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We still have three choice young bulls that will be sold very reasonable, as we do not care to run them over; also a choice lot of cows and heifers, bred to the champion, Clipper Chief, imp. **KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.**

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Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets.

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For sale: Young bulls from eight to twelve months old. Young cows and heifers safe in calf, and young yearling heifers not bred yet. Also young Berkshire pairs supplied not skin.

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5 Shorthorn Bulls 10

IMPORTED HOME-BRED Hard headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm.
Burlington Jct. Stn., G. T. R. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

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Herd headed by Imp. Ben. Lomond—45160—(80468) and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. High-class young stock a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffatt, Ont., Stn. & P.O.
Farm is 11 miles east of Guelph on C.P.R., half mile from station.

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Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby (imp.), Spice Broadbooks (imp.) and Whitehall Ramsden. Priced for quick sale.

HUDSON Usher, Queenston, Ont.
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

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Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

For Sale: 10 Shorthorn Bulls

from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Imp. Lord Roseberry, and most of them out of imp. cows. Prices right.

R. Mitchell & Sons, Burlington Jct. Stn. Nelson P. O., Ont.

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Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (imp.)—33070—. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

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GOSSIP.

Many Clydesdale stallions in Scotland have already been engaged by district societies for service in 1909. The latest engagement reported is that of the noted Marcellus, by Hiwatha, to the Ross-shire Society, and that of the equally famous Royal Edward, one of the most successful sons of Baron's Pride, to the Girvan and Ballantrae District Society.

U. S. INCREASING HER ARABLE ACREAGE.

At the conference of forestry experts and others at the White House, Washington, recently, the draining of the swamp lands of the United States was discussed at some length. The United States has the largest swamp area of any country in the world. In the State of Louisiana alone there are something like 30,000,000 acres over which the overflowing rivers have been depositing organic matter and debris for countless ages; an area six or eight times that of Holland, which supports a population of five millions. All told, the swamp area of the United States amounts to something like 70,000,000 acres. The draining of this vast area will be a tremendous undertaking, even in these days of great engineering feats, but that it will be ultimately undertaken and carried out seems a foregone conclusion. As the land available for settlement in the United States becomes less, and the areas in the west which may be rendered fit for agricultural purposes by irrigation become exhausted, and as the population continues to increase, it will become possible to drain these large swamp areas and make them fit for grain and stock production. The soil itself is the richest in the world—deep, black, alluvial deposits of the ages. Swamp drainage, along with the plans now being worked out for controlling river flow, and the reforestation of huge areas in the mountains and about river beds, seems likely to furnish American engineers with problems of a high order. President Roosevelt is now definitely committed to all these undertakings, and while there is no chance of his being at the head of affairs in the Republic in the immediate future, he will have considerable influence in such matters.

PROPOSED CIRCUIT OF WESTERN FAIRS.

No small degree of friction and inconvenience resulted this year from the clashing of dates of Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions, one incident being the withholding of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association's grants to these shows, the grants having been voted at the annual meeting on condition that the two exhibition associations should readjust their dates so as not to conflict. As they failed to do so, the D. S. B. A. Executive had no authority to pay out the appropriations. With a view to avoiding future trouble it has been suggested that a circuit of Western fairs should be arranged. Dr. A. G. Hopkins, the author of the proposition, states the case in this wise:

"Starting at Edmonton, it should be possible to finish at Winnipeg with a chain somewhat as follows: Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg. It would be better for the pure-bred live-stock trade, and could be arranged. Winnipeg is generally considered as the highest of these courts at which to receive justice at the hands of the live-stock and other judges of agricultural products, and it seems to me that as such the leading studs, herds and flocks should foregather there for a final adjudication before dispersing to their pastures, paddocks and stables. It is claimed that one fair is no sooner over than preparations are begun and contracts for attractions made for the next fair. This being the case, the movement suggested above will need to be set on foot forthwith. Dissension means weakness and fosters mediocrity and low standards in live-stock circles as elsewhere, hence the need for the settlement of a vexed question. I would suggest that a meeting be called of representatives from the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Provincial Live-stock Associations, and, similarly, representatives from the fair boards mentioned, to meet at Regina during the fair there in July."

It is to be hoped the suggestion will be taken up and acted upon.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LEACHED ASHES—GROWING ONION SETS—WIREWORMS.

1. At what time of year is the most suitable for planting onion seed for Dutch sets, kind of seed, how to prepare soil (soil being gravelly loam), and how to plant?

2. I have a large heap of leached ashes from an old ashery. Are they of any benefit to the land? If so, would they be of more benefit to clay loam or gravel loam, and would it be better to top dress and work in with crop, or plow down in fall? Would they benefit a pasture field to top dress, and would there be any danger of applying too many to the land?

3. I have a ten-acre field which I plowed out of old sod last spring, and sowed it with oats and millet. How would you treat this field after the crop is taken off, as it is badly infested with wireworms, and I want to sow with barley next spring and seed down?

NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Green, of Minnesota, in "Vegetable Gardening," recommends planting from thirty to fifty pounds of seed per acre about the latter part of May, in soil free from weeds and in good tilth. In sowing the seed he recommends going over the rows with the seed sower three or four times, sowing only a part of the seed each time. This spreads the seed out in rather wide drills, and permits of more even work than would be accomplished by sowing all the seed at one sowing. The further cultivation is the same as for a field crop of onions, except that the seedlings are to be left crowded so that they will not grow larger than about half an inch in diameter. The sets should be taken up as soon as ripe, or, if necessary, while still a little green, with a rake or onion puller, and when dry should be stored, tops and all, about four inches deep in a loft, where they should be covered with about a foot of hay or straw upon the approach of hard frost, and left until wanted for planting in the spring. Any variety of seed-bearing onions may be used for sets, though some give better results than others. In the Dutch-set district of Huron County, Ont., we believe the seed used is imported from Holland and California; also, according to a recent newspaper article, the time of sowing there is quite early in spring, the amount of seed 75 to 80 pounds of seed per acre, and the harvest of sets occurs in August or September. The clay soil of that district probably calls for earlier sowing than the sandy soil which is usually recommended for the growing of onion sets. We should be pleased to hear from Huron County subscribers who have had experience in growing Dutch sets.

2. Yes, the leached ashes, although deprived of a considerable percentage of their potash, will yet contain enough potash, phosphoric acid and lime to be well worth utilizing on any kind of soil. They will benefit pasture land, especially in promoting growth of clovers, for which ashes are particularly beneficial. They will also benefit potatoes, mangels, corn, grain crops, and, in fact, almost any crop to a greater or less extent. There is danger of applying an excess, though a couple of loads per acre of leached ashes should prove a safe dressing, and will probably show in the crops for many years to come. It is better to broadcast evenly and mix with the soil by cultivation than to plow under.

3. We can recommend no treatment with any degree of confidence. Barley and clover are less attacked by wireworms than most other crops. Sow with barley and seed down. You will probably have observed on page 1105 of "The Farmer's Advocate," for July 2nd, an article describing the experience of an English farmer in fumigating his seed barley with sulphur. This might be worth a trial, though, of course, we are not in a position to recommend it.