

**PAGES
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EDITORIAL.

SHALL I ATTEND THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE?

"Will it pay me to take a course at the agricultural college?" (Guelph, Truro, Ste Anne, or Winnipeg, as the case may be) is a question which hundreds of Canadian farm boys are now resolving in their minds, and which the letters published last week and this from successful students and ex-students of the Ontario and Nova Scotia Colleges should help to answer wisely. "Will it pay? Will I be better off financially at the end of twenty years if I spend two or four winters at the College (costing one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a winter) than if I stay at home, work, and save my money?" Other boys are wondering whether it would be better to take a course at the agricultural college than a couple more years at the High School.

The answer in each case must depend largely upon the boy, but for the average bright, level-headed Canadian farmer's son, equipped with a fair public-school education—all the better if he has spent a year or two in High School as well—we believe both questions may be answered without hesitation in the affirmative. However, no worthy ex-student would think of gauging the benefit merely by the extra money his college education enables him to make. The courses are and should be practical, for only a practical curriculum can sufficiently attract and effectually uplift the farm boys of the country. The worth and dignity of practical knowledge is very properly exalted, but the greatest benefit from a useful education is not the dollars and cents there may be in it, but the mental and manual discipline developed in the student, the intelligent interest aroused in his life-work, and the opening of his eyes to the vast field of knowledge about him—a field which his course, so far from exhausting, merely qualifies him to enter and explore in after life. It gives him a key to unlock the mysteries of agricultural science, which rivals astronomy in its fascinating interest, and is fraught with far more real, substantial benefits to mankind. We once heard a farm boy say that if he were going to be a farmer, he would want to take a course in astronomy or theology, so that he might have an interesting hobby to enliven his life-work. If that lad would take a course in an agricultural college, he would change his mind on that score. He would make a hobby of his occupation. His problem would be how to master the intricacies of soil chemistry, manures, fertilizers, the life-histories and means of combating weeds, insects and fungous pests, plant-breeding, selecting seed, farm forestry, and a thousand and one other lines of practical research, now so generally neglected. It would tend to keep him out of ruts of practice, make him a progressive, thinking farmer, and stimulate a joy and interest in his work. Work would become a pleasure; and when work is a pleasure, life is a pleasure.

"What all will I learn that is so useful?" we hear the young man ask. For answer, consult the various college calendars, free upon application, and read the description of the Guelph and Truro courses in the 1906 Christmas number of "The Farmer's Advocate." Briefly, we may inform him that, in addition to a deal of practice in live-stock judging, as well as many useful arts, such as grafting and the like, he will obtain a surprising amount of the latest and best theory concerning farm practice, crops, soils, breeds of domestic animals, breeding, feeds, feeding and care of stock; gardening, orcharding, and home adornment; veterinary science and practice; poultry,

beekeeping, running engines, farm carpentering and blacksmithing. Besides, he will receive systematic instruction in the chemistry of soils, fertilizers, insecticides, feeds, and the like; a course in physics, covering such vital questions as ventilation and drainage; the botany of weeds and weed seeds, with practice in their identification; a course in entomology, or the study of insects; and something of bacteriology, or the study of germs. Besides all this, he will receive a valuable training in the use of the mother tongue, not only in writing, but in public-speaking as well. Many other excellent features are included which cannot be even enumerated here.

But after all is said, the chief recommendation of the agricultural college in each neighborhood must be the records of its ex-students, and, while many of these are acquitting themselves with genuine credit in public as well as private capacities, it must be confessed that in past years not a few ex-students have, by their foolish enterprises and lack of judgment in applying what they learned, soured whole neighborhoods against the idea of agricultural education. This has been the more unfortunate because the failures were advertised far and wide, whereas the successes usually escaped much comment. But until some satisfactory explanation is advanced to explain the disappointing results that have from time to time transpired, many parents are bound to hesitate about sending their sons to such a place.

To our way of thinking, the explanation is not difficult. In the early days agricultural education was a new thing, and many mistakes were sure to be made. Good instructors, capable of imparting sound agricultural advice, were rare. Then, as to the students, while some of these were of the very highest class, it was inevitable that quite a few should be attracted at first who had more enterprise than judgment, and no college can make good farmers of that sort of boys. Not a few city lads were included in the classes, and worst of all were the Old Country remittance chaps.

To-day it is all quite different. Experience and selection have raised the standard of the faculty, while, among the student body, the city-bred boy and remittance man have all but disappeared. For the most part, now, the agricultural colleges are attracting a select list of the pick of farmers' sons, whose sensible behavior afterwards on their own homesteads is assuring to the neighbor who contemplates sending his son. There are exceptions, but they do not disprove the rule. The agricultural college is recognized as a safe place to send the right kind of a boy, provided he is not sent there too young. No boy should enter an agricultural college before he is eighteen years old, and twenty is better. He needs as much farm experience as possible to mature his judgment and develop a discriminating habit of mind that will prevent him from taking anything for granted, even from the most responsible sources. If the college course simply filled the boy's mind with knowledge and principles, it would be unfortunate, the more so because what is knowledge to-day is often discounted to-morrow. Besides, of all occupations, agriculture is the most variable, and the hardest to run by rule or rote. It requires, in addition to knowledge of principles, shrewd judgment and discrimination. It is extremely important to train the individual's judgment and make him a thinker. He cannot be so trained if he is too young and inexperienced to size up, and, if need be, criticise what he hears. The worst drawback to collegiate training in agriculture is the tendency of inexperienced boys to swallow opinions and general principles unhesitatingly as gospel

truth. This can best be guarded against by fortifying prospective candidates with age and experience.

But why multiply arguments? Surely most of the farm boys of Canada who expect to engage in the noblest and one of the most difficult of all callings have seen enough and heard enough to convince them of the wisdom of taking a two-years' course in a good agricultural college. Two or three hundred dollars will defray the necessary expenses, and seven months for each of two winters is a short time to spend, considering the advantages to be gained. In the American Republic the attendance at these courses is increasing by leaps and bounds. Will Canada lag behind? Where hundreds now attend these institutions, we should have thousands. Sit down, young man, and think it over, and then send in your application early and secure admission. You will never regret it. The college course and college life will enlighten, inform and broaden you out. It will make you a better farmer, a better husband and father, and a better citizen of the neighborhood and of the nation at large. It will lift you out of the neighborhood groove and introduce you to the larger agricultural outlook of the world at large. Will it pay? Ask those who have been there.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR FRUIT PRICES.

Thus far during the present season growers have been receiving good prices for the bush fruits, and the outlook for the larger classes, including apples, appear to be equally favorable. The demand consequent upon prevailing "good times" is keen in the cities and towns, the consumption of fruit being everywhere upon the increase. While the crop conditions in Britain have improved, the European and American crops are reported much smaller, while in Canada, according to the latest report of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, the prospect for apples has declined seriously for the early and fall sorts, the indications being for an average crop of winter fruit. A fair crop of peaches is promised, but in case of pears there has been an almost unusual reduction in prospects, and plums are less encouraging than they were a month ago. Outside of Southern Ontario and British Columbia the grape crop has been reported as likely to ripen imperfectly, and even in the more favored districts weather conditions may yet greatly affect the output. Farmers, as well as those who make fruit-growing a specialty, are therefore well advised in husbanding the crop with very great care and looking for high prices in contracting deliveries ahead.

THE BOY AND HIS FATHER.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been directing public attention to the unfortunate tendencies of our educational systems in driving the rising farm populations to the cities and towns. Given proper ideals in the home, there is no place in all the world equal to the farm for rearing a good class of boys. It is the right place to be born, and whether the boy remains there or not depends, as we have shown, largely upon the school, and it also depends upon how the father deals with the son. Wallace's Farmer goes straight to the headland, when it says don't give the boy the worst plow, and a balky team when you start him plowing; don't set him at the meanest cow to milk; never hand him the heaviest fork or the dullest hoe to work with or put him in the garden where there are more tough clods to the square rod than there are to the acre in the field. Give him

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF THE
DOMINION.

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WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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the best. Remember you were a boy once yourself. Treat him as an equal and in such a way as to develop his mind and quicken his aspirations.

WHAT AN EX-STUDENT THINKS OF THE O. A. C. COURSE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As summer is rapidly passing, and, in a few short weeks, our schools and higher institutions of learning will again be reopening their doors to students, there are, doubtless, upon many Canadian farms, boys and younger men who, while toiling faithfully, are also doing some serious thinking. Some of these have already decided to make agriculture their life-work, but are not fully satisfied with their present condition from an educational point of view. They feel they are not as fully equipped for their chosen calling as they should be in order to become successful tillers of the soil and useful citizens of the community, or, in a broader sphere, of the land in which they live. There are others who are approaching that important time in life, when several inviting careers present themselves and a choice must be made. Since this choice may make or mar their future, those of us who, by experience, know the peculiar doubts, difficulties and perplexities which confront one at this point, should have great sympathy with and a strong desire to help those who are looking to the future with misgivings in regard to the wisdom of the choice they are about to make. Being a farmer's son myself, and having taken a two-years' course at the Ontario Agricultural College, since the completing of which—five years ago—I have been engaged in farming, I might be permitted to address to farmers' sons

who are in the position to which I have just referred a few words of explanation and advice, based upon my own experience and observation.

In the first place, I would say to every farmer's son, get just as good a public-school education as you can, and, if possible, supplement it by a year or more at a good High School. No matter what one's calling in life may be, a good grounding in the elementary branches of schooling will always be a help, and even a necessity, if he is to make the most of life. It will give him a standing among his fellows and a foundation upon which to build along any line he may choose. In farming, as in all other professions—for farming has now come to be a profession requiring special training—the saying that "knowledge is power" is true, providing, of course, that it be wisely applied.

Then, having the foundation laid, what next? I would not advise every farmer's son to attend the College at Guelph, for unless a boy has a liking for farm work, and at least some intention of remaining at it, it would be an unwise employment of time and money to take such a course. Better that he go to some institution which can give him a practical education that will fit him for some congenial line of work. Neither would I advise the boy who is looking for a pleasant, easy time to go to college. One can and should get a great deal of pleasure and enjoyment out of a college course, but no man who is in earnest can make the most of his opportunities without a great deal of hard study and work. To the farmer's son who has some thought of farming, or of some line of work relating to agricultural education, and who is willing to work, I would say, go. Do not go with the idea, though, that this alone will make a successful man of you. It will develop you, but your efforts and attitude, after you have left college, will determine your success or failure. Do not go with the idea, either, of coming back home and copying everything you see done there. You cannot do it, and, moreover, you will not be advised by your professors to do so. Your conditions will not be the same, and what might be all right for the college farm might not apply in your case.

To my mind, what the college does for its students is this: It teaches them to think and reason for themselves. The scientific part of the course enables them to understand the principles and laws of nature, upon which the whole practice of modern agriculture is based, and upon which its future depends. Then, understanding these underlying laws and principles, each one can adapt his methods in conformity to them and according to his own peculiar conditions. In these days, with some insect or disease preying upon almost every form of animal and vegetable life, it is necessary for a man, in order to be a successful agriculturist, to bring to his aid all the education and energy of which he is and may be possessed. The scientific information imparted in the college class-rooms is supplemented, wherever possible, by practical work in the outside departments, where the results of applied science can be seen. This is in accord with the principle which Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, once laid down, that "knowledge and the application of it should never be divorced, but joined so firmly by intelligent thought and action that the twain become one."

But aside from this practical part of a college course, the part which is intended to help a man to be more successful financially, there is a general education, which must not be overlooked. What we as farmers need to-day is a broad and liberal education which will make of us, not only better farmers, but also better citizens and better men. Prof. James W. Robertson, now President of MacDonald College, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, once defined education thus: "The main aim of education, on the side of it which looks out towards and leads to material progress, are to develop intelligence, enlarge practical ability, and promote co-operation. It is the drawing out of ability into usefulness in life. Anything which falls short of this is not true education." Accepting this definition, the College course, with the opportunities and privileges which are offered to students, is an ideal one, for it develops all sides of a man's nature—the Athletic Association developing the physical, the Literary Society developing the mental, and the Y. M. C. A. developing the

spiritual, are all organizations controlled by the students themselves. The training which many a student gets through these agencies is often the means of discovering to himself ability and powers of which he never knew he was possessed, and often proves invaluable in fitting him for public positions in church or state to which his fellow-men may call him in after life. That there is a serious need of more active participation in public affairs by men in direct touch with the farm, is amply proven by the too-frequent disregard and sacrifice of agricultural interests and the alarming prevalence of graft and political corruption among "professional politicians."

There is one more benefit to be derived from a college course. It consists in the raising of the student's ideals in regard to both his occupation and his standards of life. It raises him out of the intolerance and narrowness of localism into the liberal-mindedness and breadth of thought which is born of association with those of other localities and other lands. No earnest young man can observe the lives of some of the men connected with the institution without being inspired to strive to accomplish something worthy in his own life.

As to the cost of a course at the Guelph College, it is, I believe, within the means of any young man who is willing to work, and perhaps deny himself a few of the expensive so-called pleasures in which young men without any worthy purpose in life frequently indulge. In comparison with the cost of a course at any of our other colleges and universities, it is extremely low, and for this reason should be taken advantage of by more of our farmers' sons.

In regard to the length of course advisable for farmers' sons to take, I would say, if at all possible, take two years. A large part of the work of the first year is preparatory to that of the second year, and in his second year the student is in a much better position to obtain full benefit for the time and money expended. Of the remaining two years' work for the degree of B. S. A., I cannot speak from experience. If a young man cannot spare two years, then take a shorter course, if it be no more than a two-weeks' course, in grain and stock judging, during the winter.

In conclusion, let me answer the oft-asked question, "Does college education pay the farmer?" That all depends on what you consider to be worth most. I believe it would and does pay in dollars and cents; but it also pays in the increased respect which one gains for his occupation; it pays in the pleasant associations one forms, the memories of which are cherished for life; it pays in the inspiration one receives, and the higher ideals and ambitions which are formed. This much it does: It teaches one how little he knows, and how much he might know, awakens a desire to know more, and places him in a position to continue his studies and observations all through life.

EX-STUDENT.

THE KNIFE FOR TWIG BLIGHT.

In a number of apple and pear orchards in Western Ontario we have noticed the reappearance of twig blight, which has been making serious headway during the past couple of seasons. It is a disease of bacterial origin, not well understood, but which begins to work within the tissue of the smaller limbs and twigs. The leaves droop and turn brown, as though scorched, and the twig becomes dark in color, dying, and working back into the branches. The only remedy advised thus far is prompt and vigorous pruning a few inches back of the dead portion, and burning the removed limbs. In order that the bacteria be not conveyed to healthy portions of the wood, it is advised that after each cut the pruning tool be dipped in a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid.

WRITING ON PAPERS.

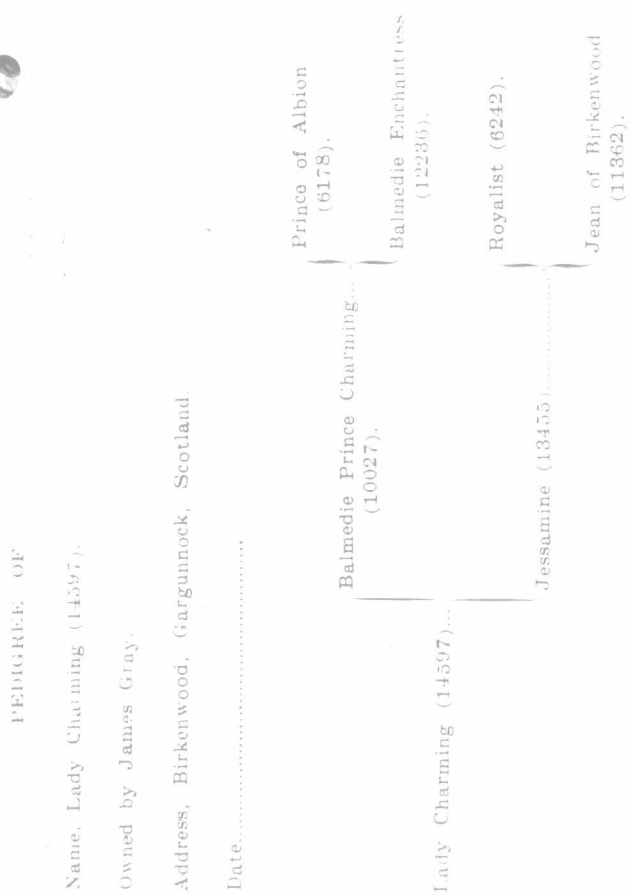
"ENQUIRER."—The postal authorities tell us there is a penalty of \$10 for writing on the margin of newspapers sent through the mail at newspaper rates, or for enclosing written messages therein.

Every farmer in Canada needs "The Farmer's Advocate."

HORSES.

REGISTERING IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Replying to an inquiry as to the requirements for registration of Imported Clydesdales, the Accountant of the National Live-stock Records at Ottawa writes: "Under the new rule, the animal itself must be recorded and numbered in the Scotch Studbook, as well as its sire and dam, its grand-sire and grandam. The accompanying pedigree shows what is required."



WEAK FETLOCKS IN FOALS.

In a recent issue of a Western contemporary appeared two contributions on the subject of weak joints in foals, both taking exception to the treatment that had previously been recommended by the veterinary editor to an inquirer. We reproduce the contributions, together with the appended comment by "Whip."

"In your June 26th issue, A. L. asks how to treat a colt that has gone over on the fetlocks, and has been recommended to try plaster-of-Paris bandages. Having had some experience along this line, we have found that nothing gives more satisfaction than a boot made of a piece of stiff leather. Heavy harness leather is best, about a foot long, and wide enough to go around the leg, leaving a space to lace it up in front. The holes may be made with a leather-belt punch; a leather lace does best. Before putting the boot on, the leg should be well wrapped with cotton-wool, and bandaged from the knee down to a level with the sole of the foot, but not over the bottom of the hoof. The boot should be put on low enough to be on a level with the bottom of the foot, and then laced up fairly tight down the front. This makes it impossible for the colt not to stand on the sole of his foot. Every day or so the leg should be bathed with warm water, and the dressing replaced. See that the bandages and wool are kept clean, otherwise chances of recovery are greatly lessened. If your colt is worth saving, this will save it. L. L."

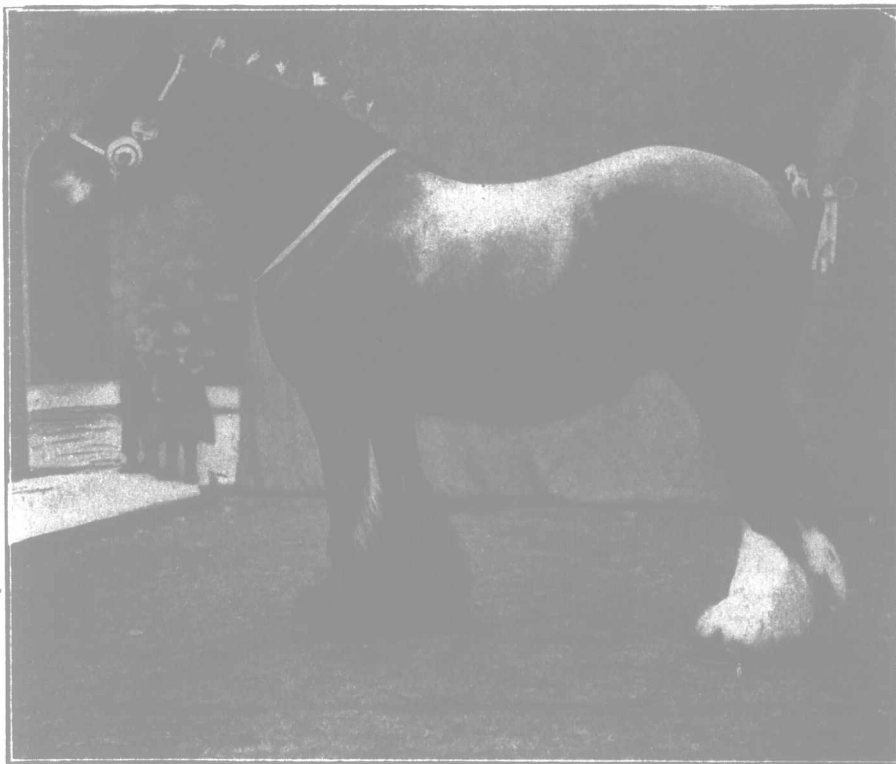
"In your issue of June 26, re colt over on fetlocks, the veterinary editor recommends to bandage from top of hoof to half-way between fetlock and knee, then apply a plaster-of-Paris coat. I would say I have treated four colts so afflicted, the first two of which died, and the other two are at work to-day, as strong as any horse need be. The first colt to live was over three months old before it could stand on its feet to suck. On one of the colts that died we tried the bandage and cast, but lost the colt through blood poison caused by the ankle rotting. With the next colt we tried splints, but as matters were only going from bad to worse we took them off, and, on advice of a quack veterinarian, we made a strong solution of white-oak-bark tea and bathed the foot and legs to the knee with it two or three times a day, giving the colt liberty to move about at will. Result: colt lived, and has taken his place in harness for over six years. Number four was born weak, and we tried white-oak-bark tea, with the result that in less than two weeks it was on its feet, as strong as could be. White-

oak bark may be obtained from any drug store. Take one pound of bark and one-half gallon of water, steep for one hour (not boil), and bathe the cords of the legs thoroughly, rubbing in the solution well with the hand. Be sure to keep the bandages out of sight, so far as use is concerned, and give plenty of room to exercise. "BERT IVESON."

RE WEAK FETLOCKS IN FOALS.

The most common form of weak fetlocks in foals is that form in which the fetlocks knuckle forwards, often to such a degree as to allow the anterior surface of the joint to come in contact with the ground. The opposite condition (not nearly so often seen) is when the fetlock descends backwards, the foot turns upwards, and the heel and fetlock pad come in contact with the ground. Let us for a few moments consider where the weakness that allows this abnormal descent, either forwards or backwards, exists. Is it in the joint? We think not. The bones of the joints are simply held together by ligaments, but these ligaments have little to do with keeping the bones between the joints in proper position. This is done by the muscles and tendons. The muscles are composed of what is generally called flesh. Each muscle is prolonged at each end by a tendon, which is composed of white, fibrous tissue, and is practically non-elastic; between these tendons is the flesh or muscle, which is capable of great extension and contraction at the will of the animal. An examination of a horse's leg will show

tendons and relaxation of the flexor, and produce the reverse actions where the joints descended backwards. The gentleman who recommends the application of a decoction of white-oak bark evidently rubs the whole circumference of the leg, also the foot. Now, of course, no action could be made upon the foot, and the action upon the tendons (if any) would be exerted on both front and rear alike, and the comparative strength would be maintained. If we can produce the desired result by local applications of liquids or semi-solids, we must act upon the muscles. Theoretically, the application of stimulants, such as any sharp, stimulating liniment, will cause contraction of muscular tissue, and the application of relaxers, as a solution of Belladonna, will cause relaxation. Hence, where the joints drop forward, stimulants should be applied to the anterior muscles above the knee, and relaxors to the posterior ones. When the joints descend backwards, the applications are reversed. My experience with applications for the purpose under discussion has been somewhat extensive, but very unsatisfactory. Appliances such as mentioned—i. e., leather boots, plaster-of-Paris bandages, etc.—which mechanically hold the joints in proper position, thereby giving the muscles rest and an opportunity to gain the required strength are the proper and only satisfactory means of treatment. The trouble is that such applications are very apt to scarify the parts, and, if not properly adjusted and attended to, may cause the trouble stated, viz., blood-poisoning or rotting ankle. My experience has taught me that appliances must be easily removed and readjusted, in order that they may be taken off occasionally, say at least twice daily, and left off for an hour or more, in order to allow the air to circulate around the limb and the limb to cool, as it is almost if not quite impossible to prevent sloughing of the skin if the leg be enclosed continuously; hence, the use of plaster-of-Paris bandages must be avoided. The leather boots, as described by "L. L.," should give good satisfaction, if used as above. I have had the best results from boots made of thick felt, such as harnessmakers use for sweat pads, housings, etc. The felt should reach from the knee to the foot, and be wide enough to surround the whole limb, or even overlap. Attached to this, of course, running crosswise, should be six straps, with buckles, these straps being about equal distances apart. Extending from above downwards between the straps and the felt, and tacked to the straps, should be three pieces of tough green hickory, elm, or other hard wood, about 1 inch wide and 1½ inches thick. One of these should be in the center, to pass down the front of the leg, and one on each side. In applying these, it is good practice to put wadding or batton on the limb, making it thicker where there are hollows, as below the fetlock pad, on each side just above the fetlock joint, etc.; then the boot is applied, and each strap buckled snugly, but not too tight. These can be readily removed and readjusted, as mentioned, and when the weakness is manifested in the fetlocks only, will generally effect a cure; but where the knees also appear to be weak and turn outwards to a marked degree, the prospects of a cure are less, as, if appliances to keep the knees in position are used, it almost removes the powers of progression. "WHIP."



