

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Present offering: 15 boars, from 2 mos. to 1 year. Sows same age, some bred, others ready to breed. Several yearling sows that have raised one litter each. All by imp. boar, dam by Caldwell's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also one or two choice Clydesdale fillies for sale. L. D. Phone.
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO
When writing please mention The Advocate

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Present offering: Select sows bred for spring farrow. Choice boars ready for service also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer CAINSVILLE P. O., Langford-station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

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Tamworths—We can supply Tamworth Swine both sexes and any age, bred from the champions of Canada; show stock a specialty. **DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ontario.**

Maple Villa Yorkshires and Oxford Downs. We offer 30 splendid service boars, 50 strictly choice sows, bred and ready to breed; also ewes of quality bred to improve rams. **J. A. GERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.**

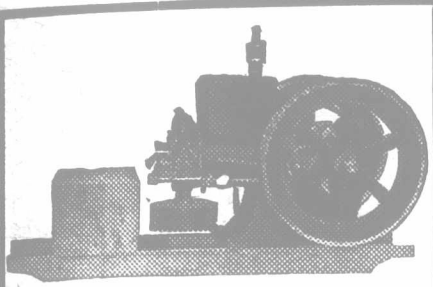
Hampshire Hogs—We have a fine lot of young Hampshire hogs, both sexes, from the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer CAINSVILLE P. O., Langford-station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

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"My roof had to have 'give' in it, so it would stretch in the hot sun and shrink in zero weather. It had to be ice proof, or lodged thaw-water would gouge seams apart. It had to be smooth, or lodged dirt would rust it. It had to cover its own nails, or the roof would leak. My roof had to be layable by anyone.

"My work was, I had to design a shingle that couldn't be laid face-down, or sideways, or upside down, or crooked, or be marred in the laying, or be smashed on the road between my factory and the place where the roof was. I found my shingle needed ventilating places in it that would let air out but wouldn't let water in. It had to be wind proof. Yes, sir,

these things were all worked out by me in 50 years.

"I started to make a spark-proof and lightning-proof roof. I ended by getting one of the best roof shingle designs ever made. My roof has more experience and skill and years behind its design than any roof you can get in metal."



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"My business was world-wide by this time. My shingles were selling in Australia, Japan, South Africa. Governments specified them for roofs.

"All this time I was getting my design right little by little. But, do what I could, I had been troubled by the metal in it. It seemed impossible to get a metal which might not rust. I had to take the best metal I could get. I needed a strong, light, absolutely non-rusting metal. At last, I found a hint in Europe.

I followed up this metal. At last I devised a non-rusting 100-year metal, which was non-corrosive. The moment I put this metal into my shingle design, I got at one step a 100-year roof. This is the roof you can get from me at a low price."

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"Get My Book about This 100-Year Roof. It Has Building Hints for You FREE."

"I have helped you and all other builders with a roof I am proud of—a roof I know is right. I want to do more. I made my book 'ROOFING RIGHT' to tell about my roof. But I made it worth while for those who do not take my roof.

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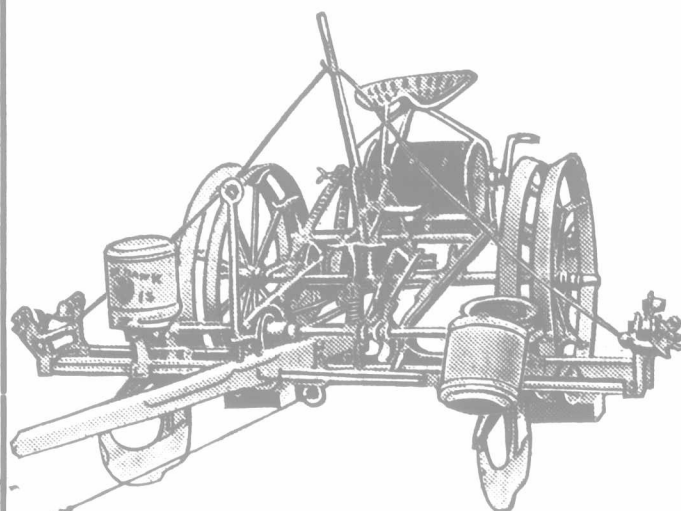
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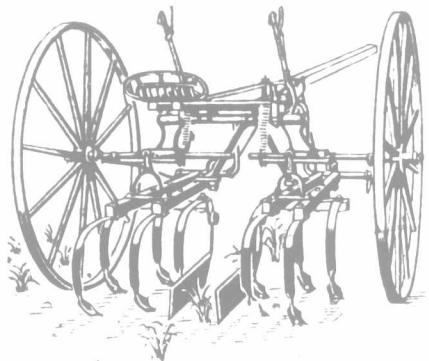
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PLANT your corn with a Corn Planter and save your back. You can tackle a big field and get every hill with 2, 3 or 4 kernels planted at even depth and covered properly. You can suit the number of kernels to the land as you drive. You can change the Black Hawk to a drill. You can change it for mangolds. It plants exactly as needed for best crop, and will enable you to grow one-fifth more crop than you could produce by hand work. By all means use a planter, because it saves time and earns more money. Your corn is planted just right.

The Frost & Wood New American—It Fits Any Width of Corn, or It can do Field Cultivating

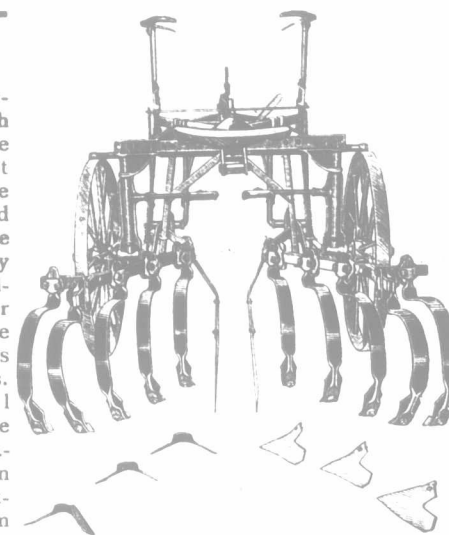


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