

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE  
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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tor, a matter of two or three dollars a year. Generally, though, a charge of at least ten dollars a year is levied on all, and the profits are divided at the end of the year. In most instances, however, a joint-stock company is formed and incorporated, and users of telephones pay a fixed rental, twelve dollars per year, being a common charge.

Whatever system of organization may be thought best, a board of directors, to have control of the management, is a necessity. The most important official of such a board is the managing director, who may also be secretary, who looks after construction and repair work, and in some cases also collects rentals. It is essential that repair work, in particular, be promptly attended to, as great annoyance and dissatisfaction result if there is delay in restoring connection. This is probably the weakest point in the rural-telephone business.

In the early days of rural-telephone construction, particularly in the United States, lines were put up very cheaply indeed, in some cases wires being attached to fence posts, and elevated only at crossroads and gateways, but the experience has been costly. Cheap construction and poor materials and instruments resulted in inefficient service, and consequent dissatisfaction among the patrons, and loss of business. We have it on the authority of one of the electrical supplies companies that Canadian rural-telephone companies are now acting more wisely, as their lines are being built well, and they are using only first-class equipment. There is a Government standard, and its requirements are being lived up to. Of course, a telephone line such as is called for cannot be built for next to nothing; it costs, at present prices of material, from \$70 to \$90 per mile, and instruments extra. These expenses are being cheerfully met, as the investment is a paying one, rural companies reporting all speak in hopeful terms of rapidly increasing business, and the country telephone outlook, involving, as it does, the convenience and privilege of the Canadian farmer, is bright indeed.

### The Dominion Entomologist.

Charles Gordon Hewitt, D. Sc., F. E. S., who has been appointed Dominion Entomologist, successor to the late Dr. Jas. Fletcher, with headquarters at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was educated at the Macclesfield Grammar School and University, of Manchester, England, where he obtained Zoology, Botany and Dalton Natural History prizes; graduated in 1905 as Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), with first-class honors in Zoology, and was awarded a University Graduate Scholarship. He was appointed the same year as Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Zoology in the Manchester University, and two years later was appointed to the newly-instituted Lectureship in Economic Zoology, which he resigns on accepting the post of Entomologist to the Dominion.

The degree of Master of Science (M. Sc.) was conferred in 1907 for research, and the degree of Doctor of Science (D. Sc.) was conferred in 1909 for his researches in economic zoology, especially entomology.

Dr. Gordon Hewitt has been a keen naturalist from childhood, and, on passing to the University, in addition to the three-years' Honors course of Zoology, he has made a special study of insects. He has also studied at various freshwater and marine biological stations, and has made a special study of those animals and parasites which affect man and animals, and also agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.



Chas. Gordon Hewitt.

Recently Appointed Dominion Entomologist.

His chief work has been upon the house-fly and its allies, which he has studied in all the various aspects, especially the relation of house-flies to public health, and the results of his investigations, extending over a number of years, are comprised in a detailed monograph, published in the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science, 1907-1909, and other journals. In this connection, he is assisting in an inquiry of the (English) Local Government Board, on the carriage of infection by flies.

He has also investigated the life histories, etc., of other injurious insects, such as the Root Maggot Fly, and also the large larch sawfly, which some years ago destroyed the larches in Canada, and is causing great destruction to the larch plantations of the English Lake District. He was asked to report on this to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

In addition to other work on economic entomology and zoology, his services have been in great request in the matter of insecticides.

During the last few years he has been investigating the feeding habits of birds in relation to agriculture, etc., and, recognizing the want of exact knowledge on this subject in England, he has organized and is secretary of a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (which is meeting in Winnipeg in August), the object of which is to investigate the feeding habits of certain British birds by a study of the contents of their crops and gizzards, and the conditions under which the birds were feeding, with a view of ascertaining their precise economic value.

He has recently taken an active part in instituting courses for a science degree in agriculture in the Manchester University. He is a Fellow of the Entomological Society, joint hon. secretary of the Association of Economic Biologists, and of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and a Foreign Member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. He sails for Canada on September 10th, by the Empress of Ireland.

Eighty to one hundred dollars will put an intelligent, thrifty, industrious Ontario farmer's son, with a High-school-entrance standing, through the first year at the Ontario Agricultural College, paying all expenses, including books, clothes, board, and railway fare, providing he is willing to put in some spare time working, at about eight cents an hour, instead of playing football or hockey. The sophomore expenses come a little higher, one hundred and twenty to a hundred and forty dollars being a moderate estimate. Of course, some spend more, but they need not; and the seven-months' college year affords a five-months' summer vacation in which to earn money.

## HORSES.

### Size in Drafters.

Prof. Carlyle, of Colorado, said some plain things to Clydesdale men at Winnipeg Exhibition, where he judged the class, on the question of size in the breed. He told them that the Clydesdale was being left behind in the matter of substance, that over-emphasis of the old Scotch adage, "No foot, no horse," had apparently stimulated an era of breeding, in which quality, as regards feet and legs, was deemed the outstandingly important thing in draft horses, and weight of minor consideration.

There was some truth in the criticism offered by the Professor. The Clydesdale has been improved markedly during the past twenty-five years in every point save this one of substance. His feet are larger, stronger, and sounder; his pasterns more sloping and springy; he has less hair on his legs, and a flatness and density to his bone which his forbears never had; his gait has more style and energy; his knees go higher, and his legs closer and more nearly in line. But in the matter of size there has not been the same marked improvement. Development in this respect has not been so pronounced as in others. There has been too much emphasis on quality, so-called, and too little consideration given to substance. The result is that, on this continent, in a field that was once pre-eminently the Clydesdale's own, the breed is criticised for lack of size. Other breeds are crowding it for popularity in the United States, and are coming into our own country in increasing numbers each year. Breeders need a thorough awakening to the fact that substance is as much an attribute of quality in draft horses as clean, flat bone, sound feet, or any of the other points thought of in the understood meaning of the term. (Winnipeg Farmer's Advocate.)

### The Horse Trade.

In sympathy with the continued keen demand and high prices prevailing for good horses of all classes, and especially of heavy drafters, importers are this year bringing from Britain larger and better consignments than usual, and, we are assured, are profiting by the call for greater substance and weight, while paying due attention to quality of bone and feet. The horse department at the shows this fall promises to be even more attractive than usual, as competition will evidently be stronger and keener than ever before in this country. There is ample room for many more first-class stallions and brood mares in this broad Dominion, and the probability, almost amounting to a certainty, is that the progeny of such stock will find a ready sale at profitable prices for many years to come. Persons contemplating the purchase of a stallion or a few brood mares will do well to make early selections, for the best available are usually first placed, and are generally the best investment.

While the foregoing remarks appear to apply primarily to imported stock, we would not willingly leave the impression that these are better, or a more desirable investment, than home-bred animals, of which we have many first-class specimens, better, perhaps, than some of the imported stock, and which may be secured at prices well within the means of the general farmer. The supply of horses, for an assured market, at good prices, depends upon the farmers; and, as only one or two foals, as a rule, are bred on a farm, and a large proportion of farmers are breeding for sale, there is little danger of over-stocking the