Stolen Duchess.

Shire mare; bay; foaled 1901. Champion Shire Show, London, England, 1907. Sire Southgate Honest Tom.

these muscles both in front and in rear of the bone, between the elbow and the knee. Below the knee there is practically no muscular tissue, but the tendons of the muscles extend well down, some of them as low as the bone of the foot. Those muscles posterior to the bones are called "flexor muscles," their function being to flex or bend the limb during progression. Those anterior to the bones are called "extensor muscles," their function being to extend or straighten the limb and carry the feet forward. When each set of muscles is of normal strength the bones of the limb will remain in a proper position when the animal is standing or moving. When the anterior or extensor muscles are weak, there is too little tension exerted on the tendons, and the fetlock joint drops forward to a greater or less degree, according to the comparative weakness of the said tendons in comparison to the strength of the flexor ones. As stated, in many cases the anterior surface of the fetlock joint strikes the ground. When the weakness exists in the flexor muscles, there is not sufficient tension exerted on their tendons to prevent descent, to a greater or less degree, of the fetlock backwards. Now, if we will admit the philosophy of this argument, we, knowing that neither ligaments nor tendons are elastic, neither are they to any appreciable degree susceptible to the actions of applications to cause contraction or relaxation of their elements, can readily see that the application of ingredients of any kind whatever to the tissues between the foot and the knee will have practically no action. Even if we could produce the actions mentioned, we should, in a case where the joints drop forward, cause contraction of the extensor

about 1 inch wide and 1½ inches thick. One of these should be in the center, to pass down the front of the leg, and one on each side. In applying these, it is good practice to put wadding or batton on the limb, making it thicker where there are hollows, as below the fetlock pad, on each side just above the fetlock joint, etc.; then the boot is applied, and each strap buckled snugly, but not too tight. These can be readily removed and readjusted, as mentioned, and when the weakness is manifested in the fetlocks only, will generally effect a cure; but where the knees also appear to be weak and turn outwards to a marked degree, the prospects of a cure are less, as, if appliances to keep the knees in position are used, it almost removes the powers of progression. "WHIP."

The probability is that the show of horses, both light and heavy, at the leading exhibitions, and at local shows as well, this fall will be greater both in number and quality than in any former year. The great demand for good horses and the high prices prevailing have directed unusual attention to this class of stock, and more horses and mares have been imported in the last year than ever before in the same length of time. The horse ring at the shows this year, it is safe to say, will more than ever be the center of attraction to farmers and the public generally.

Every farmer in Canada needs "The Farmer's Advocate."

LIVE STOCK.

THE CATTLE THAT TOPPED TORONTO MARKET.

In reply to your letter in regard to the 62 head of cattle fed by me during the winter of 1906-07, would say that I bought part of them on Toronto market and part from the farmers in our locality. They were Shorthorn and Hereford grades. The 30 head bought on the Toronto market ranged in price from \$2.75 to \$3.60 per cwt., with only one at the latter price. The itemized account of the cost of these cattle, 62 head, 58,280 lbs., \$1,908.80, brings the average price at a fraction over \$3.27 per cwt. They were stabled Nov. 20, 1906, and remained unchanged throughout the whole period of feeding. They were tied in single stalls and were fed three times a day, viz.: 6 a.m., 1 p.m., and 8 p.m. The first six weeks they were fed clover hay and turnips, and after that equal parts of silage and cut straw. The last month they were fed clover hay twice a day and silage once a day.

The grain ration consisted of two parts oats and one part corn, but were not fed very heavy on account of the silage being well matured, until the last month, when they got about ten pounds each a day.

They had plenty of water before them all the time, so were not out of their stalls until shipped on June 29, 1907.

Below is a statement of the cost of feeding the cattle:

Cost:	
62 cattle weighed 58,280 lbs.	\$1,908 80
715 bush. of corn, at 51¢.	366 40
21 tons of hay	160 00
Hired help	800 00
Grinding	85 00
Expenses of shipping	113 00
	\$3,883 20

Sale:	
62 cattle, 76,800 lbs. (sold June 30th, at 6¢, less \$50.00)	\$4,942.00

This shows a gain of \$1,558.80.

Besides these cattle, there were fed on the farm, 3 cows, 12 horses, 25 sheep. There is 100 acres of land under cultivation, 20 acres of this is corn. Lest the figures \$800 for hired help may appear to be an error the items are given as follows:

One man, cash, per year	\$300 00
One man, seven months	180 00
One man, board seven months	70 00
Extra men, by the day	45 00
Harvesting corn	150 00
Threshing	30 00
Blacksmith acct.	25 00
	\$800 00

We do not live on the farm ourselves, but depend entirely on hired help, which will account for that item being so high.

J. B. SHIELDS.

York Co., Ont.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SHEPHERD.

(Continued.)

One of the earliest importers of Southdowns, Shropshires and Hampshires, and for many years a successful showman at leading Ontario fairs, was Herbert H. Spencer of Brooklin, near Whitby, father of J. B. Spencer, formerly of the editorial staff of "The Farmer's Advocate," now Deputy Live-Stock Commissioner at Ottawa. H. H. was a modest Englishman with a slight impediment in his speech, who winked both eyes while waiting for a word, but he was a born shepherd whose sheep knew his voice and came at his call of "Co-nan, co-nan," which differed from any other I have ever heard. A fine figure among the importers and exhibitors in the later fifties was James Petty, of Hensall, in Huron County, a burly Yorkshireman who knew the value of money and how to ask for a beast all it was worth. It was he who sold the first-prize Cotswold shearing ram at Brantford in 1857 for \$250 to John Snell, of Edmonton, and to him is due the honor of importing the Shorthorn cow Fanny, progenitress of the invincible champion sisters Fair Queen and Queen Ideal. Jim was, and is yet, fond of a joke and can tell some good ones, for he is hale and hearty yet. (though the light is failing him), and he is in more than comfortable circumstances financially, having proved to the full the saying if a Yorkshireman once gets a halter he'll find a horse. A jolly good fellow among the exhibitors of Leicesters in those days was John Robson, of London Township. Strong, well built and ever cheerful was John, who showed good sheep and who yet survives, though I believe in the eighties, and severely handicapped by rheumatism. He is the elder brother of Captain Tom, the genial and popular

auctioneer, the singing pilgrim of the fraternity of Canadian stockmen, who on retiring from farming, less than a year ago, dispersed a good flock of Lincolns. What appears to me a lamentable feature in the record of successful stockmen, past and present, is that so many of them have finally resisted the charms of the fair sex and chosen to walk the pathway of life alone, as did two of the last three named, failing to realize the true philosophy of life which is that "it is not good for man to be alone." The captain himself went a long way on the Jericho road of celibacy, but was at length felicitously captivated, has made good, and is now as happy as a big sunflower. A verse in a hymn that used to have a place in the psalmody of one of the churches in this country puts this phase of life in about its proper setting, as it reads: "Two are better far than one, for counsel or for fight, how can one be warm alone, or do life's work aright." Prominent among early exhibitors of Leicesters at Provincial fairs were three other London Township men, all English, I believe, namely, Christopher Walker, John Long and Tom Friendship. "Kit" Walker I should judge was a Cumberlander, and he had the appearance of a patriarch among the shepherds, as he was a graybeard from my earliest recollection of him, and must have measured considerably over six feet when straightened up, for I had to look up to his face, though he walked at an incline of 45 degrees; but he was a skillful feeder and fitter of sheep, and always cut into the prize-list pretty deeply, although he used to declare that his sheep "never got nout to eat but what they picked off't ground." John Long could generally be heard before he was seen, as, in common conversation, he pitched his voice near the key of G. Friendship was his opposite in that respect, being of a quiet disposition, and speaking in a minor strain, reminding me much of John C. Ross, of Jarvis, who figured later as an importer and successful exhibitor of Cotswolds, and who, though meek as Moses, was yet a good judge and a worthy man, who bequeathed his initials, his disposition and his flock and farm to his son, who worthily fills



Hampshire Shearing Ram.

First at Bath & West Show, 1907. Owned by James Flower.

his father's place and has imported some first-class sheep in recent years, winning a good share of the prizes at principal fairs.

In 1871 I first crossed the ocean for an importation of sheep, in company with Joseph Kirby, a Yorkshireman, who was for many years manager of Mr. F. W. Stone's Moreton Lodge Farm, now the College Farm at Guelph. A good fellow was Kirby, and a faithful manager of a heavy undertaking, where each year half a dozen carloads of stock were fitted for showing, consisting of two breeds each of cattle and sheep, and one of pigs. Together we visited the Bath and West and the Royal Show, and many of the principal flocks of Leicester, Lincoln and Cotswold sheep in England, securing selections which made their mark at leading Canadian fairs. Joe and his brothers, Mathias and Robert, were first-class shepherds. Along with us, on that trip to the Old Country, went James Main, of Milton, a Devon, who was after swine, and called a pig a "peg," but he knew a good hog or a good sheep when he saw it, and he crossed the ocean many times afterwards, bringing out excellent selections of both, paying good prices for the right sort. On that first trip of ours he had an unfortunate experience in the purchase of a Suffolk sow, of marvellous make-up, a sure winner at the Royal, but excessively fat, and he discovered too late to mend that her jaws were so large and her face so short and deeply dished that she could not feed herself, and that her food had to be made up in balls and dropped into her mouth as she lay with a pillow under her head at the show. He rode in the freight car with her up to Liverpool, with a view to watching her carefully, but both he and his charge fell asleep, and her pillow having slipped from under her head, she died of suffocation, and all that was left for forty pounds of good money, plus the

freight bill, was dumped on the dock, a total loss and a big disappointment. The next day the sailors threw overboard my best Cotswold ram, that had cost more money, and Main and I were comrades in distress; but there were others, three or four high-priced cattle and a horse or two going the same way on the voyage, and, saddest of all, the ship's doctor, who died in delirium tremens, though quite a young man, was also committed to the deep. A solemn ceremony was that, when for a few minutes the ship was stopped, while the captain read the burial service, at the conclusion of which the body, wrapped in sacking with a weight at the feet, was slowly slid from a plank over the deck railing and descended to the unknown depths of the sea. It was during that trip, and while in England, I first met that redoubtable stockman and ever versatile scribbler, Richard Gibson, now of Delaware, Ontario, near London the less, who was then looking up show Shorthorns for Col. King, of Minneapolis, and it was with his feet under the breakfast table of John Lynn, of Lincolnshire, that he was introduced. Like myself, on the return trip, on board the same ship, he contributed a share of his consignment to feed the fish, but it seemed not to worry him, as in many a subsequent rebuff, he always came up smiling, and merrily danced with the ladies on deck, as if all were serene. Later I sold him a show flock of Lincolns, with which he swept the boards at the New York and other State fairs, and once he sold me some of the same breed, with which I won at Toronto. This was while he was manager at New York Mills for Senator Campbell, where he manoeuvred the round-up of the Duchesses and worked up the record cattle sale of all the centuries, when, in September, 1870, a cow sold for \$40,600, four others at \$25,000 to \$35,000, and 109 head, old and young, for an average of \$3,500. Later still I became acquainted with Gibson's brothers, John, William and Arthur, whom, with himself, complete a quartette of skillful breeders, feeders and winning showmen of sheep at State, national and international exhibitions, unequalled by one family in the history of the business, Richard and Arthur handling Shropshires; John, Lincolns; and William, Southdowns. My space is full, and I must again mark my scrawl "to be continued."

"SHEPHERD."

RESERVE THE YOUNG EWES.

Now that sheep are so scarce, and the demands for breeding stock so great, farmers who have flocks will be wise in reserving their yearling ewes and ewe lambs in order to increasing the breeding flock and improving its quality and character. The weeding out should be principally at the other end of the flock, among the old or unsound, or those that have proven indifferent breeders. This is the principle on which flocks are kept up to a high standard in the Old Country, where sheep are regarded as the sheet-anchor of successful farming, the weeding being done mainly on the record of the teeth, which, to an experienced shepherd, indicate the age and the term of usefulness in the flock. The temptation to part with the young ewes is often strong, as that is the class buyers are most anxious to secure and most urgent in efforts to persuade owners to sell, but flockmasters should reflect that if they continue to sell their young ewes, they will soon have only toothless old matrons to depend upon for the increase, and these are the most expensive to keep, as they often require extra feeding to keep up their strength, and are the most liable to drop out at lambing time, leaving orphan lambs to be hand fed, to become stunted runts, and hardly worth the trouble involved in raising them. The best policy is to pay special attention to pushing the ram lambs forward, so that they will be in condition to sell to advantage early in the fall, and culling out the ewes that have failing teeth or unsound udders, or that have proved inferior breeders, fattening them for the butcher or disposing of them as best can be done, and keeping the best of the ewe lambs to take the place of those in keeping up the strength of the flock. Then, by exercising care in selecting a vigorous and typical ram of the same breed to mate with them, the flock will continue to hold its own in character, and should improve, rather than deteriorate.

Presuming that the lambs have been weaned by this time, as they certainly ought to be in flocks where the lambing was in March and early April, the rams should have the run of a clover aftermath if available, and if not, then the freshest and sweetest pasture on the farm, with clean water supplied, and salt in a covered place, where they may take it at will. If a patch of early rape has been provided, the ram lambs, at least, should have access to it, and, to make the best headway, should have a light feed daily, or, better, twice a day, of oats and bran, though, when once accustomed to rape, and it is a good strong crop, they will grow and fatten fast on rape alone. The ewe lambs to be kept to maintain or increase the breeding flock will do well enough on clover or fresh-grass pasture. There will be a

very active demand this fall for strong ram lambs for the American market, as there are very few yearling rams on hand in this country, and farmers having pure-bred or high-grade lambs will do well to pay attention to growing them fast, so that they may be fit to go off early in the season. And those who need to secure rams to mate with their flocks should make their selections early, before the stock on hand has been culled over, for the strongest and best will certainly be the first sold, and they will be picked up earlier than usual this year. In regard to this important matter, a word to the wise should be sufficient.

THE FARM.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ROCK CEMENT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In reply to inquiry re the difference between lime, rock cement and Portland cement, I may say that lime is simply limestone rock from which the carbon dioxide has been driven out by heat, leaving an oxide of calcium (CaO). In the eighteenth century engineers found difficulty in making stonework built under water permanent, because lime would not set in the presence of water. Investigations at that time showed that pure lime, which had been thought to be the strongest, was not as good as the soft, clayey ones. Lime made from the soft-clay limestone would set better in the presence of water than when made from the pure limestone. Later it was found that the layers of stone which would not slake after burning could be used in making mortar. They were ground after burning, and thus converted into a good hydraulic lime. This was the beginning of what was known as Roman cement, the forerunner of the Portland cement.

The three different forms of cements may be distinguished as follows: First, natural or natural rock, Rosendale, or Roman cement, which is made by burning a suitable clayey limestone to the point at which most of the carbon dioxide is expelled, and then grinding to a powder the resulting soft, brownish-yellow clinker.

Second, Portland cement, which is made by grinding to an impalpable powder a mixture of clayey and calcareous substances in proper proportion, burning the mixture to the point of vitrification, and then regrinding the resulting greenish-black clinker.

Third, Slag or Puzzolan cement, which is made by grinding together, without subsequent incineration, a mixture of blast furnace slag and slaked lime. It is now generally accepted that the cements used by the Romans were of this character, and were made from volcanic slag.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

BELIEVES IN CARING FOR THE WOOD-LOT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have about twenty acres of woodland—white pine (second growth), chestnut, beech, maple, with a sprinkling of black ash in the wetter spots. This I have been caring for during the last seventeen years, cutting out the poorest where white pine is too thick, and the others are taken as required for home firing, selecting those that look like making the least future gain.

My objects are to insure a supply of shelter, and home fuel, and fence posts. Last year I had one hundred bushel boxes made from poplar planted twenty years ago.

I would welcome the extension of shelter-belts, and consider that where they were so situate, and of such extent as to benefit further than the owner, it would be both wise and just to exempt such belts from taxation, provided, always, that the owner was deriving no benefit from pasturing and was protecting the wood-lot from damage by stock, etc.

JOHN WILSON, Jr.

Halton Co., Ont.

WHICH IS BEST, 100 OR 150 ACRE FARM?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I should like to see this question discussed in your columns, "Which is the better, 100 acres or 150 acres?" It requires the same machinery and horse-power to work 100 acres as to work 150 acres, but cannot one grow more high-priced crops on the smaller place, as small fruits, beans, hoe peas, etc., to bring the profits up to the larger farm, where these could not have attention? How many cows can be kept on 100 acres? Would some readers tell the possibilities of a small farm—not what might be done, but what is being done?

Peterboro Co., Ont. G.

Every farmer in Canada needs "The Farmer's Advocate."

THE VARIEGATED CUTWORM.

Regarding the visitation in Western Ontario of destructive cutworms, referred to in last week's "Farmer's Advocate," Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, Entomologist, of the Ontario Agricultural College, does not anticipate a recurrence of the plague next year, but advises reducing their numbers in every way by such measures as have already been suggested. Mr. L. Caesar, of the O. A. C. staff, was sent to Leamington to investigate the outbreak, and the pest was found to be the Variegated Cutworm (Peridroma saucia), which infested the Pacific coast in 1900. They feed at night, and remain in concealment during the day, hiding in the ground where the soil is loose, and under any rubbish or other shelter that they can find. When full-grown, the worm is about two inches long, with a yellowish stripe on each side above the legs; the rest of the body is darker, and mottled with black, white or gray. The most characteristic feature is a row of yellow or white spots, five to seven in number, along the middle line of the back. Some are already changing into the chrysalis stage, for which purpose they bury themselves in the ground, and form there an oval, earthen cell. The moth, into which they finally turn, has a wing expansion of about an inch, and is dark blackish-brown in color, often clouded with red towards the front margin of the wings, but with no conspicuous or distinguishing markings; the under wings are white, with a pearly lustre. Like so many other of our most destructive insects, this one has come to us from Europe.

THE DAIRY.

VERMONT ANNUAL REPORT OF EXPERIMENT STATION, 1905-1906.

The State of Vermont is one of the solid dairy States of the U. S. Republic. For keen, business-like, up-to-date methods of handling cows and manufacturing butter on the farm or in the creamery, we can commend the Vermont dairymen. The nineteenth annual report of the Agricultural Experiment Station is strong in dairy features. The first dairy article of the report deals with the results of Act No. 81, of the year 1898, entitled, "An Act for the Protection of Dairymen, Relating to the Testing of Milk and Cream." This Act requires that all glassware used in testing at creameries or cheeseries shall be tested by the Experiment Station as to its accuracy, and that all operators must secure a certificate of competency before they are allowed to test milk or cream at factories where dividends are made according to the test plan.

From July, 1899, to July, 1906, 26,975 milk (Babcock) bottles and 20,057 cream bottles have been tested, of which 2.8 per cent. in 1899 were found incorrect, and only .17 per cent. were incorrect in 1906. The writer calls attention to the fact that in Vermont, in 1899, 81 per cent. of the Babcock bottles tested were milk bottles, and only 19 per cent. were cream. In 1906, 34 per cent. were milk and 66 per cent. were cream bottles, showing the change in the method of operating creameries during that time. He also says: "Not an ounce of milk has been received

at either of the two largest creameries in Vermont for some time."

Not only is all the glassware used for testing milk and cream passed upon by the Experiment Station, and those found incorrect discarded, but, in 1899, for 233 licenses granted for operating the test, 27 were refused. The following year, 21.1 per cent. of those applying for licenses were refused. Up to July, 1906, 593 certificates of competency to operate the Babcock test have been granted and 59 have been refused. We need a similar law in Canada. Is it any wonder patrons have little faith in the test under conditions as at present. A case came under our notice recently where a factory pays by test, and all samples were read from 3.4 to 3.7 per cent. fat. This struck us as being rather strange. On inquiry, we found that all those patrons whose milk tested below 3.4 were raised to that figure, and those above 3.7 were lowered to 3.7. Man, thou art a wonderful creature, and thy ways are past finding out!

FEEDING TRIALS WITH COWS.

The trials related to:

- 1. Feeding value of silage made from frosted and frozen corn.
2. The feeding value of alfalfa-hay meal.
3. The feeding value of "protena" (a ground alfalfa-hay product).

In these trials some 44 cows were used during six months' tests. In addition to the roughage, wheat bran, cottonseed and linseed meals and dried distiller's grains were used.

Under "The Effect of Frost on Corn for Silage," the writer asks the question, "Shall one cut corn early to avoid frosts and loss in potential growth, or shall one let the crop stand to a fuller maturity, despite frost, and run the risk of injury?" This is, or will be, a live question in Canada this year, when the corn crop nearly everywhere is very backward. The results of these tests should be of great value to all dairymen in localities where frost usually damages the corn crop somewhat before it is placed in the silo.

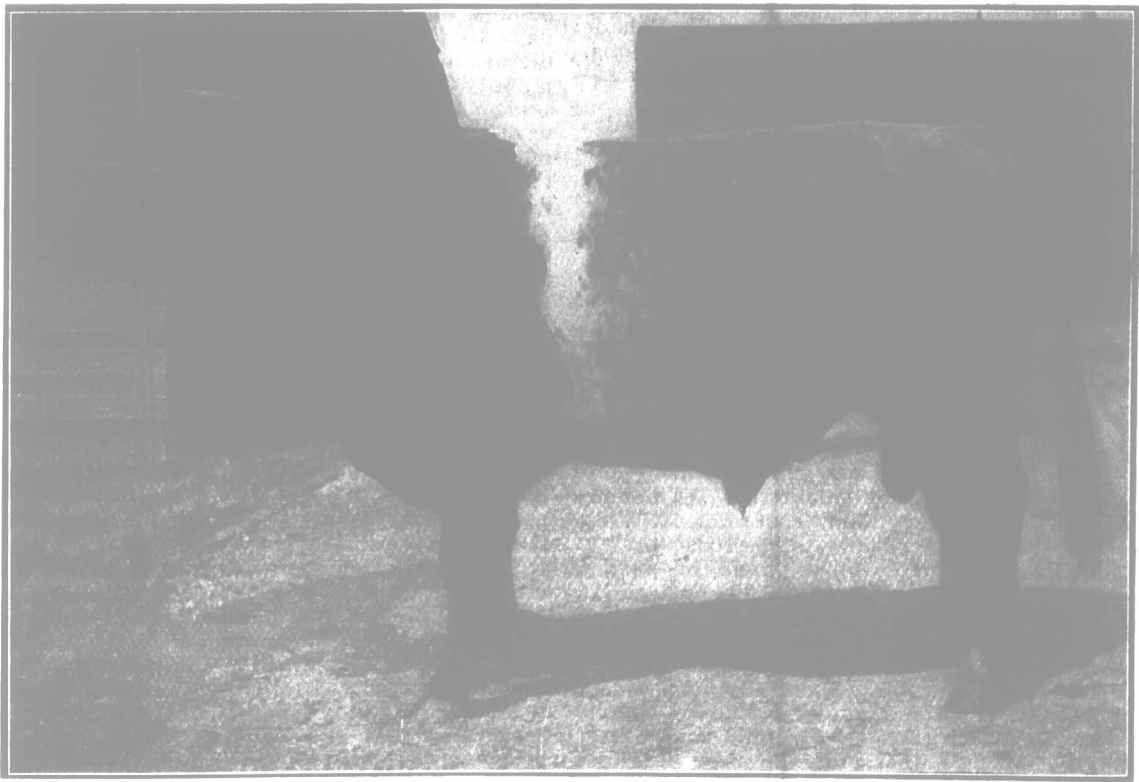
Early in October, 1905, about 4 1/2 acres of corn were reserved for the tests. About one-half was cut October 7th, while still immature, and just barely touched by an extremely light frost. One-half of the remainder was cut October 21st, on the night of which a very heavy frost occurred, and the remainder was cut two days later, after the heavy frost. The three lots were placed in separate silos and sampled.

The conclusion reached was that there was no apparent diminution in the amounts of grass nutrients because of freezing.

In the feeding trials of the silage from these lots, there was little difference in the amounts of milk yielded from the immature silage and from the mature, frosted silage, but the results in milk yield were slightly in favor of the unfrosted corn. The general conclusion of the writer is: "It would appear, therefore, that the testimony of this trial is, on the whole, in favor of running frost risks to gain a greater maturation of the corn."

THE FEEDING VALUE OF ALFALFA MEAL.

An alfalfa meal is simply an alfalfa hay, ground either in its entirety or in part. Three sets of experiments were made: Comparing alfalfa meal with wheat bran, with distiller's dried grains, and



Topsman's Duke 7th =60258=.

First-prize senior yearling and grand champion Shorthorn bull, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, '07. Bred and owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry. Man. Sire Topsman's Duke.

comparing Protena (a proprietary meal made from alfalfa hay and concentrates) with wheat bran, cottonseed and linseed meals. The conclusions were:

1. When wheat bran was replaced by alfalfa meal, the loss in milk yield was 3 to 6 per cent.
2. The distiller's dried grains produced 13 per cent. more milk and 18 per cent. more butter-fat than did the alfalfa meal, both meals being fed along with hay, silage, cottonseed and linseed meals.
3. The "Protena" food seemed to compare favorably with bran as a milk-producing food, but was entirely outclassed by distiller's grains. The wheat bran, however, was much cheaper as a milk-producing food, when compared on the basis of market values of these two foods.

EFFECTS OF FREEZING MILK ON CREAMING, CHURNING AND QUALITY OF BUTTER.

During the winter, in all northern countries, it is difficult to prevent freezing of milk or cream on the farm, and especially during transportation to the creamery. The results from several trials by the Vermont Station indicate:

1. The skimming of the milk by a centrifugal machine (separator) was unaffected by exposing the milk to freezing weather for 12 hours before creaming.
2. The ripening of the cream and the completeness of the churning were not affected in any way by the freezing of the milk.
3. Freezing of the milk tended very slightly to lower the grade of the butter. The effect, however, was so slight as to be almost negligible, although in the lots held in cold storage for two months, the difference was a full point in favor of the unfrozen lots.

THE EFFECT OF AGE OF COWS ON THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF MILK.

The question is often asked, When is a cow at her best? The conclusions reached are based on a careful study of 99 cows (chiefly Jerseys and grade Jerseys), representing 427 year-records made during nine years at the Station. The results are tabulated, and show:

1. A gain of one-sixth in the milk flow in the third year over that given when two years old; of one-fourth when the cows are four to five years old; of one-third when they are from six to ten years old; and the attainment of substantially maximum flow by the fifth year.
2. A tendency to drop the total solid percentages of the third and fourth years, as compared with the second, 1 per cent.; of the fifth to eighth years, 2 per cent.; of the 9th to 11th years, 3 per cent.
3. A tendency to drop the fat percentages of the third and fourth years, as compared with the second, 2 per cent.; of the fifth to eighth years, 2½ per cent.; of the ninth to eleventh years, 3 per cent.
4. A tendency to drop the solids not fat percentages, of the third and fourth years, as compared with the second, not at all; of the fifth to the eighth years, 1½ per cent.; of the ninth to eleventh years, 2 per cent.
5. The quality changes are slight, but the general trend is distinct, the figures being:

	2nd year	3rd to 4th year	5th to 8th year	9th to 11th year
Total Solids.....	14.98%	14.87%	14.68%	14.63%
Fat.....	5.43%	5.34%	5.30%	5.27%
Solids not Fat.....	9.55%	9.54%	9.39%	9.34%

Not only was the average heifer's milk a shade richer than that made in the next two lactations, but the latter is richer than that made in subsequent life.

These results are contrary to the commonly-accepted notions. Most people think a heifer's milk is poorer in fat and solids not fat than it will be after she becomes mature. The author concludes, "That heifers practically strike their gait, so far as the quality of the flow is concerned, in their first lactation, and that whatever the effect of advancing years upon milk quality may be, it is not profound enough to be of importance until old age is imminent."

RECORD OF VERMONT STATION HERD FROM JULY, 1905, TO JULY, 1906.

The average record of 52 cows in milk on the average 315 days was, 4,657 pounds milk, testing 14.58 per cent. total solids, and 5.14 per cent. fat; 239.1 pounds fat, equivalent to 279.1 pounds butter, per cow. The food cost was \$51.76; grain cost, \$21.48 (per cow). The cost of 100 pounds milk was \$1.13; of a pound of butter, 20.3 cents. The average income from butter was \$83.71, and the value of the manurial constituents of the feed, \$33.15 (per cow).

The foregoing figures are somewhat striking from an Ontario viewpoint, especially in the cost of 100 pounds of milk, and per pound of butter. However, the prices received for milk and butter are usually much higher in the New England States, as compared with Ontario. We need to bear in mind that profits are the difference between cost of production and price obtained.

H. H. D.

EASE OF DIGESTION A FACTOR IN FEEDING.

Bulletin No. 43 of Storrs Station deals with "The Facility of Digestion of Foods a Factor in Feeding." It indicates, from experiments outlined in the bulletin:

1. Six and a quarter pounds of corn meal, containing 4½ pounds of digestible nutrients, were required daily for maintenance when animals were fed exclusively on corn meal. The same two animals required 13.15 pounds hay, containing 7.1 pounds of digestible nutrients, to maintain them. Stated in another way, 57 per cent. more digestible nutrients are required in the form of hay than when fed corn meal. The author argues from these tests that the food requirements for maintenance and for production (milk or growth) depends not only upon the composition and digestibility of a ration, but also upon the facility with which it is digested and assimilated. The practical lesson to be learned from the foregoing is that cows must be supplied with easily-digested material in order to produce milk. We saw recently a good example of this. A herd was on a fairly good timothy pasture, but the timothy had become dry and woody. The cows were apparently filling themselves on the pasture, but the milk flow was decreasing at an alarming rate. When corn silage was added to the ration, the drop in flow was arrested, and the herd maintained a fairly good yield of milk afterwards. The results showed that there was needed some easily-digested matter in order to produce milk. This is another illustration of the value of corn silage as a soiling crop. We know of nothing cheaper and better for supplementing dry pasture than good corn silage. Every man who keeps cows should have a summer silo. It undoubtedly facilitates digestion and increases the milk flow.
2. An increase in the proportion of grain to roughage in a ration for milk cows tends to facilitate digestion, and is followed by increased production.



Bloomer.

First-prize Ayrshire cow in milk, Highland Show, '07.

Many feeders of cows are altogether too much afraid of giving their cows meal. Except in the month of June, when grass is usually luxuriant, cows are the better off for some meal. Don't be afraid of giving a good cow from two to four pounds of meal daily nearly all the year. It pays to feed cows concentrates, in order to make digestion easier and the milk flow greater. Especially when cows are dry does it pay to feed some meal. This is the time when most feeders withhold meal, yet it is the time when the cow needs it most. The task of building up the system and nourishing the calf from materials furnished in straw and hay is too great for the digestive apparatus of the cow, and, in consequence, she is unable to prepare for the great strain of producing 10,000 to 20,000 pounds milk during the lactation period.

3. For the young animal, a satisfactory substitute for milk must be capable of being easily digested and assimilated. Calf meal did not produce as good gains as skim milk when fed to calves.

4. When the ration for pigs consisted of skim milk alone, 230 pounds digestible nutrients were required for 100 pounds gain in live weight; 258 pounds were required from milk and shorts, and 294 pounds from shorts alone.

The general summary is as follows: The value of a feed depends upon its composition, digestibility, and ease and facility of digestion. The first two factors are considered in the formulation of rations. The third factor has only recently been recognized, and little definite knowledge in regard to it is at hand. In a general way, it is recognized that milk is more easily digested than meal; concentrates than roughage; early than late cut hay; silage than corn stover; oat than rye straw. A pound of digestible matter, therefore, should be more valuable in the former than in the latter.

TESTING COWS.

Bulletin 128 of the Vermont Station says: To determine annual milk and butter yields, with relatively little effort, and with a close enough approximation to accuracy to serve every purpose:

1. Weigh the milk of each cow for three days monthly. At the end of the year add these results and multiply by 10, making such corrections for time of calving and drying off as circumstances indicate. The factor 10 assumes there are but 30 days in each month.
2. Test the milk of each cow twice or thrice yearly, using two composite samples, taken as follows:
 - (a) For cows calving normally in the months of September to February, inclusive, and due to calve again in a reasonable time; in the third and fifth month; or in the third and seventh month; or in the second, fifth and seventh; or the second, fourth and seventh; or in the third, fifth and seventh months after calving.
 - (b) For cows calving normally in the months of March to August, inclusive, and due to calve again in a reasonable time: In the third, fifth and seventh months after calving.
 - (c) For cows calving normally and tending to go dry early: In the third and sixth months after calving.
 - (d) For cows which have aborted: In the third and fifth or in the third and sixth months after calving.
 - (e) For farrow cows which have not aborted: Fourth and fifth month, combined with thirteenth or fourteenth month, and linked with that of any month from the seventh to eleventh, inclusive.

In each case add the results and divide by the number of tests—two or three, as the case may be—for calculated average test for the year. The foregoing conclusions are based on a careful study of nearly 700 year-records of cows at the Vermont Station, and are given by the author as an inducement to dairymen to start weighing and testing the milk from each cow. It is a short-cut to knowing the value of each cow. The author says, however, "It is doubtless better to weigh milk regularly at every milking, but it is not necessary. The results attained by the method outlined are so nearly accurate that every ordinary farm purpose is served thereby; yet, many dairymen adopting this three-day weighing scheme and finding it so slight a task, will get into the habit of weighing the milk regularly." The writer concludes the bulletin with a recommendation to start a cow-test association. It is a co-operative effort on the part of neighbors to grade up their cows. The scheme is largely employed in the Province of Quebec, close by us, and to marked advantage.

H. H. D.

AN ENTHUSIAST FOR RECORDS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have kept individual milk records for about fifteen months. Two minutes each milking would be ample time to weigh and record for my herd of ten cows, and five minutes at the end of each week. I started records because, being a novice, I could not yet understand its utility, and have learned that the cow most boosted in the town or by the seller is sometimes not equal to the scrub I own myself. I have learned that an animal which, at the time it fell into my hands, I was ashamed of, really proved to be the richest in butter-fat, and also that a cow cannot be valued properly by its shape, age or pedigree. Its record should be its true basis of value. One good-looking animal may be worth only \$25, another \$100. I have been told again and again, "That is a good cow; she gives a 12-quart pail of milk twice a day, and for richness can't be beat." Scales and test say otherwise.

When I am again settled (am moving to B. C.), if I keep cows, I shall certainly weigh each milking and test frequently; if I sell a cow, I will produce its record.

If I keep pigs, I will weigh them periodically, and every ounce of food will have to be accounted for.

If I keep poultry and sell eggs, they will have my name, date and stamp thereon.

Regina, Sask.

JOHN L. BARGE.

RECORDS A GREAT BENEFIT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Have been keeping a milk record for the past three years. Six cows are all I want to keep, so started keeping a record to find out what ones were profitable, and must say this is the only way to do so. One of the best cows I had, apparently, gave, in the year, nearly 1,500 pounds less than the next poorest one, and she only tested 3.9. The time it takes to weigh milk is very small, not taking over five minutes per day for six cows. I think the records are a benefit, and also very interesting.

Hants Co., N. S.

G. B. McDOUGALL.

Every farmer in Canada needs "The Farmer's Advocate."

TRYING IS BELIEVING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I may say I began keeping milk records about 12 years ago, to test the value of a cow I had bought, and, after weighing for a whole season, I found that, while I paid high, she was worth two common ones, and did not sell her till she was very old. About five years I have done it on a larger scale with all my herd, and received blank records from Prof. Grisdale, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and weighed twice daily some seasons, but found one day in a week suitable for my purpose. I never had a Babcock tester, as my milk was nearly always paid for by weight. When you know weight of can, and have scales convenient, it does not take one minute per cow. You ask what I have learned from my work. Well, I know a poor cow is too dear at any price, as it takes no more time to feed and care for a good one; and I say less, for you like better to attend to a good one that is able to pay a profit. As to figures, I will not give any, as they are only ridiculed by people who will not try for the better, and those who try know. As to its being a benefit, you ask, to those who take good care, I reply, certainly, as they are the ones who should, for they will soon see for themselves.

D. MARSHALL.

Chateaugay Co., Que.

GARDEN  ORCHARD.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

1. When is the best time to plant strawberries in the garden? I intend trying them in another year. Some say August, but I would like to hear from you.

2. Which is the best time to move white or black currant bushes and gooseberry bushes, spring or fall? How many limbs should be left on?

A CONSTANT READER.

1. Strawberries may be transplanted in August or September, but it is far more satisfactory to leave the transplanting till the following spring. If it is done in the fall, the plants to use are the young runners which have been made the same season, and which have not yet developed very strong roots, so that there is always more or less likelihood of losing them by transplanting at that season, particularly if the season happens to be dry and unfavorable for transplanting. The one advantage claimed for transplanting in the fall is that a light crop may be obtained the following spring. This, however, is so light that there is not much gained by it. By transplanting in the spring, plants of the previous year have become strong and hardy, and there is usually plenty of moisture at the time to insure a good stand of plants when moved to a new plantation. Another advantage of the spring planting is that plants have to be carried through but one winter to get a full crop, whereas, by transplanting in the fall, they have to be taken through two winters to get anything like a full crop, as the first crop is usually too light to pay for the extra care of carrying them through the winter.

2. Currants and gooseberries may be transplanted either in spring or fall. Spring is a much safer time for such work, although with such hardy plants as currants and gooseberries it may often be done quite successfully in the fall, if the season is at all favorable for transplanting.

H. L. HUTT.

CABBAGE AND TURNIP CATERPILLARS.

Three different caterpillars have been sent for identification by an East Middlesex subscriber. They belong to widely-different families of the order Lepidoptera, which includes butterflies and moths. The first specimen is dark velvety green, without any spots or other markings, and is the larva of the common white cabbage butterfly. It feeds upon nasturtium, mignonette, stocks, etc., as well as upon cabbages and cauliflower. As it would be dangerous to use Paris green or other arsenical poisons on vegetables which are to be used as food, the best remedy for these caterpillars is Pyrethrum (or Persian) insect powder, which is quite harmless to human beings and the higher animals. One pound of the insect powder should be mixed with four pounds of flour and kept in a tight jar for about twenty-four hours; after that, the mixture may be dusted over the plants by putting it into a muslin bag and tapping it with a slender stick. In the case of large cabbages, it should be dusted freely between all the loose leaves around the head. This will kill the caterpillars, and not affect the plants in any way.

The second caterpillar is a specimen of the variegated cutworm, which is so widespread and doing so much damage this year. In the county of Essex it has devastated many acres of crops and vegetables, and all through Western Ontario it is destroying green tomatoes, cabbages and all sorts of garden products, both flowers and vege-

tables. In London the horticulturists are almost in despair, as their tuberous begonias, gladioli and other choice flowers, which are usually free from insect attack, are being destroyed. Like other cutworms, this creature feeds mostly at night and remains in concealment during the daytime. The most convenient remedy is to thoroughly mix one ounce of Paris green in four pounds of flour or bran, and dust in a little brown sugar. This mixture should be sprinkled around the plants at nightfall, and the worms, when they come out, will devour it in preference to the vegetation. The application should be repeated after a few days, to make sure of killing all the worms.

The third specimen, which is covered with bunches of long hairs arising from warts on each segment of the body, is one of the woolly-bear caterpillars, which turns into a Tiger or Ermine moth. These insects are seldom numerous, and may therefore be got rid of by hand picking. If the application can be made without danger, as in the case of turnips, an ounce of Paris green in ten gallons of water may be used for spraying the foliage of the plant which is attacked.

O. A. C., Guelph.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

POULTRY.

STAMPING EGGS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read with interest Mr. Henry's letter on the stamping of eggs, and, from experience in the Danish egg market, I can endorse his remarks.

A few years ago my brother accepted the agency for Scotland for a leading firm in Denmark, and the first to introduce the stamped eggs into Scotland.

As the scheme was novel, and many grocers very conservative in their ideas, it was uphill work at first making a connection. However, when the objection to having a stamp on the egg at the breakfast table was overcome, people came to see that, instead of being a drawback, it was really the best guarantee that the egg was fresh and good, and now many people use stamped Danish eggs always, in preference even to country eggs, as they find they can always be depended on.

They certainly have a splendid system of working, the Government, farmers and shippers all combining for their own interests. The eggs are sold by weight, so that it is entirely to the farmers' benefit to perfect a breed of hens from which the best results will be obtained. On the other hand, the shippers find it policy to pay the farmer the very best price for his eggs, and thus insure the best attention.

This system of weighing is also excellent. All the eggs are carefully examined and sorted into sizes, so that a person selling a dozen good eggs would receive much more than the person selling a dozen small ones, whereas selling by the dozen and getting all one price does not give much encouragement to try and perfect the stock, as long as a hen will lay at all.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and whereas a few years ago stamping was unheard of, now it would be difficult to find "the proverbial exception to prove the rule."

The firm referred to is called the Dansk Andds Aegexport (Danish Farmers Egg Export), and each egg has a small stamp, D. A. E.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

L. SAMSON.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

ENLIGHTENMENT RE THE O. A. C.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having looked over the answer of Mr. Creelman to my enquiries, re the "Model Farm," will say I am sorry you had to trouble that gentleman. I wished the answer to have come from your office, and in very different style. I did not mention the lads from Ontario, nor one word as to the Macdonald Institute, which is a separate concern entirely. I thought that you could and would, through your paper, which is looked on as voicing the agricultural interests of this Province, have given the number of foreigners attending the farm as students, and the amount they pay, and what it costs those engaged in agriculture to give these foreigners their education; also, the benefit the people of this Province derive by so doing. There were over one hundred outsiders attending the institution last year. How many became residents permanently, and many other items of a like nature might be alluded to; for instance, the salaries of the different professors, etc.; also the cause of the late advance, which I am told took place last spring. All these things, I, for one, think should be made known to the farming community in particular, so that the public may be able to draw proper conclusions. If these matters were brought before the people, it might lead to discussion, whereby the public would be enlightened, and enlightenment was my object in my first communication, and is so still.

D. MESSENGER.

Wellington Co., Ont.

P. E. ISLAND NOTES.

At this date, August 4th, we are in the middle of haying here. The hay crop is not much more than half an average. There is no clover, except 'round the fences where the snow laid. Timothy is very thin, and there is not much white clover in the bottom to thicken it up. The unusual weather conditions last winter killed out much of the timothy, and seemed to weaken much of what was left, so that it did not come to maturity. If our summer season had not been the most favorable for growth we would have had little hay. June was dry and cold, but July was warm, with plenty of rain. The rainfall for July was above the average, amounting to nearly 5½ inches. Grain crops are heavy in the straw, and much of the oats will likely lodge if the wet continues. The joint worm has destroyed the wheat in a very large section along the north side of the Island. There has not been so much sown in this section, where the joint worm was so bad last season. In another year its ravages will likely extend all over the Province. It will be better for farmers to give up wheat growing for a year or two till the pest dies out. It is said that it only lasts three or four years, or till the parasite that preys on the fly increases sufficiently to destroy it. Harvest will be late. There will be little or no grain cut till September.

The potato crop promises to be the best for years, and bugs are very scarce—not enough to do any damage so far. Turnips are growing finely, but are thin, many of the plants having been destroyed by the red ants after thinning, when they were quite a size. We have had this trouble in our turnips before, but it is worse this year than ever it was. We would like if "The Farmer's Advocate" could suggest some remedy for it. Fodder corn is doing well, but the season, I fear, is too late to allow it to mature sufficiently to make the best fodder; but a warm August and September may make it all right yet. The frequent rains are keeping the pastures fresh, and the milk supply is well up at the cheese factories.

We will have three exhibitions here this fall. The county shows are making preparations to show what they can do in comparison with the Provincial show. We have had no county shows here for a number of years, and many question their utility, claiming that the Island is only big enough for one good educational agricultural exhibition. The Provincial Exhibition, open to the Maritime Provinces, will be held in Charlottetown from October 8th to 11th, inclusive.

Fat cattle are still being imported by the carload from Ontario to supply our markets.

The editorial in the August 1st number on "The Rural School and the Farmer" has the right ring, and we hope to see it discussed by farmers and educationists. It is certainly time that the curriculum of our rural schools was revised and brought more in touch with agriculture, our greatest Canadian industry, for it is in the rural school that nine-tenths of our children get all their schooling. Our high schools and colleges are only for the few that can afford time and means to take advantage of them. Let the motto of our educational system be, "The greatest good to the greatest number," and the greatest number of Canadians will always be of the agricultural class.

WALTER SIMPSON.

SOUTH PERTH FARM NOTES.

The hay crop is housed and the wheat cut. The former is much better than expected, but hardly an average crop, excepting first cutting, which in low, well-drained places did extra well, not being much winter-killed. Wheat is very good, both for straw and grain. The oat blight is common in this locality, but evidently will not much affect the yield of grain, if the appearance of heading is any criterion by which to be guided. Barley is all right, and peas are reported to be quite free of "bugs." The area of millet is greater than usual to provide for possible shortage of fodder. Corn and roots are doing well; apples are promising, but small fruits will be a little scarce. Nectar secretion was abundant, but colonies of bees, generally, were not in fit condition to gather it. In fact, nature has done her part well thus far this season, and the husbandman will have only himself to blame if he does not save a few dimes to pay his higher taxes and higher-priced implements.

J. H. BURNS.

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

Aug. 23-30—Iowa State, Des Moines.
Aug. 26 to Sept. 9—Canadian National, Toronto.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 6—Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 2-14—Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.
Sept. 6-14—Western Fair, London.
Sept. 9-13—Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 9-14—New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Sept. 13-21—Canada Central, Ottawa.
Sept. 14-21—Fredericton, N. B.
Sept. 17-19—Guelph.
Sept. 18-20—Woodstock.
Sept. 19-20—Brampton.
Sept. 25 to Oct. 3—Halifax, N. S.
Sept. 27 to Oct. 5—Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 8-11—Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Michigan State Railroad Commissioners have received word from the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Wabash and Big Four railroads, that they will comply with the new two-cent fare law, which goes into effect September 17th.

SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

Thirteen Clydesdale and five Percheron mares, one Clydesdale stallion and one French Coach mare, mostly two-year-olds, and one three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, imported by the New Brunswick Government, were sold by auction at Fredericton, on July 31st. These were part of the recent importation of 28 Clydesdales, 10 Percherons and 2 French Coaches, selected by Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. Ora P. King, M.P.P., a well-known judge of horseflesh. The remainder were to be sold at Moncton on August 7th. The conditions of the sale were that the stallions are to be kept in the Province for breeding purposes, and the mares not to be sold to go out of the Province; bonds to be given to this effect. The 19 mares sold at Fredericton made an average price of \$271; the highest, \$395, being realized for the three-year-old Clydesdale, Blossom of Menie. The Clydesdale stallion fell to the bid of Mr. J. Fletcher Tweedale, M.P.P., at \$900. Following is the sale list of mares:

CLYDESDALES.

Lucy Royal, 2 years old; Morris Scovil, Gagetown.	\$235
Drummond Kate, 2 yr. old; Thos. Strong, Woodstock	285
Blossom of Menie, 3 yr.; Frank Green, Summerford	395
Lady Findlater, 2 yr.; James Mavor, Victoria Co.	200
Sally of Easterhouse, 2 yr.; George Pugh, York Co.	195
Easterhouse Beauty, 2 yr.; Norman Hanson, Penlac	245
Lilly Clark, 2 yr.; Morris Scovil, Gagetown	280
Rosie Brewster, 2 yr.; W. H. Henderson, Springfield	210
Rosie MacCuaig, 3 yrs.; Alex. Murray, Spring Hill, York Co.	335
Pearlie, 2 yrs.; James Miller, Glassville	290
Lily Meikle, 2 yrs.; Horace Johnston, Woodstock	250
Gertie, 2 yrs.; Thomas Strong, Woodstock	330
Miss Dickue, 3 yrs.; Morris Scovil, Gagetown	220

PERCHERONS.

Carabie, 2 yrs.; Thomas Strong, Woodstock	\$280
Lucette, 2 yrs.; Donald Fraser, Jr.	210
Cendrette, 2 yrs.; James Miller, Glassville	300
Braisine, 3 yrs.; Chas. L. Smith, Woodstock	275
Coquette, 2 yrs.; John A. Mersereau, Dooktown	320

COACH MARE.

Fine Fleur, 4 yrs.; J. F. Van Buskirk, Fredericton.	\$300
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KENT COUNTY FIELD NOTES.

Wheat is turning out well. Mr. Geo. Stephens, ex-M.P., reports 780 bushels from 16 acres, a trifle less than 16 bushels sown; test, 61 lbs. per bush. Barley promises well. Oats, what there is, is plump, but a lot of blanks, blamed to the rust. Corn looks well, but about three weeks late, partly in tassel, and ears setting thick; as high as three and four on some stalks. Beans promise well, but some fields were damaged by frost of July 2nd, as was also the corn, but they are coming off better than was expected. The army worm is reported doing immense damage to oats along the lake shore and in Chatham township, but we are thankful they have not struck us yet in center of Harwich township.

J. M. SMYTH.

WEATHER AND WOOL.

Owing to the exceptionally severe winter, the Alberta wool clip is not as heavy this season as previously. The average weight of the wool sheared from unfed sheep is about six pounds, while fed sheep give from seven and a half to eight pounds. Last winter was the first in the history of Southern Alberta that it was found necessary to feed the sheep. The lamb crop is good, flocks having from seventy to ninety-two per cent. of lambs.

SPECIFIC FOR HORN FLY.

In your issue of August 1st is an article headed, "The Fly Plague," signed by Archie McVicar, asking for a cheap and effective means of dealing with the fly plague. We have for the last two seasons been using a preparation composed of equal parts crude carbolic acid, coal oil and water, and find it to answer the purpose very well. This preparation will not keep flies off, but when applied with a hand sprayer will kill every fly that the spray touches, and we notice that by spraying once each morning there are fewer flies on our herd of 12 cows than on one cow of our neighbor's, who does not use any preventive. We use a glass jar hand sprayer, with a double spray, and it is, I believe, the best sprayer made—that is, it throws a bigger spray, and thus shortens the work of spraying, the actual time taken to spray ten cows thoroughly being just five minutes. As regards the cost of the mixture, 50 cents' worth of crude carbolic will last a herd of 20 cows for one month if bought in the right way. I find that in buying goods at a drug store the larger the quantity you buy the less the cost; for instance, if you take a bottle that only holds a quart to have it filled, they will charge you nearly as much for it as if it held two quarts. We get nearly two quarts of acid for 50 cents.

A handy way of mixing the liquid is to use a small tin can that just holds about one-third of what your sprayer will hold, and put in one of each, mixing the oil and acid first, and then adding the water. In this way the water will mix more readily. The cost and the time of applying this mixture is not unreasonable.

Wentworth Co., Ont.
[Note.—Mr. J. Walsh, of Bruce County, Ont., uses a mixture of crude carbolic acid, 1 part; Sturgeon oil, 5 parts, with very satisfactory results, applied with a coarse brush. Probably any fish oil would answer the purpose if Sturgeon oil is not readily obtainable.—Ed.]

R. SMITH.

A CANADIAN PERCHERON SOCIETY.

A meeting of breeders and others interested in Percheron horses was held in Regina on August 1st, during the recent fair, in the offices of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of organizing a Canadian Percheron Record Association under the National Live-stock Record system. There was a fair attendance, and considerable interest was displayed on the question by the breeders present.

Mr. G. H. Greig, Western representative of the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, who was present, explained at some length the Canadian National Record system.

After a full discussion it was unanimously agreed to establish a Canadian Studbook for Percheron horses. A constitution was adopted, providing for the acceptance of all Percheron horses registered in the Percheron Studbook of France and in the American Percheron Society's Studbook.

Some of those present reported owning from 20 to 100 pure-bred horses, and as it appeared that by far the larger number of breeders are located in Alberta, Calgary was decided upon as the most suitable place for the head office.

An application for incorporation under the Dominion Act respecting Live-stock Record Associations was signed and forwarded to the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. It is proposed to operate in conjunction with the National Record system, so that all correspondence relating to the registrations of Percherons should be addressed to the Accountant, National Record Office, Ottawa.

The life membership was placed at \$20, and the annual fees for those not becoming life members at \$2, so that it is expected a strong association will be

formed. There are over 175 owners of Percheron horses on the Secretary's lists, and most of these are resident in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The following provisional officers were then elected: President, W. B. Thorne, High River, Alta.; Vice-President, R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Sask. Directors—George Lane, Calgary, Alta.; C. Watson, Prosperity, Sask.; John Franklin, McLeod, Alta.; John H. Stout, Westbourne, Man.; J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont. Secretary—Treasurer, F. R. Pike, Calgary, Alta.

OTTAWA FAIR O. K.

We are in receipt of the following message from the Central Canada Exhibition Association: "We desire to inform you that the fire which destroyed the grandstand at out Exhibition grounds and also the Experimental Farm building, and damaged the ladies' building, will not affect the Fair, Sept. 13th to 21st. Already work has been started on a grandstand that will provide sufficient accommodation for all. The ladies' building is being repaired, and the Experimental Farm exhibit will be placed in Horticultural Hall. We are putting forth every effort to make this the most successful fair in every respect in the history of Ottawa, and we are sanguine that our work will be duly appreciated. Please contradict exaggerated newspaper reports that our fair was declared off. E. McMAHON."

CHEESE SHIPPERS COMPLAIN.

Cheese-factory men at Listowel, Ont., complain bitterly about the accommodation given at the Listowel station in shipping cheese. Long and unnecessary delays were caused by not placing cars. The officials refused to place cars on the siding constructed for shipping cheese; the cars were shifted during loading, to the serious damage of boxes, and to the great inconvenience of shippers, and there was a marked lack of courtesy on the part of the trainmen. The secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the railway authorities, to see if a remedy could not be obtained.

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University, R. H. Williams was elected to the position of Assistant in Animal Husbandry. Mr. Williams was born and raised on a large stock farm in Dufferin County, Ont. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated in 1905 at the Ontario Agricultural College. In June last he was given the degree of M. Sc. in Agriculture at the Illinois State University, after having taken a year of post-graduate work in Animal Husbandry at that institution. He has been very successful in judging competitions, and is an expert judge of live stock.

Prof. H. S. Arkell, Animal Husbandry Dept., Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., is en route to England and Holland, to buy small herds of dairy Shorthorns and Holsteins for the College farm.

The International Apple-shippers' Association, at their recent annual meeting, Atlantic City, N.J., report the outlook for this year's crop improved, especially in quality.

A number of English fruit firms have sent special representatives to Canada to purchase apples and other stock.

The New York Consolidated Milk Exchange advanced the price on August 1st to 3 cents per quart wholesale.

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ENCROACHING ON ROAD ALLOWANCE.

Is there any law, either Act of Parliament or municipal by-law, justifying any person in building a road fence of any description a certain number of feet outside the surveyed line? If so, how many feet does the law allow?

Ans.—No.

L. W.

WINDOW AND DOOR SPACE IN PLASTERING.

A plasterer, taking a job of lathing and plastering at 10c. a yard, does not say anything about openings. Can he collect pay for openings, or is there any Government law, or can plasterers make rules to suit themselves?

Ans.—There is no law on the subject.

Different towns have different customs, but the general rule is to measure in all openings as solid wall, because of the extra time and trouble working around them. During slack building seasons, one square yard per window, and two square yards per door are sometimes allowed, but it should be specified in the contract.

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MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were moderate. Trade at the Junction was brisk for exporters, owing, largely, to cheap space for shipping cattle being offered by one of the steamship companies. At the City market, trade was fair for the best cattle, but dull for the common grades.

On Monday of this week at Toronto Junction, cattle receipts, 2,125; quality fair; trade fair. Exporters, \$5 to \$5.62; bulk sold at \$5.25 to \$5.35; bulls, \$4 to \$4.50; best loads butchers', \$4.60 to \$4.85; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$3.75 to \$4; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Milch cows, \$35 to \$50. Calves, \$4 to \$6 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.75 per cwt. Lambs, \$6 to \$7 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.75 for selects, and lights, \$6.50.

Exporters.—Prices last week ranged from \$5.25 to \$5.75, the bulk selling at \$5.35 to \$5.50; bulls at \$4 to \$4.50. The best butchers' cattle sold for export purposes at \$4.90 to \$5.25.

Butchers'.—Loads of good butchers' for local purposes sold at \$4.60 to \$4.85; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$3.75 to \$4.10; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade dull, with few offerings; but light demand. Light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.75; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Milch Cows.—Moderate receipts sold at about steady prices, from \$30 to \$55 each, and an odd choice cow sold at \$60 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate; prices unchanged, at \$3 to \$4 for buttermilk and grassers, and \$5 to \$6 for medium to good, and \$6.50 per cwt. for a few good new-milk-fed calves.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were moderate, with prices about steady. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; rams and culls, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$7 to \$7.75 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts light. Packers reported prices easy at unchanged quotations, and it looks like lower prices. Selects were quoted at \$6.90, and lights and fats at \$6.65 per cwt., fed and watered. This would mean \$7.25, off cars, at Toronto.

Horses.—Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, report the horse trade as being dull; not more than 125 being offered last week. Dealers complain of farmers asking too high prices in the country; in fact, few farmers are anxious to dispose of their horses unless they get their price. A few good drafters and expressers sold at about the same prices as was given in our last letter. Heavy workers, \$175 to \$225; fair to good drivers sold at \$200 to \$230 each; express horses, \$180 to \$200, wagon horses, \$165 to \$185 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 88c.; No. 2, mixed, 88c.; outside; No. 2 red, 90c. Manitoba Northern, 96c. to 97c.; No. 2 Northern, 93c. to 93½c.
 Buckwheat.—None being offered, nominal at 60c.
 Rye.—64c. to 65c.
 Peas.—No. 2, nominal, at 79c.
 Corn.—No. 2 American yellow, 63c. to 64c., at Toronto.
 Barley.—Nominal, at 54c. for No. 2.

Bran.—\$17 to \$18.50, at outside points.
 Shorts.—\$22 to \$23, and in demand.
 Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$4.60, at Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.40; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5; second patent, \$4.40 to \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts equal to demand, which is good, with prices steady. Creamery, pound rolls, 22c. to 24c.; creamery, boxes, 21c.; dairy, pound rolls, 20c. to 21c.; tubs, 18c. to 19c.; bakers' tub, 16c. to 17c.

Cheese.—Market quiet, at 12c. to 12½c. for large, and 12½c. for twins.

Eggs.—Firm at 18c. to 19c.

Honey.—Not much new offered; quoted at 10c. for strained.

Beans.—Broken lots are worth \$1.50 to \$1.60 for hand-picked, in bags; car lots, hand-picked, \$1.30 to \$1.35; primes, \$1.20 to \$1.25, in bags.

Potatoes.—Car lots of American are firm at \$3.50 to \$3.65 per bbl., on track, at Toronto. On the farmers' market, loads are selling at 90c. to \$1.10 per bushel, according to size and quality, which is generally not very good.

Poultry.—M. P. Mallon, wholesale dealer, who receives consignments from all over Ontario, reports receipts large, with prices as follows: Turkeys, alive, 11c. to 12c.; ducks, 11c.; chickens, 12c. to 14c.; fowl, 10c. per lb.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots. Market quiet. No. 1 timothy, \$14 to \$15; new hay, \$12 to \$12.50, in car lots, on track here.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots here, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts last week, in comparison with other years, were light, with prices firm all round, as follows: Raspberries, 13c. to 15c. per quart; cherries, cooking, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket; cherries, eating, \$1.75; red currants, \$1 per basket; black currants, \$1.50; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50; gooseberries, \$1.25; beans, butter, 20c. to 30c. per basket; green peas, 30c. to 40c. per basket; tomatoes, 90c. to \$1; apples, 30c. to 40c. per basket; corn, 15c. to 18c. per dozen.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 9c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 8c.; country hides, 7c. to 7½c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$3.25 to \$3.50; horse hair, 30c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; washed, 23c. to 24c.; rejections, 17c. to 18c.; lamb skins, 40c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4.50 to \$7.60; cows, \$3 to \$5; heifers, \$3 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.

Hogs.—Good to prime, heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.20; medium to good, heavy, \$6 to \$6.10; butchers' weights, \$6.10 to \$6.30; good to prime, mixed, \$5.90 to \$6.10; light, mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.30; packing, \$5.40 to \$5.80; pigs, \$5.60 to \$6.25; selected, \$6.30 to \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.80 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.60 to \$6.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.85.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Victoriaville, Que., white, 11c.; colored, 11½c. Kingston, Ont., 11 7-16c. Listowel, 11½c. Napanee, 11 3-16 and 11½c. Ottawa, 11½c. Huntington, Que., 11 9-16c. and 11½c. London, 11½c. to 11½c. Toronto, 12½c. to 12½c. Cornwall, all sold at 11½c. Russell, all sold 11 7-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., white cheese sold at 11½c.; colored, 11 9-16c. Winchester, 11½c. offered. Alexandria, 11½c. Cowansville, Que., 11 7-16c. Vanhook Hill, 11½c. offered. Picton, colored, cured, sold at 11½c.; ordinary, cured, at 11 9-16c. Brockville, 11½c. Belleville, 11½c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables steady at 12½c. to 13½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9½c. to 9½c. per lb.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—The local market was not very active last week, but there was a fair trade. Prices held steady, best cattle selling 5½c. to 5½c. per lb.; fine, 5c. to 5½c.; good, 4½c. to 5c.; medium, 4c. to 4½c., and lower grades at 3c. to 4c. per lb. The market for calves ranged from \$2.75 to \$4.50 for common, and \$5 to \$9 for choice, each; lambs being in good demand at \$3.50 to \$5.50 each. Sheep prices held steady at 4c. per lb.; and hog prices, for best, at about 7½c., some being 7½c., and some 7½c., lower grades ranging down ½c. or more.

Horses.—Dealers report a dull market. Receipts are quite limited, and there is no difficulty whatever in disposing of them all. At the same time, demand is not active, and if receipts were much larger at present than they are, the market would probably show a little decline. Meantime, prices hold quite firm at recent quotations, namely: Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$275 to \$350 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; express horses, \$175 to \$250 each; common plugs, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Owing to the steadiness of the market for live hogs, prices for dressed show no change, and have stood at 9½c. to 10c. per lb. Demand is good for everything offering. Provisions hold steady. Bacon is in fair demand, and green sells at 10½c. to 12c. per lb., smoked bringing 13c. to 18c. There is also a steady demand for hams, and prices range around 14c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. each, or over, 14½c. to 15c. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs., 15c. to 15½c. for 12- to 18-lb. hams, 16c. for 8- to 12-lb., and 17c. for smaller. Lard shows no change, being 10c. to 11c. per lb. for compound, and 12½c. to 15c. for pure. Barrelled pork is slow at \$20.50 to \$24.50 per bbl.

Potatoes.—Prices have declined considerably. At one time they were down to \$1.80 per bbl. for new Canadian stock, but later revived to \$2 to \$2.25. These figures vary from day to day, according to deliveries. Old potatoes are practically out of the market, though some quote 60c. a bag of 90 lbs. No American stock is now in the market. Dealers claim the Province of Quebec will have a bumper crop of choice quality, while the N. B. crop is said to be 3,000,000 bushels, or twice as much as a year ago. Prices will gradually work down now.

Eggs.—The market has strengthened considerably lately. The production is reported to be on the light side again, and as the quality is none too good, the quantity is reduced even more under the candling process. Dealers are paying 15½c. per doz. west of Toronto, and 16c. east, country points, and selling the goods, candled, and with the small and cracked out, at 18½c. per doz., wholesale, selects being 21½c. Some straight receipts have been sold at 17c. per doz., allowing 2 dozen loss to the case.

Honey.—Very little going on in the market, and prices not settled down to a definite level yet. Some sales of so-called white clover, strained, have been made at 5½c. per lb., the color being, however, slightly affected by dandelion. Really pure, white, strained honey is said to be selling at 9c. to 10c. per lb., according to quantity.

Butter.—Prices have been advancing on country boards, owing to increased demand from England. However, prices have gone so high here now that it is impossible to export at a profit. Stocks are believed to be very light in Montreal. Dealers quote finest Townships at 22c., and some look for a fractional advance on this figure shortly. Quebec and Ontario creameries are firm at 21½c. to 21½c. Dairies are very scarce at 19c. to 20c. per lb. Shipments from Montreal last week were 9,000 packages, against 16,000 the corresponding week of last year, making 36,000 to date this season, against 173,000 a year ago.

Cheese.—There were some sharp advances in the cheese markets during the past week. The quality of the cheese coming in is fair, but the quantity is falling off. Shipments from Montreal for the week ending 3rd inst. were 73,000 boxes, as against 68,000 for the corresponding week of last year, making a total of 891,000 to date, against over 1,000,000 a year ago. Some dealers are

looking for easier quotations, ere long. Meantime, Quebec cheese is costing 11½c. to 11½c. here, Townships being 11½c. to 11½c., and Ontarios, 11½c. to 11½c. per pound.

Flour and Feed.—Bran continues steady at last week's advance. Demand for bran and shorts is excellent, although there does not appear to be much export demand for the former at the moment. Bran is quoted at \$20 per ton for Manitobas, in bags, shorts being \$23. There is also a good demand for flour, and prices are steady at \$4.50 per bbl. for Manitoba strong bakers', and \$5.10 for patents.

Grain.—Dealers report that crops in Eastern Ontario are very poor, those in Quebec being very little better. On the whole, there would appear to be pretty near an average crop. Meantime, the market is rather easier, No. 2 Manitoba white oats being 48½c., in car lots, store here, no other grade of oats being available. There is also something doing in corn, at 62c. to 62½c. per bush. for No. 2 mixed, and 63c. to 63½c. for yellow.

Hay.—The crop is reported to be quite poor in Montreal district, the recent frequent rains having furnished a bad ending to a poor season. Although some large users and buyers are said to be paying \$18 for best, Montreal, dealers are quoting \$16 to \$16.50 being paid for No. 1 timothy, country points, \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2, \$13.50 to \$14 for mixed, and \$12.50 to \$13 for clover.

Hides.—The market has experienced another decline, and it is thought is now at the bottom. Dealers are paying 6c., 7c. and 8c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, respectively, Montreal, and selling to tanners at ½c. advance. Calf skins are unchanged, dealers paying 8c. per lb. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 1. Lamb skins, owing to the increased quantity of wool, are dearer, at 35c. to 40c. each. Horse hides are steady at \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1, each. Rough tallow is 1c. to 3½c., and rendered, 6c. to 6½c. Demand has improved slightly of late.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.85 to \$7. Veals.—\$5 to \$8.25; a few, \$8.50. Hogs.—Mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.60; Yorkers, \$6.70 to \$6.75; pigs, \$6.80 to \$6.85. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.35.

MOULTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The education of young women is naturally and very properly receiving greater attention than ever before in the history of this country. Moulton College, Toronto, devoted to this work, is really an academic department of McMaster University, the value of which will be readily apparent. The beautiful and homelike residence of the late Senator McMaster, Toronto, was placed by Mrs. McMaster at the disposal of the Senate of the University for a girls' school, and so Moulton College has become a synonym for what is desirable in an educational institution for Canadian homemakers. At its head is Mr. E. A. Hardy, B. A., one of the most successful educationists of the Province, who, for several years, travelled as Teacher Training Secretary for the Ontario Sabbath School Association. He is supported by a large and capable staff, and we are not surprised that the registration of students in 1906-7 reached 200. We have examined, with pleasure, the calendar for 1907-8, and parents or young women interested should at once write Mr. Hardy for a copy.

BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.

In another column will be found an advertisement offering for sale the farm lands of the Rathbun Co., in and adjacent to the town of Deseronto, Hastings Co. Situated, as these land are, close to an enterprising town, which furnishes a good market for all kinds of farm produce, and also first-class transportation facilities by land and water, it can be readily seen that the investment is a good one. With the well-tilled lands, which are above the average in fertility, the advertisement should appeal to some progressive farmers. For further information, apply to John McCullough, Deseronto, Ont., agent for the Rathbun Company.



Life, Literature and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will attend Toronto Exhibition.

A tombstone, to be erected in Bath (England) cemetery to the memory of an engine-driver who was an ardent geologist, is to be composed of fossils he collected in his rambles.

R. V. Bellamy, of Edmonton, the first of the Canadian Rhodes scholars to return home, has graduated from Oxford. He will probably enter newspaper work in Canada.

Experiments with seagulls have been going on in France for some time, with a view to ascertaining how far it would be practicable to substitute them for pigeons in war time. It is said that, as a result, the authorities are very favorably impressed with the superiority of the seagull, and that, if a sufficient number can be trained, they will probably be employed in place of pigeons. That seagulls are much hardier birds, as well as considerably more gifted with intelligence, is undeniable, and both these qualities are of the utmost importance when feathered messengers are employed in war time. A pigeon is easily blown away in a storm, whereas the gull is quite indifferent to the weather.

It is said an unpublished manuscript of a story by Charlotte Brontë is in existence, and may be published in the immediate future.

The competitors in the Pekin-to-Paris (10,000 miles) motor race have covered the most difficult part of the race. Prince Borghese is in the lead.

Sir William Ramsay, the eminent English scientist, has, by his experiments with radium emanations, succeeded in degrading copper to lithium. The discovery is regarded as marking an epoch in chemical science, as further developments along the same line may show that gold and all similar metals exhibiting high atomic weights are really complex, and may be resolved or similarly "degraded" into other substances.

A glass vessel of beautiful workmanship, and apparently of great antiquity, has been discovered near Glastonbury Abbey, England, and is now in possession of Prof. William Crookes. Its discoverers believe it to be the cup upon which the legend of the Holy Grail was founded. The Holy Grail was the cup from which Christ is reputed to have drunk at the last supper, and was, according to British tradition, brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, after the crucifixion. In the words of Tennyson:

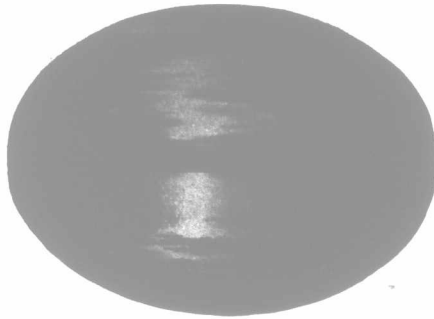
To whom the monk: "The Holy Grail—
I trust
We are green in Heaven's eyes; but here
too much
We moulder—as to things without I
mean—
Yet one of your own knights, a guest of
ours,

Told us of this in our refectory,
But spake with such a sadness, and so
low,
We heard not half of what he said. What
is it?
The phantom of a cup that comes and
goes?"

"Nay, monk! What phantom?"
answered Percivale.

"The cup, the cup itself, from which
our Lord
Drank at the last sad supper with His
own.

This, from the blessed land of Aromat—
After the day of darkness, when the dead



Sunset on Lake Huron.

Went wandering o'er Moriah—the good
saint,
Arimathæan Joseph, journeying brought
To Glastonbury, where the winter thorn
Blossoms at Christmas, mindful of our
Lord.
And there awhile it abode; and if a man
Could touch or see it, he was heal'd at
once
By faith of all his ills. But then the
times
Grew to such evil that the holy cup
Was caught away to Heaven, and dis-
appear'd."
—The Holy Grail, in Idylls of the King.



The Ruin, Gagheto Island.

Mr. D. W. Hamilton, ex-principal of the Consolidated School at Kingston, N. B., from which he has but recently severed his connection to take the position of Inspector of Seed Plots, in New Brunswick, has written us regarding that institution as follows:

"The Kingston Consolidated School has been a great educational success. It has attracted the attention of educators in the United States, and is also well known in the British

Isles. It steadily but surely won over each doubting Thomas in the school sections which have enjoyed its privileges; and when the three years under the Macdonald Fund were over, and the people had to decide whether or not to continue the school, in six of the seven districts there was an unanimous vote in favor of the school, and in the seventh district a large majority. The rate of taxation will only be one dollar on one hundred, a very low rate, considering the great educational advantages enjoyed by the people of those sections.

"During the three years the school has been in operation, the school-garden work has been successfully carried on. The pupils' and experimental plots have occupied one-half acre, and another half-acre was planted with fruit trees. The garden work has interested all the children, and has been a source of educational and financial profit. Last year it was successfully demonstrated that the garden could be made self-sustaining. The pupils supplied seeds and fertilizers for their own plots, did all the work of cultivation, and in the autumn sold what had been grown. It was shown that a school garden can be successfully conducted without one cent of cost to the district after the initial expenditure.

"The Kingston Consolidated School has prepared pupils for University Matriculation and Normal School Entrance examinations. This year about fifteen boys and girls will enter the Macdonald College for courses in Agriculture and Household Science. The fact that so many of the pupils have decided to take courses in Agriculture or in Household Science shows that the hopes of the founders of the school are being

Such a place as above described can be found off the west coast of the Bruce peninsula, among the Gagheto or Fishing Islands. Gagheto (pronounced gee-gee-to) is from the Ojibway word geego, meaning "fish." From Chief's Point to Red Bay the contour of the shore is a crescent. Across the lake, between the horns, stretches a chain of islands, bearing such names as Whitefish, Lonely, Cigar, Whiskey, Cranberry, Smokehouse, Jack-fish, Squaw, Frog, The Rowdies, Snake, and Main Station.

On the low, sandy shore at Oliphant, a stone "dock" has been built to extend out into deep water for the convenience of the small craft used by the summer visitors. On the islands facing the mainland, and at intervals along the shore, small cottages nestle among the trees. Between the chain of wooded islands and the shore lies a sheltered channel of shallow water. When the islands were first used for fishing, this passage could be used by vessels of large size, but year by year the ever-shifting sand has gradually filled it up. It is now possible to wade across at some points to the nearer islands. Opposite Frog and Cranberry this lagoon-like passage narrows to the width of a few rods, and receives the name of "The Gut."

The islands are covered by a thick growth of cedar, hemlock, balsam, birch and tamarack. Many years ago nearly all the islands were swept by fire, which destroyed the large trees and burned up the vegetable mold. Squaw Island seems to have escaped, as it is yet covered with fine timber. Whitefish, too, was fortunate. While the large trees on Whitefish have been removed by lumbermen, the second-growth timber is quite large, due to the deep, rich soil, which is very productive. When wooed by the collector's spade, the soil produces things of early planting, such as Indian pipes, flint arrowheads, and broken pieces of ornamental pottery. Whitefish Island constitutes a natural harbor of refuge for distressed vessels, on account of the deep water around the island. For several years the present owner lived on the island, and made a very hospitable host for the storm-driven mariners "whom fate compelled to make their home ashore" for a few days, while the angry waves pounded on their rocky shelter. On the side next the open lake the rocks go sheer down, with water sixteen fathoms deep. During violent western storms that drive across a hundred miles of open water, the waves rise to a tremendous height, and break on the shore with such terrific force that the whole island trembles. The roar is awful, and even on the mainland, nearly two miles distant, the sound is like the booming of artillery. Some miles out in the lake is a long reef, running north and south, which is thought to be the oil-bearing rock connecting the oil fields in the County of Lambton and the Manitoulin Island.

Passing up through the Gut, inside the islands, one comes to Main Station, the largest island of the group. On the upper end stands a massive ruin of gray limestone. This is a prominent feature of the landscape, and can be seen for miles. There is deep water up to the foot of the rocky shore, which has been

THE GAGHETO RUIN.

By L. J. Gilleland, Ayton, Ont.

"A summer by the still waters of some quiet river, or by some yellow wrist in your hand and count her ocean pulses." Holmes.

carved by the waves into caves and forms of rugged beauty.

The ruin is long and narrow, fifty-eight feet by eighteen, and is divided into two rooms. The north-east end was first built, the walls being three feet in thickness. To this was added the south-west section, which has a pointed stone gable, and contains the chimney of the immense fireplace, the flue running up the center of the wall, which has been built a foot thicker at this part. The jutting out of the wall acts as a buttress, and helps to preserve the tall chimney. The top of the side walls, which still stand, is seven feet from the ground, while the chimney on the gable rises fifteen feet. The walls of the south-west section are crumbling badly, being originally only two feet thick. This part that contains the fireplace has two windows and a door, with a cupboard let into the stone wall. The other part has only one window and one door.

It is very amusing to read the various accounts of the origin of this ruin. During the summer the islands are used as a resort for numerous campers, many of whom have a supreme contempt for the natives, to their own undoing. They listen eagerly to the myths and legends told them by the old residents, who take great delight in spinning all manner of fabrications, chuckling the while at the "easy" visitors. These visitors go back to their city homes "chucked full" of the romantic tales, and immediately rush into print to immortalize themselves as antiquarians. Before giving the true history of the place, a review of the myths will be of interest. They run as follows:

The Gut is an artificial water passage, the stone ruin being a fort to guard the northern entrance. The fort is clearly of French architecture, as indicated by the pointed stone gable. The room with the fireplace was the living apartment, the other being probably used as a dungeon. The embrasure-like windows, narrow outside and wide inside, were no doubt arranged for musketeers, who could stand side by side, and, by firing across each other, could command the whole front of the building.

Another story ascribes the building of the fort to the Hudson's Bay Company (who must have been bold to build in an enemy's territory).

Still another legend credits Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, and his

warriors with having erected the fort and used it as a fortified trading-post during the period of his explorations on the great lakes; and imagination sees a phantom carving on a large stone over the fireplace in the form of a fleur-de-lis. (Really good eyes cannot see a large stone over the fireplace, much less a coat of arms.)

The common belief is that this ruin was a Jesuit Mission Station, part fort and part church, there being an ingenious love story woven into the tale.

One writer of fertile imagination, worthy of a Gilbert Parker or an Agnes Laut, sees in his mind's eye a picture of a past civilization and a former cultivation of the island. He states that no large trees are to be found on the center of the island, but are in a fringe around the outside, protecting the interior from the storms, where lay the cultivated fields. This is a very pretty word-picture, but not a fact. Then, on this erroneous supposition there is built up the following wordy superstructure:

"A great many foreign shrubs and flowers grow wild over the island. Grapes, small fruits, roses and lilies still contest the onset of the wild plants and the thick growth of small bushes and saplings. The condition of the plant-life points to a period of cultivation far removed from recent times, and which must have lasted for a considerable period to allow of the introduction of so many exotics. These must have been numerous, widely spread over the island to have so long held their own against the aggressive native weeds; or have they proven more hardy on the foreign soil of Canada than they did in their ancestral home in Europe?"

"At some distance south from the ruined fort are indications of another building which has been razed to the ground. Only some foundation stones remain. From the site of this building a sunken passage runs to the deep-water bay. This is now almost filled up with debris fallen in from the sides. It may have been a narrow waterway for the canoes, leading into the building; and, in case of pursuit by hostile Indians, the inhabitants would be saved the delay and danger of disembarkation at some distance from shelter. But this is mere conjecture. The imagination can be drawn upon for

many fanciful pictures of the bygone times of strife and adventure." (The last two sentences are true.)

So much for pure imagination. The truth is much more prosaic. The Hudson's Bay Company's records have no note of such a trading-post or fort. The Jesuit Relations make no mention of a mission established at this point. Father Jones, J. P., of Montreal, the greatest authority in America on the Jesuit mission posts, states positively that this old ruin was not built by the Jesuits, and neither is it of French architecture, it being too modern. Bayfield, who explored Lake Huron thoroughly and named the islands, points and bays, does not speak of either a fort or a building of any kind at this place. Were this structure standing at the time of his explorations, he could not possibly have missed seeing it.

In 1831 Captain Alex. McGregor discovered that the waters around the Gagheto Islands teemed with fish. He visited Detroit and entered into an agreement with an American firm in regard to the fish, this firm to handle the entire catch.

The success of Captain McGregor's venture caused the formation of the Niagara Fishing Company, who obtained a lease of the islands from the Indians in 1843, with exclusive rights to fish in the adjoining waters. In this company were the late Hon. William Cayley, a son of the late Bishop Strachan, W. S. Gooding, Dr. William Gunlop, and Dr. Morgan Hamilton, of Goderich.

The lease granted to this company was printed in England by the Indian Department, which was then under Imperial control. One of the signatures to the lease on behalf of the Indians was that of Chief Jacob Mitegwal, who was fifty years of age at the time, but has now been dead sixty years.

Anticipating great profit from the fishing, the managers of this Niagara Company were lavish in their expenditure, and had a large stone building erected, partly for a dwelling and partly to store fish. This is the structure that is now called a "fort" or "mission station." The year following the obtaining of the lease, work was begun on the building by Jean Martin, a Frenchman, who had the contract. This is the nearest the work comes to being of French architecture. A mason named Bellamore was one of the men employed. This man's son, Larry Bellamore, of

Southampton, who is yet living, visited the place as a lad when his father was working on the job. He recollects seeing Jean Martin's wife gathering stones and wheeling them in a barrow to help her husband.

In addition to the stone house, there was another log building, to store the provisions and liquors for the use of the fishermen. About one and a half acres were cleared around the buildings to form a garden. Fruit trees and ornamental shrubs were set out, and vegetables were grown in sufficient quantity to supply the camp. If there are exotics on the island now, they must have come from the refuse thrown out when the cook shook the tablecloth out of the back window.

Captain Lambert, who has just retired from a long, honorable service as lighthouse-keeper on Chantry Island, Southampton, and George E. Smith, customs officer at Southampton, both bear testimony to having visited the stone ruin when boys, and to have slept in the wooden bunks around the walls. The bunks, the fireplace, and the original roofing of boards and shingles were then in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. John M. McNabb, of Southampton, visited the ruin in 1855, and found it still in good condition.

In 1848, a report of Alexander Murray, the Provincial Geologist, refers to the stone structure in these words: "A building which was raised some years ago by a fishing company at Gagheto or Fishing Islands."

The Niagara Fishing Company's undertaking was not a financial success, and the business was sold in 1848 to Captain John Spence and Captain William Kennedy, who carried it on jointly until 1852, when Captain Kennedy left to take charge of a relief expedition to the Arctic, in search of Sir John Franklin.

Having brought the history of the ruin down to the times within the memory of many now living, we will bring our voyage to this island of modern romance to a close, and as we leave our boat swinging at anchor, the level rays of the setting sun fall across the calm, silent waters, forming a long path of ruby light leading to the gateway of the night. The fabled and the real, the warriors and the fishermen, the voyageur and the mason, missionaries and the Indians, all have passed to realms of sunset, beyond the close of day and the shadows of twilight.

The Quiet Hour.

THE ROMANCE OF CONSECRATED SACRIFICE.

And He said unto all, If any man would come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow Me. For whosoever would save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for My sake, the same shall save it.—St. Luke ix. 23, 24.

Measure thy life by loss instead of gain;

Not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth;

For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice;

And whoso suffers most hath most to give.

Or glory of this life but comes by pain.

How poor were earth if all its martyrdoms,

If all its struggling sighs of sacrifice were swept away, and all were satiate-smooth;

If this were such a heaven of soul and sense

As some have dreamed of; and we human still.

Nay, we were fashioned not for perfect peace.

In this world, howsoever in the next:

And what we win and hold is through some strife.

—From "The Sermon in the Hospital."

Several years ago I had a strange dream which is still vivid in my

memory. I thought I was standing in a bright, comfortable room, pleading like a spoiled child for cake. I cried out to some unseen companion: "Please give me some cake, I want it so much!" Then came the answer, so quiet that I felt, rather than heard it: "Look!" and, looking out of the window, I saw, in the darkness and storm outside, multitudes of wild, starved, savage faces. Then came the stern rebuke—a silent one, which seemed to come from my own conscience—"All these are dying for want of Bread, and yet you are selfishly crying out for Cake!" It was only a dream, but it came to me as a message from God, a warning to use the marvellous energy of prayer, not for selfish gratification, but for the strengthening and uplifting of souls in great need. And this is the surest way of finding the romance of life, the romance that lies hidden in every lot, but is too often missed by drooping, weary hearts.

Just think what a blaze of glory has transfigured human life in this world—this world which has been called "The Star of Suffering." And it streams from the spot of intensest agony—the Cross of Christ. What if the Son of God had taken our nature and had lived a life of painless luxury on this earth of ours, healing, preaching, helping, at no cost to Himself! How little power such a life would have had to take captive the hearts of men and draw them up after Him. It is a deep truth that "the Cross of Christ is more to us than all His miracles." And the same law holds good in regard to other men. There is very little romance to be found in the costless "charity" of one who gives large sums but never deprives himself of

a single luxury in order to do so. The gifts are tasteless and uninteresting, even to the man himself.

The saying of our Lord's which I have chosen as our text to-day—a saying so often repeated by Him—shows His marvellous knowledge of human nature. We find it to be true from our own experience. In spite of the fact that we cry out for "cake"—for pleasure and luxury for ourselves—we should be miserable and self-despised if we could sit down and enjoy it without making one effort to minister to the needs of our starving brothers and sisters. The only way for a man to really enjoy a selfish existence is to deliberately shut his eyes to the sufferings of others. Unless, indeed, he is utterly heartless—and surely no one is that.

But sometimes people live very unselfishly, taking up a daily cross with patient, strong endurance, and yet failing to realize the romance and joy of such a life. They may think they are missing many good things, and may look longingly at the apparently fuller lives of others. But this is because they have never learned to measure life "by loss instead of gain; not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth."

Take a very common case. A man is plainly called by God to deliberately forego the sacred joys of home. The voice of duty directs him towards the path of self-sacrifice, showing that it means—in his case—the opportunity for wider, fuller service. He obeys the call, turns his back on inclination and climbs his lonely path with steadfast resolution. Is his life less rich and full because he has refused to put out a hand to grasp innocent pleasure for himself—refused be-

cause by this sacrifice he is more free to stretch out both hands to help weaker brothers and sisters in their upward climb? Is he really a loser because, knowing that one who saves others cannot save himself, he chooses to lay down his life if by that sacrifice of self others may find joy and hope through the revelation of God in Christ? Surely not! One who loses his life for Love's sake will save it—even in this life—for our Master's promise is sure: "There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for My sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time. . . . with persecutions; and in the world to come eternal life."

A life that is poured out freely, generously, eagerly, in the service of God and men, is all gain and is bright with romance and never-palling interest. Those who live such a life have the high honor of walking in the company of the "hundred and forty and four thousand virgins who follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth." And those who love such noble souls should rejoice in their high vocation, rejoice that they cannot bear to settle down like Geraint in luxurious selfishness, rejoice that by brave words, unselfish desires and earnest prayers they can encourage and help God's good knights to spur eagerly forward without one backward look or wavering thought. Do not think that by speeding such a brave soldier of Christ on his difficult way you are losing him out of your daily life or cutting off from your home the gladness of his constant presence. Instead of that you may, through God's great gift of the commun-

ion of saints, keep always in closest touch with him. To entice him away from duty because you desire the pleasure of his company, would only result in dragging his soul down until his visible presence would cease to give you pleasure. Those who willingly stoop to take up the cross God lays at their feet soon find that loneliness is an impossibility. To be apparently alone is to be instantly in highest communion with God and with those whose ideals and aspirations are one with their own. Those who willingly join in the sacrifice will find themselves sharers in the romance and gain which is linked indissolubly with any consecrated sacrifice. The Cross of Christ has glorified life, not because it is the symbol of pain, but because it is the symbol of Consecrated Sacrifice. We cannot escape suffering, but we only find its glory and gain when we transfigure it into sacrifice by gladly accepting God's will for us. True sacrifice is not self-chosen suffering, but it is willing acceptance of the cross God has chosen for us to take up daily. It is the steady pressing along the path He has marked out, even though it be the way that leads straight to Calvary. And sacrifice of lower pleasures for higher good is present gain. The satisfaction of earthly desires brings in its train discontent and dissatisfaction, because the soul of man is too grand in its infinite hunger to rest satisfied with anything short of the Infinite God. And there is little romance in a smooth and easy existence. Why, even in a novel, the real interest of the story is over when all the favorite characters have got through their struggles and reached the zenith of their attained desires. We hardly care to read the climax: "They lived happily ever after." We have a dim feeling that the romance of young love loses its bloom almost before the honeymoon is over. Of course, in real life romance does not die out so quickly, but is not that—partly, if not wholly—because new longings and desires rise up within the heart to draw the soul upward and onward. A life in which all earthly desires were satisfied would be a life of apathy and stagnation, and very far from happy. We are not made, in this world at least, to rest content with satisfied desire. Unless death makes a great change in our souls we must, even in eternity, continually climb to new heights of beauty, con-

tinually explore farther into the infinite depths and heights of glorified human nature, continually learn more and more of the Infinite Love and Wisdom of Him "Which doeth great things past finding out; yea, and wonders without number."

God calls us to live along the line of our own highest desires, calls us not to an unnatural strain, but to the most natural of lives. Play is a very valuable thing in its own place, but to make the pursuit of pleasure one's principal occupation is to make life dull and tiresome. And to make the selfish attainment of our own desires our chief object in life is to become bored and miserable, for "the older men grow in life, the more work becomes their real play, and suffering their real work." One who has laid his life in unreserved consecration at the feet of Christ, standing ready to obey his Master without considering the cost to himself, finds every person interesting and can extract joy even from pain—for he finds that all suffering can be transfigured into the precious gold of sacrifice. Especially is this true when he turns out of his own road, like the Good Samaritan, to answer the unspoken appeal of those whose weakness and need cry out for his help. As Bp. Brent says, in "Adventure for God":

"There is a picture rosy with romance wherever the strong meet the weak in terms of love: the greater the space between the extremes, the more radiant the glow. It is the pride of our day that philanthropies abound. The heart of every great city throbs with compassion for the prisoner, the sick, the helpless, the poor. . . . what is the use of wealth, if not to benefit the poor? What is privilege for, if not to place at the disposal of the unblest?"

"Now we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves."

It is a great mistake to think that God reserves all His rewards for service until the after-life. No one who has really tasted the joy of serving Him could be satisfied to follow any other Master. In days of persecution it was not the brave and loyal martyrs who were unhappy, but those who had disowned their Master through fear of consequences, and who often recanted their recantation because they could not endure the misery of being parted from Him by any cloud. It was Satan who made the lying asser-

tion: "All that a man hath will he give for his life." Let us thank God that every age has proved that statement false! In every age men and women have dared to deliberately leave the easy and safe path for the difficult and dangerous one, deliberately refused things which would be for their own advantage, because the love of Christ constrained them to really prefer the sacrifice of selfish interest for higher good. And the romance of consecrated sacrifice is not a far-off dream of glory, it lies close beside us everywhere. Think of the beauty of that fair Life in the village home of quiet Nazareth. One who struggles against God's will cannot fail to be dissatisfied and anxious about many things, while one who willingly follows His guiding pillar is sure to find ever-increasing joy and peace and hope.

"God's ways are not as our ways: we lay down
Schemes for His glory, temples for
our King,
Wherein tribes yet unborn may worship
Him:
Meanwhile, upon some humble, secret
thing
He sets His crown.

"We travel far to find Him, seeking
still,
Often in weariness, to reach the
shrine;
Ready our choicest treasures to resign.
He, in our daily homes lays down the
line,
Do here My will."

"There, in the lonely valley, walking on,
Some common duty all we have to
do:
His higher thoughts of love make all
things new;
His 'higher way' we tread, yea,
leading to
God's holy Throne." HOPE.

Religion is not the simple fire escape that you build in anticipation of a possible danger upon the outside of your dwelling and leave there until danger comes. But religion is the house in which we live; it is the table at which we sit; it is the fireside to which we draw near, and the room that arches its familiar and graceful presence over us—Phillips Brooks.

The Ingle Nook.

SOME RAMBLING NOTES ON OTTAWA.

It was our last night in Ottawa after a six months' sojourn. I came into our room and found Helene lying face downward on the bed.

"What's the matter, Helene?" said I, "Are you ill?"

"No," came in a muffled voice from among the pillows, "I'm just lonely because we're leaving Ottawa."

And this, I take it, is the attitude of not a few who have spent some time in our capital.

Ottawa is not a large city—only made up of something over 60,000 inhabitants. Neither is it in a situation in which it is likely to grow into a vast metropolis, as may Montreal, or Toronto, or Winnipeg. In many ways it is a very infant among the capitals of the world. It has no "Tower" of ancient history, no Louvre, no Kremlin, no awe-inspiring cathedral, not even a fiercely riotous Exchange. Yet there is a something distinctly attractive about the city perched above the Ottawa, a quality of endearment which can keep it green in the memory when others more showy, more noisy, more of the big world, may be forgotten or thought of with indifference.

Part of this endearing quality lies, doubtless, in the situation of the city, or, more strictly speaking, perhaps, of the northern end, which is at once the pulse, the pride, the center of attraction of it; for there upon "Parliament Hill" rises the great pile of gray buildings wherein is moulded, to a great extent, the destiny of Canada, and where occur some of the most brilliant functions of the Capital. These buildings are not yet old, as old buildings go; in the basement the first stone, laid in 1860 by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., proclaims by its inscription the fact that they have not yet weathered the half century; yet they rise above the city with a dignity well foreseen by the English architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, who planned them, and well worthy of the center of government of Britain's greatest dependency.

Not over-ornate, not ostentatious—as becomes the sturdy Canadian spirit—they are massive, substantial, beautiful; and yet, perhaps, one turns from them soon to dwell upon the view afforded from the best vantage points of the spacious grounds, from the tower, and from some of the northern windows of "The Buildings." In the distance lie the Laurentians, long, low, sometimes purple, sometimes blue, sometimes gray, suggestive of their hoary age—for geologists tell us that these mountains are among the oldest in the world. On closer inspection they show many jutting masses of pink igneous rock, very beautiful, especially in early summer, when overhung with masses of tender green fern and scarlet columbine.

But to return. Far to the eastward, winding off toward Montebello and Papineauville, curves the great river, diminishing to a thin white thread in the distance. Looking to the westward you see it where it comes tumbling to the Chaudiere, the Big Kettle, bringing in due season its toll of logs to the big mills, which, across in Hull and along the farther reaches of the city, crowd too close, somewhat, for romance or beauty. Nevertheless, when the western sky is all aflame with evening glory, and the river comes out of the sinking sun like a flood of molten brass, the view is a very fair one—and what would you have?—it is a commercial age. Matches must be made, and shingles, and great slabs of timber, even though you must close your eyes at times to imagine what the Chaudiere must have been with the primeval forest on either hand, and the Indians portaging about it.

Just below the hill, and scarcely midway across the river, there was at one time—I do not know whether it is there yet—a small island, formed by the sawdust from the mills, we were told, upon which a "squatter" had built his shack—rent for a sawdust building-site evidently was not high. About the very tiny circumference of his commonwealth he had built a rickety fence, and many a time from the Lovers' Walk, Helene and I have nervously watched the little children run-



The Lovers' Walk, Parliament Hill, Ottawa.

ning about within the confines, and clampering upon the cross-poles of the fence, with the swirling water almost immediately below.

The Lovers' Walk is one of the beauty spots of Parliament Hill. Quite hidden among the trees, it extends around the declivity about halfway down, and is one of the coolest spots ever on a hot summer's day. We had a habit of carrying our books there to study, but, looking back, it seems that it was human nature that we really studied, and, incidentally, our lessons. Sometimes we used to think that the shady half-mile by no means belied its name. At such sudden surprises, upon coming around curves, we were accustomed to burying our heads in our books, and smiling afterwards.

(To be continued.)

OUR SCRAP BAG.

A friend the other day gave the following recipe for pie pastry as a most excellent one: Put a cup of flour in a bowl. Into it put three level table-spoons of lard, and three of butter (also level). Chop all finely with a knife. Now pour in a little water, mix with the knife, and take the dough thus formed out on to a bake board—just what will cling to the knife without much mixing. Put in a little more water, and repeat the process until all the flour is used up. Roll out the dough once, fold over and roll, then fold again and roll. You must not knead the dough at any time, nor roll any more than absolutely necessary. The quantities given will make one pie with top and bottom crust.

Is this suggestion of any use to you? I have found it a great mistake to buy thick white linen or cotton waists; the linen ones are cool, but crumple dreadfully, and the cotton ones are so hard to launder—that is, comparatively. Just try ironing a thick one, then right after it a thin one made of dimity, Persian lawn, or muslin, and find out what a difference there is. Besides, the thin ones are adapted to any kind of weather—on hot days you may wear them without any under slip; on cool days with a long-sleeved slip of white, pink or blue—while the thick ones are only suitable for cool days; so you really get much more all-round satisfaction out of the thin ones.

I heard, even saw—yes, with my own two eyes saw—the evidences of something that astonished me very much, last night. The wonderful thing was no more nor less than a china soap-dish cover, with a piece which had been broken out of it cemented in with—milk! More strange still, the patching seemed perfectly strong; in fact, you could scarcely tell where the break had been. The members of the household in which this astonishing splicing had taken place seemed surprised that I had never heard of such a thing before. They had, they said, used no other method for years for mending broken china and crockery. But now I must tell you how to do it. You simply take the broken fragment before the broken edge has been rubbed or washed, put it in place, and tie it there with bands of cotton, then place in cold milk, let come to a boil, and boil for 15 minutes or half an hour. If the break has not been splintered, and it has been possible to tie the piece firmly in place, the knitting will be complete, and the vessel almost as strong as new.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE.

"Marguerite" has been day-dreaming. Chatterers, in the way that women love to dream; and out of the web and wool of her fancies she has constructed a very attractive and sensible house. It's a very harmless pastime, Marguerite, and—who knows?—may some day prove to have been a very profitable one. There is always the possibility of seeing one's dreams realized, you know, and if ever the day comes in which you may carry out this one you will not be caught napping. Having taken Old Time by the forelock, and thereby forestalled the necessity of doing things in a hurry, you will not be likely to make mistakes. . . . Marguerite says:

In my mind I have done considerable toward arranging and furnishing a house,

and my principal ideas are simplicity, health, convenience, and blending of colors. No fantastic, glued, ornamental furniture, no carpets to harbor dust and germs. The following are a few of my ideas, which, of course, could not be carried out under all circumstances. All the walls I should like white, with hardwood moulding to match the woodwork. The floors would be best if all hardwood, but if that were not possible I should have a hardwood finish on them. Instead of carpets, there should be rugs, large or small, as would be becoming to the different rooms. For instance, in bedrooms I should only have a few small ones lying before the bed, dresser, etc. Instead of a parlor suite, I should want easy chairs of good quality, but simple in style. I hate cheap upholstered furniture. If possible, in the parlor there should also be a fireplace of plain but old-fashioned design. The dining-room would be simplicity itself. No sideboard for me; instead, a china cupboard, built in the wall, or one of these late French affairs. Somewhere there should be a large plate-glass mirror (very large, and for different reasons, which I haven't time to explain to-day). A round dining-table and leather-seated dining chairs, and a little stand of flowers, would pretty well complete that room. The kitchen, of course, is very complicated, and therefore should be well and carefully planned. I have a fair idea of what I want.

Up-stairs, of course, there would be a sewing room and a bath-room. The bedrooms would all have clothes closets, and should be made cosy with easy chairs, restful pictures, and flowers. I should spend much time in choosing pictures for the home. They would have to be ennobling, true to life, creating high and pure ideals of life. Above all things, 'sham' should be avoided in everything. You may think my house would be bare and cold looking, but I have my own little plans, which, if developed, would make it cosy and home-like. Talking of it half makes me wish I had the 'chink' to materialize my plans. Of course, unless one had considerable money this house could not be furnished even in a few years, but I should have my plans so that in buying each year, according to my means, this plan would be worked out. Of course, there would have to be a library, even though one had few books to start with.

Lincoln Co., Ont. "MARGUERITE."

I should like to see this house, Marguerite—but wouldn't you have the walls tinted just a little?—pure dead white is so very hard on the eyes. . . . Here's a secret—I'm developing a horrid scowl, just from continually blinking over dead white granolithic sidewalks—so perhaps I've a grudge against white surfaces. If some good Samaritan only would arise to declare that all sidewalks must be restful green or gray henceforth!—but no one seems to think of taking a single step in the matter. All the same I don't think people like scowls—on themselves or anyone else—do you? Mine is a dreadful source of worry—but don't tell anybody.

A SUFFERING MEMBER.

Our Chatterers will be sorry to hear that Margaret Guthrie has gone to the hospital to undergo a very delicate operation. While waiting to go to the operating room she wrote me just the cheeriest kind of private letter, and spoke of the Chatterers in the nicest way. I am sure your sympathy will go out to her.

CLEANING LINOLEUM.

Mrs. R., Northumberland Co., Ont., writes: "Could you give me some advice as to what would be a good polish for hall linoleum; something that would not be sticky and that would dry quickly?" The following method is said to make linoleum look like new: For every ten square feet of linoleum allow two eggs. Break these into a basin and beat sufficiently to partially mix them, then add one quart of lukewarm water. Dip a soft flannel cloth in the mixture and go over the linoleum; wring out the cloth and wring a second time, using care not to step where this has been done; then leave it to dry, not using the room till the floor is thoroughly dry.

DON'T HURRY.

Do nothing in a hurry; nature never does. "More haste, worse speed," says the old proverb. If you are in doubt, sleep over it. But, above all, never quarrel in a hurry; think it over well. Take time. However vexed you may be overnight, things will often look different in the morning. If you have written a clever and conclusive, but scathing letter, keep it back till the next day, and it will very often never go at all.—Lord Avebury.

A PROSPEROUS INSTITUTION.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are asked to note the advertisement in this issue of the Hiscott (formerly Graham) Dermatological Institute, of Toronto. The principals of the Institute have just completed a large, substantial and thoroughly up-to-date building for their work at 6 College Street, next to the hospital for sick children, and only a short distance from Yonge St. Many readers are already well acquainted with the principals, the work done, and the treatments given at the Institute. Many, also, have had their lives made happier by the removal of some facial disfigurement, or the cure of a distressing skin or scalp trouble. This is an age of specialists, and the members of the Hiscott Dermatological Institute are well known throughout Canada as most successful specialists in the treatment of all skin diseases, nearly all of which can be cured at home, making it unnecessary for patients to visit them and incur useless expense. One facial blemish that requires treatment at the Institute is superfluous hair, or a growth of hair on a woman's face. A booklet describing the work will be mailed to any reader.

With the Flowers.

THE OLEANDER.

This well-known favorite requires a rich soil composed of loam, sand, and old manure. If left growing through the winter, it should be repotted in spring; but if the plant is large, it may be simply rested in the cellar during winter, then planted out in the garden during summer. Keep the plants pruned into shape, and if scale appears brush them off with an old tooth brush dipped in a strong solution of fir-tree-oil soap. Water the oleander when dry, as you would geraniums.

AGERATUM.

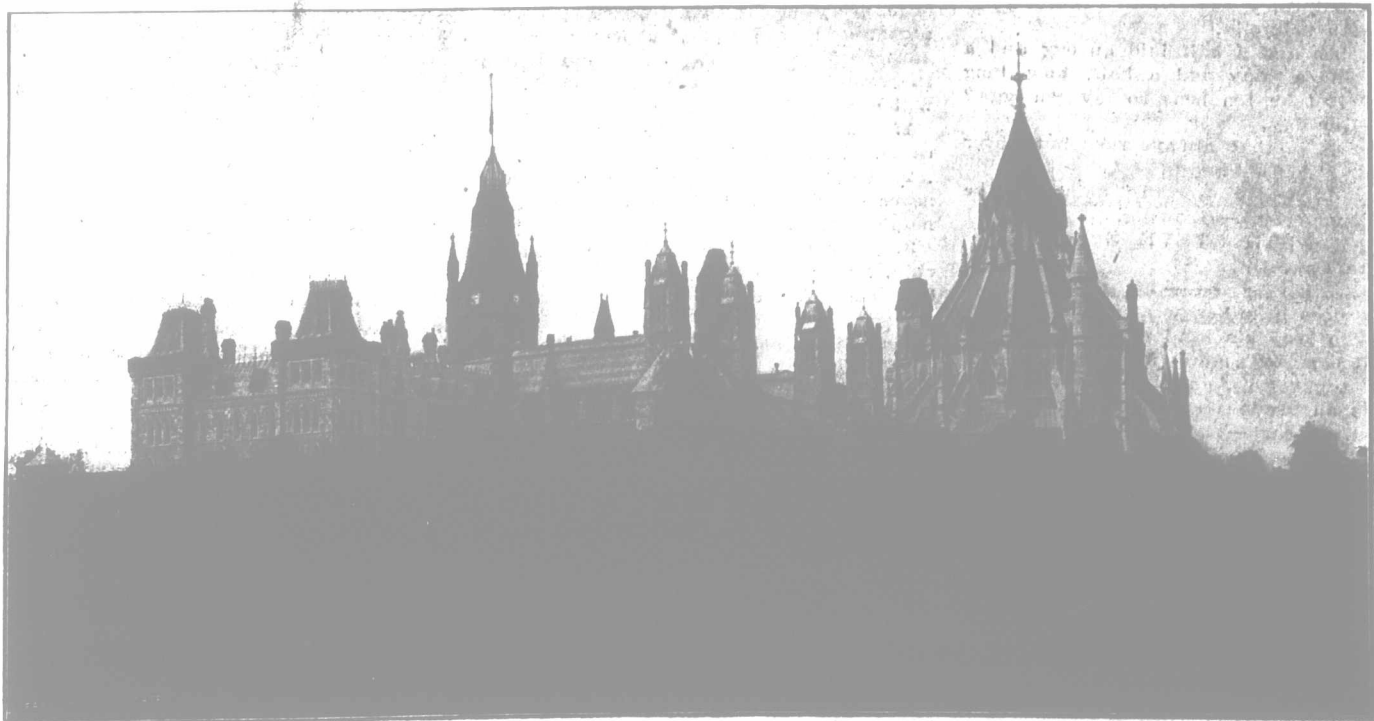
By sowing ageratum seed during early fall, one may have a profusion of its lavender flowers in late winter. Sow in pots, in a soil composed of loam, sand and a little well-rotted manure, but do not make the soil too rich or the plant will go to branch rather than to flower. If red spiders appear, keep them in check by dipping the foliage in water once a day. Ageratum flowers may be cut without harming the plant, as new branches will be put forth, and each branch will produce flowers.

IMPATIENS SULTANI.

In a warm house, this plant, popularly known as "Patience" or "California Balsam," is one of the most satisfactory house plants that can be grown. True to its pseudonym, "patience," it puts forth flowers unceasingly. Sometimes there will be but one blossom, sometimes the whole plant will be covered, but there is always the dash of color, so grateful when there is but the dead white of winter without. Moreover, the fresh green foliage and tender semi-transparent stems are very attractive of themselves. Impatiens Sultani requires a light, open soil and plenty of water, and it does best if not kept in direct sunlight. The foliage should be washed every day to keep off dust and red spider.

HELIOTROPE.

The Heliotrope is another plant which may be kept in bloom all winter if started early enough and prevented from exhausting itself by flowering in the summer. This may be done by nipping the buds as soon as they appear. It requires plenty of sunshine, a warm room, light, rich soil, plenty of moisture, occasional applications of weak liquid manure, and rather more pot-room than the majority of flowering plants. If the roots are at all cramped or stunted for water, the leaves will immediately begin to turn brown around the edge. The heliotrope, like the ageratum, bears cutting well; in fact, the more flowers you cut, the more you will have. It may be started from seed, or from cuttings rooted in sand.



Parliament Buildings, Seen from Major Hill Park.

Children's Corner.

NONSENSE RHYME.

There was a small boy lived in town
Who wore a confused ugly frown;
For his teacher had said,
(As she shook her wise head,
"Come, tell me quick! what is a
noun?")

TOMMY TINKER.

Tommy Tinker was a thinker,
Thinking thoughts, you see;
Tommy was an ordinary
Boy like you or me.

RIDDLES.

1. Why is four-cent sugar like a man that never surrenders? Ans.—Because it is clear grit and nothing else.
2. What is the west side of a boy's pants? Ans.—The side the son sets on.
3. What is it that dogs never do? Ans.—Bite holes in their own pants.
4. Why is an old maid like a wilted apple? Ans.—Because she is hard to pare.
5. When does a blacksmith create a row in the alphabet? Ans.—When he makes a shovel and poker (a shove-l and poke-r).
6. Why is it right to pick the pockets of a chromo agent? Ans.—Because he has picked yours (pictures).
7. When the lion broke out of the circus and killed the postmaster, what time was it? Ans.—Eight p. m.
8. Why is a young woman's heart like the moon? Ans.—Because it changes constantly, but always has a man in it. Lincoln County. P. J. E.

1. Two white horses went into a barn, but when they came out they were brown? Ans.—Bread.
2. Why is the gable end of a barn like a man's face? Ans.—Because there is a swallow's hole in it. WILLA SMITH. St. Mary's, Ont.

1. Not enough for one, just enough for two, too much for three? Ans.—A kiss.
2. Why is a live 12 o'clock? Ans.—Because it is middle of day.
3. What table has not a leg to stand on? Ans.—The multiplication table. IRENE SIMPSON. Morpeth, Ontario.

1. Why is an umbrella unlike a woman? Ans.—One you can't shut up and the other you can.
2. If a mule is slow, how can you make him fast? Ans.—Tie him to a post.
3. What has a branch, but no leaves? Ans.—River. MARIBELL BLUE. Wallacetown.

What is it goes round the house and round the house and peeks through the key-hole? Ans.—Wind.

Long legs, crooked thighs, little head, and no eyes? Ans.—A pair of tongs.

Why is Ireland like a bottle of wine? Ans.—Because it only has one cork.

What is it that can go up a chimney down and can't come down a chimney up? Ans.—An umbrella.

If a hen and a half laid an egg and a half in a day and a half, how long would it take ten hens to lay ten eggs? Ans.—One day.

What is it that always runs but never walks? Ans.—An egg.

What is nearly everyone doing at the same time? Ans.—Growing. RUTH STEVENS (age 12). White Oak, Ont.

Why does a miller wear a white cap? Ans.—To keep his head warm.

What makes more noise than a pig under a gate? Ans.—Two pigs.

A man rode up a hill, but yet he walked. Ans.—The dog's name was Yettie. HARRY HUTCHINSON. York County.

1. Why is a kiss spelled with two s's? Ans.—Because it always takes two to complete the spell.
2. Why do doctors keep bad company? Ans.—Because the worse people they are the oftener they visit them.
3. What houses are the easiest to break into? Ans.—The house of the bald people, because their locks are few.
4. If a church be on fire, why has the organ the smallest chance of escape?

Ans.—Because the engine cannot play upon it.

5. Why should a sailor be the best authority as to what goes on in the moon? Ans.—Because he has been to sea (see).

6. What does a cat have that no other animal has? Ans.—Kittens.

7. Around the house and around the house, and into the corner it goes? Ans.—Broom.

8. Why did George Washington stand up while he slept? Ans.—Because he couldn't lie.

9. When are debts like coffee? Ans.—When they settle themselves by standing.

10. When is a piece of wood like a monarch? Ans.—When it is made into a ruler. LAURA E. BROWNLEE. North Gower, Ont.

THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I am a little girl, and I live on a farm. My brother takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I hope my letter will escape the waste-paper basket. I go to school every day, and I am in the Senior Fourth class. I have quite a few post cards. My brother has an album. I will close with a riddle; it is rather long:

"I am a little fellow, though I'm always up-to-date,

The days I hold within my hand are only twenty-eight;

But I just save my moments up, and count them o'er and o'er,

Till in four years I've saved enough to make up one day more."

Ans.—February.

MILDRED CLARKSON (age 12). Woodstock, Ont.

A Good Letter.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—My name is Dorothy also. I have been going to write to you for a long time. I live on a one-hundred-acre farm. Do any of the children of your Corner collect post cards? I have one album full. I have a pet dog, and he is an Irish terrier, and his name is Terence McGovern; and a setter, whose name is Josephine. I have one pet lamb, and we call him Abe Lincoln; and one little pussy cat, and I call her Kitty. I have a wheel, which I can ride, and I go back every morning for the horses, and ride on their backs. Do any of your Cornerites read books? I have read Christmas Carol, The Cricket on the Hearth, Dombey and Son, The Princess and the Goblin, Probable Sons, Eric, or Little by Little. I take music, and I passed the primary examination. I like it very much.

DOROTHY WORDSWORTH (age 11). Watford.

You have read some nice books, Dorothy. C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I have wanted to write to you for a long time. I have read so many other letters. I live in quite a large house on a hundred-acre farm. Do any of your writers collect stamps? For pets, I have a small collie dog; a pet lamb, which I call Nemo, and a small kitten. I have a bicycle, which I can ride. I gather the eggs every night; sometimes I get four dozen. I can play a few pieces of music. I am ten years old, and I tried the examination for the Third Book. I will end my letter with a few riddles:

1. What light cannot be seen in a dark room. Ans.—Isrealite.

2. What goes through the wood and never touches it? Ans.—A knife in a man's pocket.

3. As round as an apple, as flat as a chip, has four little eyes, and can't see a bit. Ans.—A button. EVELYN DE GEX. Kerwood, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I wrote a letter to the Corner before, but never saw it in print. Still, I was not discouraged, as the cousins are having such a happy time. Before I forget, I want Cousin Dorothy and some of the Cousins to write to me. We are building a barn this summer. The wall is cement. I think I would prefer the farm to the city. The air is so sweet, and it is such fun in the harvest. Our farm contains 200 acres. We have a blackboard at our home, which is very convenient. I like riddles very much. Some are so funny. I have a little sister named Marjorie Elizabeth, and an older brother named Wellington Whitford. Marjorie will be three years old, and my

brother 12 next 16th of April. I have never tried writing on debates. Well, I will close, asking a riddle:

What is the greatest riddle? (Guess it.)

MARY SHEPPARD (aged 9). Delhaven, Ont.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



4159.—Child's Apron, 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years.



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The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Order by number, and be sure to give waist and bust measurement. Allow from one week to ten days in which to fill order.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

[Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.]

SHOULD HOME-WORK BE DONE AWAY WITH?

Affirmative.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I read "Bluebell's" letter, and thought it was real sensible. I agree with her that there should be no homework. If there is more than one girl, and they do not have to

help their mother in the evening, do you think it would do them any harm to play after going to school all day? I do not, and I am sure they work far better in school, thinking they could have a play in the evening. I am sure I do not know where you will find anyone to disagree with "Bluebell" and me, because I have never known a child who liked homework. MARIGOLD. White Oak, Ont.

I don't think you would find many to disagree with "Bluebell," but there is one. Such an unfortunate thing happened, though,—a real little cousin of mine found the letter, and tore it all to pieces. If the boy or girl who wrote it sees this, I hope he or she will write again, as it was a good letter, and it's too bad to have lost it. It was from somebody who likes to get on at school, and knew you can't do very well without homework. That's what I think, Marigold, that you find plenty of time to play and do homework too. But you must "work while you work, and play while you play," if you want to make the best of everything. C. D.

Current Events.

Seven hundred telegraph operators have gone on strike in Chicago.

The death is reported of Augustus St. Gaudens, the famous American sculptor.

In accordance with a recent imperial decree, and amid scenes of general rejoicing, all the opium dens in Canton, China, were closed on August 9th.

A new Papal encyclical, "The Decree of the Holy and Universal Inquisition," the most important document from Rome for fifty years, has just been issued by the Pope.

David Christie Murray, reporter, special war correspondent, novelist and playwright, the author of forty-two books, some of which attained great popularity, died at his home in London, Eng., on August 1st.

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific is proceeding rapidly. Grading and bridge construction is progressing steadily, and construction is being carried on all along the line.

The largest fine on record, \$29,240,000, has been imposed on the Standard Oil Co. for accepting rebates from the railroads. An official of the Company claims that the fine amounts to fifty times the value of the oil carried under the indictment.

A fire in Ottawa, at the close of the carnival, destroyed some of the Exhibition buildings, causing about \$30,000 worth of damage. The loss, however, is said to be well covered by insurance, and new buildings will be immediately erected in time for the Exhibition.

At the naval review of the "Home Fleet," held at Portsmouth last week by King Edward, over two hundred ships of war took part, including vessels of every type, from the battleship Dreadnaught to the submarine, forming a procession over twenty miles in length, and making the greatest exhibition of naval fighting strength the world has ever seen.

"I'm ashamed of this composition, Charley," said a teacher in one of the local schools this morning. "I shall send for your mother and show her how bad you are doing."

"Send for her—I don't care," said Charley. "Me muddor wrote it, anyway."



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About the House.

SMALL ECONOMIES.

THE LITTLE THINGS THAT MEAN MUCH IN THE END.

Paper I.

In these days of growing aesthetic tastes the problem of how to dress well and have one's house look well on little money is one worth some consideration. Dressing well, at least neatly and modernly, is not to be despised. We all act and talk our best when least conscious of our clothes, and how can we be unconscious of them if reasonably sure that we are looking either like frumps or like so many of our "foremothers," as Samantha says, stepped out of an antiquated family album. If all the other women looked like their "foremothers" too it would be all right, but the trouble is that the world has been moving on with never a halt, and clothes have been changing like everything else. Whether the new styles are better or worse than the old is scarcely to be considered. The fact remains that if we do not keep up to them, to some small degree at least, we must be different from other folk, and the very consciousness of being so, and of attracting attention thereby, is sure to make us feel awkward and constrained—and, of course, we must needs act as we feel. . . . We are by no means advocating the extreme of fashion. We think many of its vagaries extremely foolish, and the hold which it gets upon some women most deplorable—after all, clothes should occupy but an insignificant place in our lives—but we are stating a fact that, as a mere matter of comfort, one must look reasonably of the twentieth century. Possibly some day a band of strong-minded women may arise who will command, "Fashion, stand thou here, as far as we are concerned, until Time shall end!" and possibly—ah, what a faint "possibly"—the rank and file of woman-kind will drop into line and bother about the changes in frills and furbelows no more; but until this millennium comes we must take things as we find them, only being careful that we follow reasonably, sanely, shrinking from extravagance as sensible women should. To know how we may do this is surely a part of our business.

Again, in regard to our homes. We certainly think no apology is necessary for saying that they should be as beautiful as good taste and careful consideration can make them. Beautiful surroundings breed an atmosphere of refinement. Children shrink, especially when growing into manhood and womanhood, from bareness, hardness, cheerlessness. In the country in summer the great outdoors provides the beauty that the eye loves to dwell upon and the heart to cherish, whether one is young or old; but there is the winter to provide for. If we would keep the young folk at home, safe from the glitter of the city—the two of an idle, senseless, if not perniciously seductive glitter of the vaudeville and "Coney Island" fripperies, which filter away from so many young folk not only their money but their capacity for application to things that really count in life—we must make the home attractive. There are beautiful homes and many advantages in the city, but, as a rule, these are behind doors closed to the young man or woman who drifts from the country with no friends and small salary. After months or years he or she may find warm friends and an entree into loving homes; but the possibility is that the boarding-house may fill up the beginning, middle and end of the chapter—and, mark my words, there is little in the average cheap or moderately-priced boarding-house to recommend it to any boy or girl. To those who know the whole of its cheerlessness and heartlessness the wonder is little that so many young men and women drift into going anywhere, almost, to get out of it.

Granted, then, that country folk are entitled to neat, tasteful dress and beautiful homes, what next? . . . It is upon the woman of the home that the responsibility of these things largely rests, but if her means be limited she is so likely to give up in despair. "If I had Mrs. So-and-So's money," she thinks, "I could do something, but with the little bit I have!" and a sigh ends the story. . . . But this is a great mistake. To those who are privileged to peep behind the scenes in the lives of many

well-dressed, attractively-housed people, it is no secret that those who appear to the best advantage often spend the least money—but the ways in which these careful people (often of necessity careful) manage, number legion. I can only indicate a few of them to you in this series of articles—I do not know the half of them, although I am learning little by little, but if I can impress upon you that there are still many things for even the most careful of us to learn I shall be satisfied. The only way for each and all of us is to be observant, keep ever on the alert for suggestions, and act on such as may fit our needs.

Beginning, then, on clothes—for the cookery department may be deferred until later—it may be remarked that not everything in one's appearance depends upon the mere material texture with which one's nakedness is covered. There are those less tangible, yet vastly more important things—the perfectly-kept body, fresh and sweet from frequent use of water and soap; the perfectly-groomed hair, clean and glossy; the immaculateness of teeth and nails. Believe it, all these count for more than silks and diamonds. It is not enough to keep face and hands, neck and ears irreproachable; the cleanliness of the whole body is reflected in the face. Have you ever noticed how kissably sweet your little lad or lass looks fresh from a bath or swim?—so much more fresh and wholesome looking than when you simply wash face and hands—no matter how much soap you use—and the difference holds good for grown folk also.

Again, how much, how very much, depends on "spick-and-spanness"—the hem that is never permitted to go ripped; the shirtwaist pinned carefully down, with no gaping of the spare, and no yawning division line between skirt and upper; the collar fastened evenly with small buckles or fancy pins, not jammed together at any angle, with the big brass heads and murderous points of ordinary pins revealing the whole construction of the affair; the hat adjusted at the very right angle, with the hair beneath it simply but neatly arranged; the neat, well-blackened shoe; the glove, well mended at least, if not new; the undershirt never showing, or, if visible at an inadvertent step, beautifully clean and whole, with the little feminine touch of lace or ribbon that makes it a pleasure to look upon. Believe it again—these things are a prime constituent of being well dressed—and how much do they cost?

Money may be saved, too, and one's appearance added to mightily, by the choice and manner of making of one's clothes. It is wise to lean tremendously to the side of simplicity in this matter. You might take a cheap muslin with big flowers on it, buy whole bolts of cheap lace and ribbon to trim it with, top it off with a much-bedecked hat—and ten chances to one look like a frump. It takes an artist to make these fussy things successfully, and a model of grace to wear them. On the other hand, you might dispense with nine-tenths of the trimming, put the same money into a "piece" of finer quality, have it simply made, wear it with a becoming hat, quiet in coloring or with just a dash of brightness to relieve it—and look, at least, a lady. Even fineness of quality is not always essential. One of the daintiest little gowns I saw this summer was a ten-cent print, white with black dots, trimmed with bands and belt of white insertion.

Especially in the matter of children's clothes does the demand for simplicity hold. Last night as I was going home I noticed on the street a woman with two little girls. The woman bore the marks of hard toil in face and hands, but she was so tawdrily "gotten up" in violent blue voile, with frills and furbelows galore, that the dignity of those marks of honest toil was lost. The hair of the younger child, a little tot, was frizzed to distraction; upon that of the elder rested a bow somewhat resembling an enormous hat. Both wore white dresses, much betrimmed with ruffles of poorly-ironed embroidery—sewed on crookedly, by the way—much lathered hats with long streamers, ribbon sashes, and very much soiled white shoes. It was indeed hard for them to look sweet and innocent. They would have been different looking children, say, in simple chambray sailor suits, with sailor hats—and

Talks on..

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The Rathbun Co. have placed in my hands for sale their farm lands, situated in and adjacent to the town of Deseronto, in the County of Hastings, consisting of: (1) The east half of lot 30, and west quarter of lot 40, concession 2 (south of the road), Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, known as the "Chambers Farm," containing 150 acres, having a frontage on Dundas St., Deseronto, of 60 rods, on which is a six-room dwelling, good barn and additions, eight acres in orchard, fifteen acres in wood, three never-falling wells, and creek running across north end; land in good state of cultivation.

(2) The east three-quarters of lot 40, concession 2 (south of the road), in said Township of Tyendinaga, known as the "Wilson Farm," containing 175 acres, having a frontage on Dundas St., Deseronto, of 60 rods, on which is a good 11-room brick dwelling and good barn, 15 acres timbered land, four never-falling wells, one with windmill.

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FARM FOR SALE.—122 acres of excellent loam soil, 1 1/2 miles from Wallaceburg and sugar factory; well fenced and drained; good water; good frame house, barn and other buildings. For particulars apply to Jno. Howard, Box 29, Wallaceburg, Ont.

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WANTED—Ladies in rural districts desirous of engaging in profitable business will do well to write the Robinson Corset & Costume Co., London, Ont.

WANTED—A few good subscription agents for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Liberal terms. The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

260 ACRES. Good locality. Excellent buildings. Box 57 Uxbridge, Ont.

how much more one could have respected the mother!

There can be no mistake in clinging to simplicity—not necessarily severity—clinging to it hard; and wise simplicity is never expensive. If one takes off in trimmings to add in quality the material will but last the longer; if one does not try to keep up to the extremest fad of fashion, following merely at a decent distance behind, there will be the fewer things to discard, for fads soon wear themselves out. . . . Besides, it is not so hard to make simple things one's self, and thereby comes another saving, as the poor unfortunate who must needs give every stitch out for the making knows to her sorrow. Yet another comes in having good patterns, and in taking pains with both fit and finish. There is never any satisfaction with a misfitting or sloppily-made garment, while a perfect one may be worn even unto the third and fourth season of hard wear and tear in the serene consciousness that it looks at least "right," if not up to the very latest twist of fashion. M.

(To be continued.)

CATSUPS AND SAUCES.

Cucumber Catsup.—Grate 3 dozen ripe cucumbers, first taking out seeds and soft pulp. Drain. To every quart of pulp add 2 grated onions, a saltspoon Cayenne and a teaspoon each of salt and ground cloves, with 1 pint of vinegar. Put in glass jars and seal.

Green Tomato Soy.—Slice thinly 2 gals. green tomatoes (not peeled) and 12 good-sized onions, and add 1 quart vinegar, 1 quart sugar, 3 tablespoons salt, 2 tablespoons pepper, 2 tablespoons ground mustard, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 table-spoon cloves. Mix all well and stew slowly until well cooked.

Cold Catsup.—This excellent catsup requires no cooking. To 2 qts. ripe tomatoes, chopped fine, add one-half a cup each of grated horse-radish, whole mustard seed, onions and nasturtium seeds chopped fine, 2 stalks celery, and one red pepper chopped, 1/4 cup of salt and sugar, half a tablespoon each of black pepper, cloves, mace and cinnamon, and one pint vinegar.

Plum Catsup.—Cook the plums and when cool put through a sieve to remove skins and pits. To 5 lbs. plums add 2 lbs. sugar, 1 pint good vinegar and 1 teaspoon each salt, pepper, cinnamon and cloves. Boil 20 minutes, being careful not to burn; bottle and cork tightly. Apples or crab apples may be used in the same way.

Creole Tomato Catsup.—Boil ripe tomatoes enough to yield 2 gals. of juice. Put into a kettle with one tablespoon each of ground ginger, cinnamon, allspice, and black pepper, 2 each of cloves, grated horse-radish and salt, a teaspoon of Cayenne, and a quart of vinegar. Boil till thick, then add 4 lbs. brown sugar. Let boil up again, then take off again. When cold bottle and seal.

Spiced Tomatoes.—2 lbs. tomatoes, 2 lbs. sugar, 2 cups vinegar, 1 tablespoon cloves, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 table-spoon cinnamon, 1/4 table-spoon mace. Peel the tomatoes, cut into pieces, weigh them and allow sugar as above. Place the sugar and tomato on the fire in a preserving kettle, simmer slowly 2 hours, then add the rest of the ingredients. Simmer one hour longer, stirring often, and seal in bottles.

Spiced Grapes.—Take 10 lbs. grapes, pop them from the skins and cook the pulp in a granite kettle till the seed can be pressed out in a colander. Return the pulp to the kettle with the skins. Add 4 lbs. sugar, 1/4 pint good vinegar, 1 level teaspoon ground cloves, and a large one of cinnamon. Cook gently about an hour till thick. The grapes must be stirred very frequently to prevent sticking or burning.

BATH-ROOMS IN FARMHOUSES.

Everyone has heard of the old woman who said she took a bath once in every two weeks, "whether she needed it or not." How she has been laughed at!—and yet are there not people here and there all over the country who do not do as well even as she? And is not the chief reason of this defection the lack of proper conveniences for bathing?

The new houses in the country have, of course, provision for this. With a tank in the attic, and hot-water fixtures by the kitchen stove, the problem is solved just as in town houses where there are waterworks to be brought into use. But where such arrangements do not exist

What is MAGNET Quality

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I tested the MAGNET severely, and I must say that it is the best Cream Separator with which I have come in contact.

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TOLTON BROS., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

and cannot well be put into existence, the question of the best substitute becomes pertinent.

In most houses there is at least one small bedroom, or large clothes room, which may with little trouble be converted into a bath-room. The first step is to make it absolutely "tight," so that it may be heated quickly. If necessary, building paper should be put all over the walls and on the floor; a varnished paper covering for the former and linoleum for the latter will give the necessary bath-room finishing touch. Now for the heating: a coal-oil heater will do very well, if the price of the coal oil is no deterrent; otherwise, if one has fuel on the farm, a small flat-topped stove, which may be bought for a mere trifle, will probably be most satisfactory. Be sure that it has a large enough pot hole in the top, and keep a covered kettle near for heating water as needed. The above methods, it will be understood, apply to houses in which there is no furnace.

Large porcelain lined bath tubs are some-

what expensive, but a portable tin tub will be found to do just as well. If painted with white enamel frequently, both inside and out, the tin cannot rust and the tub will last indefinitely. A towel rack, chair, rug and lamp shelf will complete the furnishing, and a small sink with a pipe to carry off the water should be provided. One doesn't mind carrying up a few pails of water, but to be expected to carry them out again, when one is, probably, all ready for bed, or has just emerged from a warm-water plunge, would be rather too much for human nature to bear gracefully.

Frequent bathing is necessary for health, for comfort, for the appearance of the skin, for ordinary decency and self-respect. One can, of course, dispense with a bath-room by using one's bedroom, but the comfort of an apartment in which one may splash at will, without fear of spoiling carpet or curtains, has to be known to be fully appreciated. If you haven't one now, try to get it ready before the winter comes.

FERTILIZERS

My "Star Brand" Wood-Ash-Fertilizer is Nature's fertilizer for the Lawn, Garden, Orchard or Farm. They contain plant food in a concentrated form, dry, fine, and guaranteed in first-class condition; no obnoxious odors. Put up in strong bags of 100 lbs. each. We employ no agents, sell at one price to all, direct to customers. Prompt shipment to all points. Prices, in lots of 200 lbs. or more, quoted upon application. Address: CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee, Ont. Drawer 641.

DR. W. A. McFALL

Special attention given to the treatment of rheumatism. Address: 168 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.



Roof for the Years to Come

Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address: 205 The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861). Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead conditions under one of the following plans:

- (1). At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2). If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3). If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Concord Berkshires!

A large number of both sexes from 1 to 6 months of age, got by Dictator 14717 shown seven times, won seven firsts. These are the best lot I ever bred, nearly every one a show pig. Look up my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.

THOS. TEA'DALE, Concord P. O., Thornhill Sta.

Improved and Unimproved Farm Lands

Fifty bushel winter wheat to the acre. The famous Fincher Creek District. Irrigation unexcelled. Flour mills and elevators in the town. For further information write

H. AMBROSE, Real Estate Agent, P. O. Box 81, Pi. cher Creek, Alta.
Land from \$9 to \$30 per acre.

Shropshires—Foundation of Mansell, Williams, Linton and Harding breeding. Six-k run of Harding breeding; all this year's lambs 3 shearing rams, several shearing ewes for sale. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head P. O., Bradford Sta.

GOSSIP.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Dorset sheep, writes: "My sheep are summering well. I have the best lot of ram lambs I ever offered for sale. I am fitting a show flock for Toronto and Detroit fairs, and hope to meet many old friends, and make new ones."

Wm. Ische, Sebringville, Ont., near Stratford, writes: "We now have on hand for sale a very fine bunch of Aberdeen-Angus heifers, some of them bred; also young cows that are all good breeders. Have had this spring two pair of twins. Cattle are all in good breeding condition—not fat. Must sell at least ten or fifteen head to make room for winter stabling. Have, also, several fine young bulls, from two to eighteen months old, some of them extra good ones, and I do not expect fancy prices. And person wanting a bull to sire market-topping steers, or females to found a herd or infuse new blood into their herd, would do well to visit us and see what we can do for them. Visitors will be met at Sebringville Station, if notified."

THE WESTERN FAIR.

Within a few weeks, the Western Fair of 1907 will be held. For months past, the management have been actively engaged making preparations for it. The prize list has been added to, in some instances, and the prizes now offered should be an inducement to stockmen throughout Western Ontario to exhibit. The dairy department and buttermaking competition should continue to draw exhibitors, as well as be of interest to visitors. The pony class, in the horse department, is being enquired about, and will, no doubt, bring out a large exhibit. The attractions are in advance of other years, and, altogether, it is expected that this year's "Western" will be a hummer. Remember the date, September 6 to 14. Stock judging commences Monday, Sept. 9th.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS.

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., write: "We are again preparing to make a large exhibit of Jerseys at the fall exhibitions, having made some 64 individual entries for the Canadian National, at Toronto, and, in addition, have entered for all the herds. The herd will be headed by three champion bulls, Imp. Perior, last year's reserve for sweepstakes; Arthur's Golden Fox, who has only been exhibited one season in Canada, and then won wherever shown, and Brampton King Edward, a model-type dairy bull. These bulls, it is believed, will help to constitute the strongest class of aged bulls ever exhibited in Toronto. What is more, they are all sires that have proven their merits, and young stock of their get, of either sex, are for sale by their proprietors. Brampton Buster Brown, the young bull that created such a sensation in the yearling class last year, will be a strong candidate for honors this year, although he has a hard competitor in King's Winged Fox, a royally-bred son of the great Forfarshire, with a daughter of Flying Fox for dam. The Brampton list of cows and heifers will be stronger than ever before."

TRADE TOPIC.

GOOD SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The theory of that deservedly popular institution, "Woodstock College," a residential school for boys and young men at Woodstock, Ont., is teaching the student "to know" by "doing." Four courses are offered—Matriculation, Teacher's, English Scientific and Commercial, along with a fully-equipped manual-training department. A new gymnasium, under medical supervision, ensures healthy physical conditions, while the distinctively moral and Christian life of the school, which is beautifully situated in a town of naturally wholesome attractions, will commend it to parents. Readers desirous of having further information regarding the school and its educational advantages should write the Principal, A. T. MacNeill, B. A., for calendar.

PANDORA RANGE

HOLDS FIRE ALL NIGHT

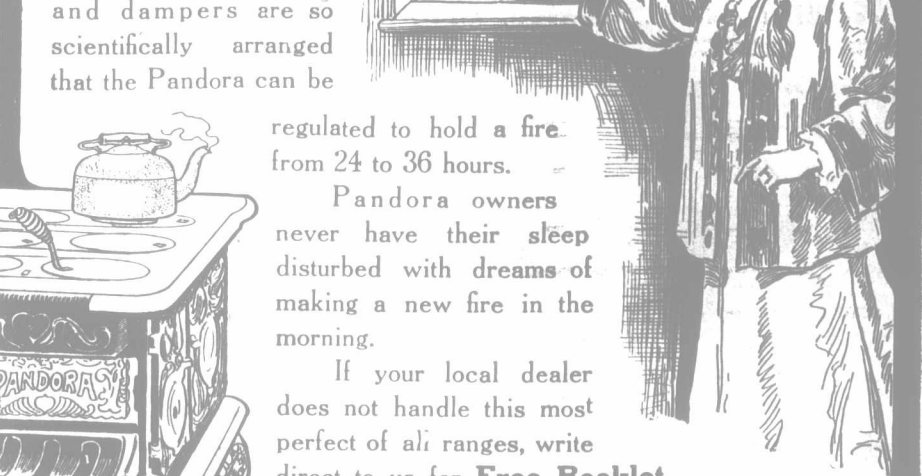
The good housewife always feels like bestowing upon the Pandora a cheerful "good morning."

Why? Because the Pandora always has a nice bed of hot coals as a reward for checking off the dampers closely before retiring to rest.

In five minutes after turning on the drafts she will have a good, strong fire.

Should she sleep two or three hours longer than usual there will still be a fire ready for her.

The fire-box, flues and dampers are so scientifically arranged that the Pandora can be



regulated to hold a fire from 24 to 36 hours. Pandora owners never have their sleep disturbed with dreams of making a new fire in the morning. If your local dealer does not handle this most perfect of all ranges, write direct to us for **Free Booklet.**

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton

The Gerhard Heintzman PLAYER PIANO

is an inexhaustible fountain of melody, enabling any person to play the favorite selections from the world of music with all the expression and verve of a virtuoso. The self-playing mechanism is placed within the

"Gerhard Heintzman,"

the artistic piano of Canada, and whether in or out of use does not detract from the appearance, action or tonal excellence of the piano.

Your present instrument taken as part payment. Write for full particulars.

Visit our showrooms in the Manufacturers' Building at the Industrial Exhibition, where you will be able to inspect our large display of pianos and Player Pianos in comfort.

Gerhard Heintzman, Limited

Hamilton Salesroom: Toronto Warerooms: 127 King St., East. 97 Yonge St.

Get Ready for the Harvest!

Remember, Mr. Farmer, it's going to cost you money this fall to PUMP WATER, SAW WOOD, GRIND CORN, THRASH WHEAT, RUN THE SEPARATOR, FILL YOUR SILO, and do save at other small jobs around the farm!

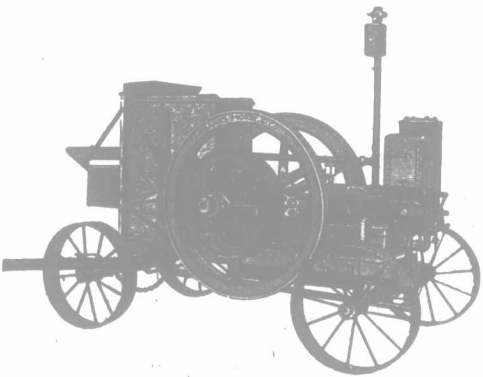
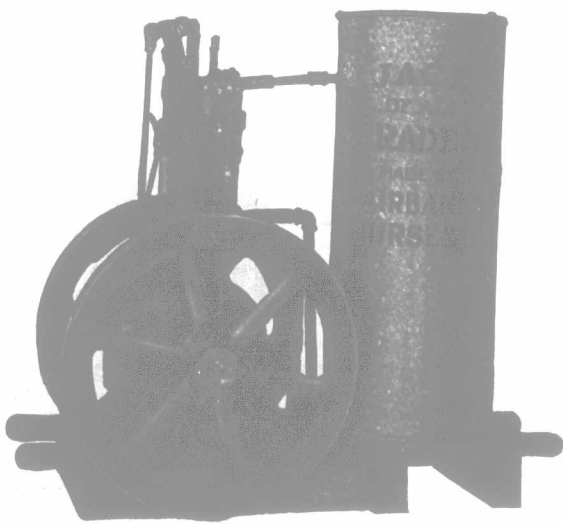
Why Don't You Get a

"FAIRBANKS-MORSE" GASOLINE ENGINE

To Do This Work for You P

It is the cheapest form of power for the farm! There are over 60,000 Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines in use to-day, and every one giving satisfaction. If you are a farmer, you cannot afford to get along without one. Cut out the coupon below and send it to us to-day, and we will in return mail you our latest catalogue, showing how the up-to-date farmer runs his farm economically, and also a beautiful lithographed farm scene to hang on the wall. Write to-day. Don't delay.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LIMITED,
444 St. James St., Montreal. Also Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.
Dept. W. S., Montreal.

Please send me your free catalogue and lithographed hanger. I may want a.....
H. P. Gasoline Engine for

Name.....
Town.....
County.....

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Just arrived: One 4-year-old mare, two 3-year-old mares, seven 2-year-old fillies and three yearling fillies, two 2-year-old stallions, and one 1-year-old. The 4-year-old mare is due to foal. Six of these fillies are high-class Scotch winners. No richer-bred lot. No more high-class lot was ever imported. They have great size and quality. The stallions will make very large show horses—full of quality. They will be sold privately, worth the money.
CRAWFORD & BOYES, Thedford Station, Widdler P. O., Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS'

Round Trip Excursions to Canadian

NORTH-WEST

Leave Toronto

TUESDAYS

JULY 30 AUGUST 13 and 27 SEPT. 10 and 24

tickets good returning within sixty days.

VERY LOW RATES

for second-class tickets to Winnipeg and all important North-west towns

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

on each excursion. Berths at small additional cost. Berths must be reserved early: very heavy demand. Apply to local agent at least a week before excursion leaves.

Ask nearest C.P.R. Ticket Agent for more information

or write

C. B. FOSTER, Dist. Pass. Agt., C.P.R., Toronto

GINSENG

It can be cultivated and the profits are enormous. If interested write us for information.

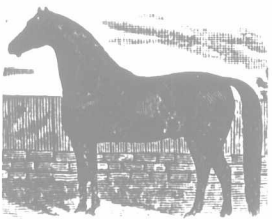
I. E. YORK & CO., Waterford, Ont.



YOUNG MEN WANTED—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address VETERINARY COLLEGE, Grand Rapids, Mich. L. L. Conroy, Prin

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring worm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any

Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: om

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

SHOE BOILS Are Hard to Cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6c free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Bolls, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays Pain

W. F. Young P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass

Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

Advertise in the Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SEPARATOR MILK FOR CALVES

Since buying a separator, I have been told that several have lost calves by feeding the separated milk. Can you please tell us the cause and a remedy, as we have some valuable calves, and bought the separator so that we could give them the good sweet skimmed milk?

G. H. C.

Ans.—For several seasons we have observed skim milk from the separator fed calves with no ill effects whatever. We have heard that swallowing large quantities of the foam was injurious; if so, skim it off.

HENS DYING.

I have been much troubled for a long time with my hens dying one by one. They seem to get bad very quickly, lose weight, and become almost unable to move. If they move, they walk very slowly and stiffly. At the last, sometimes their neck seems to twist so that the beak is turned upward, and the front bone seems to protrude forward. Some seem to have diarrhoea; others do not. After they take the disease, they seem inclined to stand still with eyes closed. I have tried Hess' food, turpentine and other remedies. Pen is kept very clean and sprayed often. Sometimes combs turn pale, and sometimes keep pretty red. I hope you can tell me what the trouble is, and how to treat it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I am unable to answer "A Subscriber's" question. I have not, in my experience, seen any fowl with symptoms similar to what she describes. The best she can do, that I know of, is to send one or two sick birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory here for examination. They will examine them free of charge, she, of course, paying express charges on them. W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.

BLOODY MILK—LICE ON HENS.

1. Cow went wrong in two teats, and is now giving bloody milk. What is cause and remedy?

2. Our henhouse is full of lice, and some turkeys and hens are dying. What is best and quickest way to get rid of them?

3. When is best to plant strawberries, and how should soil be prepared?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. It is uncertain what is the cause of the rupturing of the blood vessels of the udder. It may be from a bruise, causing inflammation, or from heat or oestrus, or from too much rich food, causing congestion. Little can be done in the way of treatment. Milking should be gently done. A purgative of one pound Epsom salts is advised, followed by giving a dessertspoonful of salt-petre daily in feed, and, if inflamed, bathing with cold water. If allowed to go dry, her udder may be all right after next calving.

2. Probably as good a remedy as is known, and certainly one of the simplest, is recommended by A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Ont.: First clean the pens, and keep them clean; burn the litter; sprinkle coal oil on the roosts, joints, openings and crevices. Next day, thoroughly whitewash with strong milk of lime. To make the whitewash adhere, add two or three handfuls of common salt to a pailful of the white. About two days later, jar the infested spots, and if mites appear, creeping about on the whitewash, repeat the application of coal oil. By way of prevention, Mr. Gilbert recommends sprinkling coal oil about the perches, nests, etc., every fortnight in summer, and twice during the winter. Another treatment recommended by an expert is chloro-naphtholeum in water, about enough in a pail to color the water up well. Spatter this about the walls, roosts, and especially in all crevices, using a brush. Repeat, if necessary. Dust the affected birds with insect powder, opening the feathers and getting the powder on the skin, or near it. Put a little lard or other grease on the heads, but only a little.

3. See answer to similar question in "Garden and Orchard" department, this issue.

A Horse with a Strained Shoulder

is sound as a dollar in 24 hours after you rub the sore spot with Fellows' Leeming's Essence.

It gives instant relief in all cases of Strains, Bruises and Swellings—draws the pain right out—strengthens the weak back, shoulder or knee.

Whether you have one horse or twenty, accidents are liable to happen any time. Keep a bottle of

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

handy so you can have it when needed.

50c. a bottle. At dealers.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 18

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Veterinary Adviser

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

Write for a copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Tuttle's Elixir

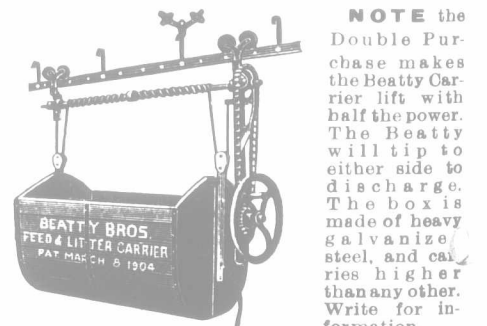
Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

\$100 Reward

for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures. American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 6 & Beverly Street, Boston, Mass. Canadian Branch, 22 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec

A Labor Saver Six Months a Year!



BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P.O. & Sta.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 3rd.

Central Business College, Stratford, Ont.

This school, by being the best, has become the largest business training school in the West. We have three departments—Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy. If interested in obtaining a practical education, write for our new catalogue. Graduates assisted to positions. ELLIOTT & MCLACHLAN, PRINS.

SAVE YOUR HORSE

BOG SPAVIN BONE SPAVIN RINGBONE **CURB SPLINT POLL EVIL** **LAMENESS SWELLINGS SOFT BUNCHES**

are CURED—leaving the horse sound as a dollar—by

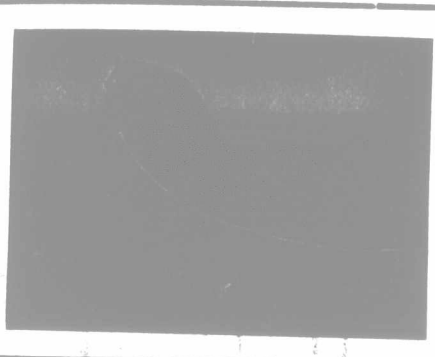
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

No matter what you have tried—nor how many veterinaries have failed—get KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, use it as directed and it will give perfect results.

NOTRE DAME DES BOIS, P.Q., Sept. 20 '06.
"I am treating two horses—one with Spavin—the other, with Poll Evil. I am using Kendall's Spavin Cure and must say I find my horses much improved. I have used many remedies but find Kendall's The King Of All."
GEO. BRODEUR.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Our "Treatise On The Horse" will give you many a hint as to how to keep horses free from blemishes and lameness. Write for free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.



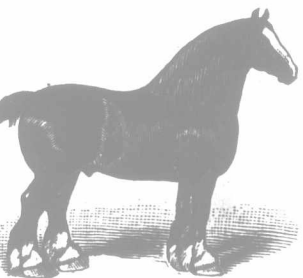
THOS. IRVING

Winchester, Ont.

Established for over 30 years. Importer and exporter of

HACKNEY, CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.

New importation of winners just arrived. 90 miles west of Montreal on C. P. R.



Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys

I have still on hand 18 Clydesdale stallions, 4 Clydesdale fillies, all imported; Scotland and Canadian prizewinners; 8 years old, that will make 200 lb. horses of choicest quality and richest breeding; 4 black Percheron stallions, 3 years old, big, flashy, quality horses, and 6 Hackney stallions, 1st-prize and championship horses among them. Will sell reasonable and on terms to suit.

DR. T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

GLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.



CRAIGALEE HACKNEYS

In my stables intending purchasers will always find a good selection of high-stepping harness horses, saddlers, etc. Just now I have a number on hand, also a few high-class Hackney mares; some with foal at foot. Noted prize-winners among them, and some rare good youngsters.

H. J. Spencely, Boxgrove P. O. MARKHAM STA. LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance 'phone. LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,



have now on hand only the choice imported colts Dashing King, a 3-year-old, and Baron Columbus, a 2-year-old; also a couple of rattling good Canadians, 7 and 3 years old.

Long-distance 'Phone, Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilded. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4428.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MARE INJURED AT RAILWAY CROSSING.

I had a mare, with a colt five weeks old, pasturing beyond the railroad in the pasture field with the cows, and we use the side-road for a lane, and the boys were driving her and her colt up to the barn with the cows, and she started to cross the cattle-guards, and got her foot fast and broke her leg. She had to be killed. The guards are made of narrow boards, put in on the slant. Can I charge the company damages for my loss? She was about fifteen years old, and worth about \$100. The colt I am raising by hand, and will not be nearly as good as raised on the mare.

E. H.

Ans.—The railway company cannot be held responsible for your loss.

CATTLE CHEW BONES.

Have a lot of cattle on a first-class pasture, and a stream running through it. Some bones are lying on the ground, which they pick up and commence to chew. There is no limestone here, just granite. Would you kindly say in your next issue if the land needs anything to stop their liking for bones? They have lots of salt.

A. W.

Ans.—This depraved appetite is supposed to be due to a lack of phosphates in the system, or some essential constituent in the feed. An application of bone meal or of acid phosphate to the land which grows the feed will sometimes prove beneficial. A balanced ration containing some bran and clover hay sometimes cures the habit. And mixing the salt with sifted hardwood ashes has been recommended as a means of satisfying the abnormal appetite.

CELLAR WALL AND CEMENT BLOCKS.

1. What thickness of wall and what proportion of gravel, sand and cement would you recommend for the cellar of a concrete-block house, 24x28x16 feet high; blocks 10 inches thick?

2. Would 1 to 5 of very coarse sand be suitable proportion for the blocks?

3. What is difference between lime, rock cement, and Portland cement? H. S.

Ans.—1. Twelve inches would be plenty thick enough, if the wall is properly constructed. Ten inches would suffice, so far as strength is concerned, but the thicker the wall, the better it will resist the frost. As to the proportions of cement, gravel and sand, there is no hard-and-fast rule. It varies with the brand of cement, character of sand and gravel, and many other factors. Better to follow the instructions of the cement manufacturer. We suggest the following, however: One part first-class Portland cement, three parts clean, sharp sand, and 8 parts of clean, coarse gravel; or, one part of cement to ten parts clean, sharp gravel.

2. One part first-class Portland cement to five of clean, coarse sand should make a strong block.

3. See letter by Prof. R. Harcourt, in "Farm" department.

CARE OF BROOD SOWS.

Could you give me any information regarding how to feed brood sows which are now within four weeks of farrowing? I intend showing these sows. They are very fleshy, and this is their first litter. They have been out on grass all summer, and have been fed half bran, other half equal parts wheat and rye; nearly all they would eat, twice daily. Some advocate giving a dose of salts just before farrowing to cool the blood and prevent milk fever. What do you think about this? Also let me know how to feed after farrowing to get best results at fairs. Would these sows, being fleshy, be in any danger in farrowing? J. C.

Ans.—The treatment you are giving these sows, as far as exercise and pasture is considered, is ideal. The only danger is that the ration may be a little too strong. A little oat chop, with less of the wheat and rye, would be an improvement. We would not advise dosing, as the grass and bran should be sufficient to keep the bowels relaxed, and dosing is dangerous in the case of sows in their condition. There is very little danger of difficulty in farrowing in the case of sows in high flesh when they have exercise and are grazing.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!



Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them.
Welson Wagg, Clarendon P.O. & Stn.

The Sunnyside Herefords.



To make room for my new importation, I will sell four cows with heifer calves by side, two yearling heifers, one yearling bull and two bull calves at a 90% reduction if taken in the next 30 days. The best of breeding and individual merit. Herd is headed by a son of the grand champion, Prime Lad. Address: M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ont.

Broxwood Herefords

Cows, heifers and calves

For Sale.

R. J. PENHALL, Nover, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 5 to 18 months old; prizewinners and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,
Forest Sta. and P.O.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

FOR SALE!

Young bulls, also females of various ages. Good, growthy, quick-feeding animals, of excellent breeding and type. Come and see them or address: WM. ISOME, P. O. and G. T. R. Stn., Sebringville, Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

If you want anything in this line, write or come and see them at Elm Park, Guelph.

James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

Shorthorns & Leicesters

For sale: Young bulls and heifers by Imp. sires, and from grand milking cows. Leicesters—A choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of the finest type and breeding. And a few extra good Berkshire boars. All for sale at reasonable prices.

W. A. Douglas,

Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.

TORONTO SALT WORKS, TORONTO

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

For sale: 7 young bulls, also my stock bull, Royal Prince =31241= (roan), sire of the two noted females, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, World's Fair champion. H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form. Pure Scotch. Terms reasonable. A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carleton, Ont.

Young Shorthorn Bulls!

Am now offering 3 grand ones from Scottish Peer (Imp.). Will make show animals. A few Berkshire boars pigs 3 months old. Also Leicester sheep. JAS. SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

Maple Leaf Shorthorns

Chancellor's Model now heads the herd, which contains Crimson Flower, Lady Fanny, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Matchless, Diamond, and Imp. Bessie Wenlock. Now offering a lot of choice calves, both sexes. Israel Goff Alma Ont.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rose Victor =64825= and Victor of Maple Hill =65480=, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, Bixton Victor (Imp.) =60086=, and from richly-bred imported cows. W. R. Elliott & Sons, Box 428, Guelph.



DO YOU SAVE THIS 40% of the CORN CROP?

AS 2 TO 3

That is the Value of Corn Fodder Compared to the Ear Corn

ARE you getting that value? Do you estimate that the fodder is worth two-thirds as much to you for feeding as the ear corn?

If you say no, you are making waste. There is the highest authority for saying that fodder is worth two-thirds as much as the corn. As a matter of fact, you can make it worth just about as much as the best hay you ever raised on your farm.

The secret is to harvest the corn when the ears begin to glaze.

That's when the ear corn is in its prime. That's when you are able to preserve all the sweet, nutritious juices in the fodder.

If the corn is harvested then, the stalks will not dry into a tasteless, worthless, woody fibre.

The International Harvester Company has perfected machines which enable every corn grower to get the greater value from his fodder.

It means fast corn harvesting. Corn must be harvested quickly, right "in the nick of time," when it is in just the right condition to get the full value.

The Deering and McCormick corn binders, or the Deering and McCormick corn harvesters and shockers, enable you to do this.

These machines are saving almost untold millions of value to the corn growers of America.

To say nothing of the saving of time and

labor over the old way of corn harvesting, just think of the saving in increased feeding value of the fodder!

If you raise 50 acres of corn what will that increased feeding value be worth to you?

How many times over could you pay for your corn harvesting machine with a single crop, if you make the fodder worth two-thirds as much as the ear corn?

Add to this greatly increased value of the fodder, the time and expense saved by using such a machine, and then say whether you can afford to be without a corn binder or harvester and shocker.

You will also want a corn husker to husk quickly and save expense; and a shredder to shred stalks, blades and husks into the condition of hay, so that it will all be eaten and digested.

These machines are also a part of the International line, the Deering and McCormick make. They are well known everywhere among big corn growers for their excellence.

A little consideration of the matter will convince you that you can no more get along without the modern corn harvesting and husking and shredding machines than you can get along without the improved corn planters and cultivators.

Call and take the matter up with an International local agent in your town. The different makes of machines are represented by different agents. They will be able to supply catalogs and detailed information. Or address nearest branch house for catalog.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES: London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

In addition to corn harvesting machines mentioned these Lines embrace:—Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers, Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header Binders, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Traction Engines and Threshers, and Binder Twine.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES



Three young bulls fit for service; the right sort at reasonable prices and easy terms. Also heifers and cows with calves at foot by Bando-leer = 40106. In Berkshires Sows five months old, and pigs soon ready to wean.
F. Martindale & Son,
Caledonia Sta. York P.O.
Haldimand Co.

Glen Gow Shorthorns



Our present offering is 9 bulls from 6 to 14 months of age sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of Imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance phone.
WM. SMITH,
Brooklin & Myrtle Stns.
Columbus P.O.

Adlington Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Present offering: A few females of different ages, some from imp. sires. No sheep for sale at present. Stock guaranteed as represented.
John Lishman, Hagersville P.O. & Stn.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns.
We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a speciality. Write for prices and particulars.
DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario. Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 14 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two high-class Cruickshank herd bulls. Show animals in bull and heifer calves. Straight Scotch, Canadian and American registration. Easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ontario.

GREENOILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Welson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

Scotch Shorthorns Claretts, Stamfords, English Ladies, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44864 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. **F. W. EWING,**
Salem P.O., Elora Station.

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. A. Cox, Manager of Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford, Ont., report their Shropshires doing finely. "Have about three hundred head of imported and Canadian-bred for inspection. Our importation of 152 head is the largest importation to Canada this year. They were selected from the noted flocks of the Duke of Sutherland, T. S. Minton, R. H. Gunne, T. G. Juekes and W. Frank. The yearling rams are a grand lot, among them being the noted ram, bred by the Duke of Sutherland, which was the highest-priced ram that has been imported to Canada or United States this year, 1907, selling for the fancy figure of 71 guineas. In our importation is one hundred yearling ewes of the choicest type and rich breeding. We would be pleased to have intending purchasers inspect our flock at Toronto Industrial Exhibition. We also expect to exhibit our flock at the Michigan State Fair, Detroit.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS.

Breeders of Holstein cattle in Canada will be pleased to know that the noted Riverside herd, formerly the property of Messrs. Matt Richardson & Son, now the property of the son, Mr. John W. Richardson, of Caledonia, Ont., is again in full swing, some 60-odd strong. This was one of the strongest, as well as one of the oldest-established Holstein herds in the Dominion, and it is safe to say that never in its history was it so strong in high-class, richly-bred animals as at the present time. Since the dispersion sale, a year ago, large purchases have been made from a number of the leading herds in the United States. At the head of the herd at present is Pietertje Posch De Boer, a son of Sir Pietertje Posch, sold for \$1,500, whose dam, Alta Posch, holds the world's milk-and-butter record for a two-year-old of 87.2 lbs. milk in one day, and 27.7 lbs. butter in seven days, and her dam, Aaltje Posch, holds the world's two-day test. His dam, Kaatje De Boer 2nd, has an official butter record of 24.28 lbs. in seven days, and a seven-day milk record of 445.1 lbs., that tested 4.34 per cent. at four years of age. Later, she increased her milk record to 604 lbs. in seven days; 2,470 lbs. in 30 days. She also won first prize in the authenticated official test of America. In short, this bull's dam and sire's dam have butter records that average nearly 26 lbs. in seven days, and milk records that average 87.6 lbs. a day, and his sire has ten daughters in the Advanced Registry. In the herd just now are 20 daughters of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dams have records that average 87.7 lbs. of milk a day, and 22.86 lbs. butter in seven days. These same dams have a yearly milk record that averages 18,000 lbs. each. Colanthus 4th's Johanna, who holds the world's seven-day butter record of 35.22 lbs., is the daughter of a full-blood sister to Johanna Rue 4th, the dam of this bull. These heifers are being bred, some to the present stock bull, others to his lieutenant in service, Farmstead Trihly De Kol, whose sire's dam, Jessie Maiden, has an official butter record of 31.2 lbs. in seven days, and her dam's butter record is 30 lbs. 10 ounces in seven days. His dam has a butter record of 17 lbs. in seven days, and is a granddaughter of Paul Beets De Kol, who has 22 daughters with official records of over 20 lbs. of butter in seven days. Nearly all the females of the herd are in the Record of Merit, with records for heifers of 12 lbs. to 22 lbs. for developed cows. Six of them are daughters and granddaughters of Toitilla Echo De Kol, whose official record is 21.52 lbs. in seven days, and 89.93 lbs. milk in one day, and 522½ lbs. in one week. Eight are daughters and granddaughters of the Pan-American heifers, that among 50 cows in the six-months test, representing ten dairy breeds, stood second and third in the entire stable in milk and total solids produced. Also in the net profit on total solids produced, they stood second and fourth in entire stable; while in the Holstein stable they stood, for net profit on butter produced, second and fourth, respectively. From such rich breeding for sale are 10 young bulls, all out of Record-of-Merit cows.

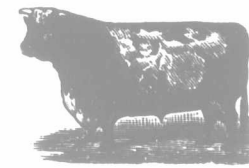
The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Simply can waist low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-158 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.



1 BULL

16 months old, sired by Royal Bruce, imported; 2 10 months old, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imported; cows and heifers imported and home-bred. All at reasonable prices.
SCOTT BROS., Highgate, Ont.

J. WATT & SON

OFFERS FOR SALE

1 two-year-old show bull from imp. sire and dam.
1 senior show bull calf from imp. dam.
2 senior show yearling heifers, one from imp. sire and one from imp. dam.
The above mentioned are all in show shape, and will be sold worth the money.
SALEM P.O., ELORA STA. G.T.R. AND C.P.R.



J. BRYDONE,

Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytton Victor (Imp.) = 60098 = (87397). Young stock from imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telephone, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.
EDWARD E. PUGH,
Claremont P. O. and Station.
Telephone connection.

FOR SALE

8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 6 to 14 months Marr Beautys, Campbell Claretts, Bessies, Clarrs and Rosebuds, got by the Broadhooks bull, Broadhooks Prince (imp.) 55002. Also cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot or being bred to same bull. Prices lowest at d terms easy.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

WILLOWBANK SHORTHORN HERD



ESTABLISHED 61 YEARS.

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from imp. sires and dams of most fashionable breeding and type; exceedingly choice. Prices to suit the times.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Caledonia P.O. and Sta.

Blm Park

Shorthorns, Clydesdales & Berkshires

Herd headed by the choicely-bred bull, British Flag (imp.) 50016. Stock of all ages for sale.
JOHN M. BECKTON, Glencoe, Ontario.
G.T.R., C.P.R. & Wabash Farm adjoins town limits.

Maple Shade

Shorthorns & Shropshires

One yearling Lavender bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.
Long-distance telephone.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering 10 young bul's, fit for service, all from imported sires and dams, among them some choice herd bulls. Cows and heifers of all ages, including some excellent show heifers. One imported Clydesdale mare, four years old, with an extra good foal at her side. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. Long-distance telephone.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont., Burlington Jct. Stn.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager.
Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.

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.



Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

9 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.

The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.

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

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.



SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of Highgate, Kent and Essex counties. For sale: 6 choice young bulls 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

SHORTHORNS

One roan Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, highly bred, quiet to handle; a bargain. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of **Chester White** cows that will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs each. No fancy prices.

D. ALLAN BLAOK, Kingston, Ont.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

Offering 5 choice bulls, 11 to 14 months old. Young cows and heifers in calf, and yearling heifers. Young sows safe in pig and boars and sows three months old, of prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.

Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift = 50077 = (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.,



Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred allies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1907.

Am now offering a grand lot of young **Shorthorn Bulls**, several from choice milking strains. Also a few extra good heifers.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT

John Gardhouse & Sons
Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.
Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40359 = (78286), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 =. Stock for sale at all times.

MYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario

Brown Lee Shorthorns!
Nonpareil Victor = 63307 = at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. Ayr, C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ERASMUS KING.

Please give volume of herdbook and number of the Shorthorn bull, Erasmus King, and name of breeder.

FARMER.

Ans.—Erasmus King = 37114 =, Vol. 18; breeder, John Barber, Keldon, Ont.

LINE FENCES.

A has a farm of 175 acres, all cleared, and the line fence at back of lot of 160 rods, is between A and B Co. Can A compel B Co. to put up its share of line fence? The said company has been selling timber off its lot every winter, and making good returns for the land.

Ans.—From the statement of the case, it would appear that the lands owned by the company are not "occupied lands," within the meaning of "The Line Fences Act" (R. S. O., 1897, Ch. 284), and that the company cannot at present be compelled to put up, or maintain, any part of the line fence.

RAISING WATER FROM SPRING

I have a flowing spring about 50 rods from my barn; down a hill, about 20 feet lower than my barn.

1. Would it be possible to drive the water from spring to barn, having the windmill on the barn to pump the water up the hill into a tank?

2. If so, what is the best kind of piping to get?

W. F. I.

Ans.—It might be possible, but it would be very difficult to raise water that distance and height by suction. It might be done by jerk rods, if the "lay" of the ground were suitable; but the most satisfactory plan would be to put up a separate mill at the spring and force the water to the tank at barn, which can be done if the situation is such as to catch enough wind to drive the mill. Where there is sufficient head of water to drive a hydraulic ram, that is a most efficient plan of raising water. In case of pumping by a mill at the spring, a one-inch galvanized-iron pipe would carry the stream; but an 1 1/2-inch pipe would make a better job, though costing more.

A ROUND WOODEN SILO.

I intend to build a silo this summer. Will it do to build a round silo, fourteen feet in diameter and twenty-four feet high, and will 2x4-inch hemlock scantling do for stays, or what size would you recommend for stays? How thick would the cement floor need to be, and how far apart should the iron hoops be placed? What size iron would it need to be? Will the iron hoops need to be in one or two pieces. Will it require three doors, or will one door in the bottom do to take out the food?

Ans.—No doubt in the back files of "The Farmer's Advocate" there are numerous articles on building stave silos. I would also refer your inquirer to Bulletin 35 of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which can be obtained by sending a post card to the Director. I think the dimensions mentioned for this silo should be satisfactory. Hemlock, pine and spruce are all recommended for stave silos, and I cannot say which has proved the most desirable. Two-inch material will answer, and while the staves need not be more than four inches wide, at the same time wider material would answer, say six- or eight-inch stuff. For floor in the bottom, an ordinary cement floor would answer, made of about three inches of heavy grouting in the bottom, and about one-half inch of what is called facing, or a finishing coat made of screened sand and cement on the top. The iron hoops should be put close together at the bottom, but may be placed wider apart near the top. The bottom hoop should be within four or five inches of the bottom of the silo, and the second one, say eighteen inches above the bottom, the next one two feet from the second, and the fourth one three feet from the third, the next two hoops about four feet apart, and the remainder about four and a half feet. Three-quarter-inch iron should answer the purpose for the hoops, and they will be found more easily handled if made in two pieces. There should be doors put in the side of the silo at intervals of about four feet so as to facilitate taking out silage.

G. E. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College.

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. John C. Yensen, Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies, but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was then advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did for me, for I believe they saved my life."

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

Glenora Shorthorns & Lincolns

Imp. Marr Roan Lady, Missies, Urys, and Miss Ramsdens. High class in breeding and individuality. Eight grand young bulls coming on. Herd headed by the great breeding bull, Nonpareil Comet. Some choice young cows and heifers for sale. 150 head of Dudding-bred Lincolns. Ewes all ages for sale; also 40 ram lambs from imported stock.

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

On hand: two yearling bulls and a number under one year, also females of all ages. In Cotswolds, about 30 lambs. Have also a few young Berkshire boars.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Station, Campbellford, Ont.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-months-old Miss Ramsden bull of show quality from Imp. Jilt Victor = 45187 =, a Toronto winner, and Imp. Pandora = 48456 =, a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Trains met on notice. **HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.**

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds **SOOTH SHORTHORNS** of the following families: Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Brawish Buds, Villages, Broadboks, Campbell Claretas, Minas, Urys, Bessies, Bruce Mayflowers, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), Sittytton Lad = 67314 =. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milch cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one, and a pair of geldings 4 years old.

JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 =, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Sta. & P.O., C.P.R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering 6 young bulls from 5 to 20 months old, all Scotch bred, two of them from extra good milking families, and a few registered fillies of good quality.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Sta., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to **W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.**

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

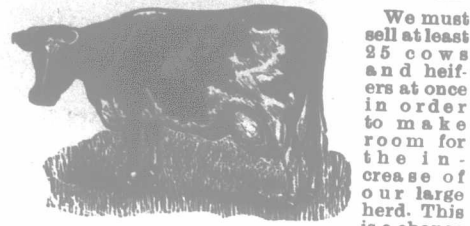
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

HOLSTEINS



We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls, 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengervold De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.** Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

LOOK HERE

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada. Bontje Q. Pietertje De Kol: 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 26 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.**

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS

Have just decided to reduce my herd of Holsteins, and am offering 10 choice females of different ages, of rich breeding and high quality. Also 3 bulls 12 mos. old. Will make winners. Tamworths of different ages to offer. Come and see them. Don't depend only on writing. Notify when coming. **A. G. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.**

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 650 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.**

FOR SALE: SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

Sable and white, at \$5 to \$10, f. o. b.

J. K. HUX, Box 154, RODNEY, ONT

Oh, it is something
To be taken out of the fuss and strife
Of the singular mess we agree to call life;
To hest down on one's two feet,
So nigh to the great warm heart of God
You almost seem to feel it beat
Down from the sunshine and up from the sod;
To be compelled, as it were, to notice
All the beautiful changes and chances
Through the landscape flits and glances,
And to see how the face of common day
Is written over with tender histories.
—James Russell Lowell.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PLANTING GOOSEBERRIES.

I have two acres of bottom land, about twenty feet below the rest of farm. If I were to plant gooseberries on this ground, would late frosts in spring be likely to affect the fruit buds? H. S.

Ans.—With regard to planting gooseberries on land such as you describe, I may say that there is, of course, much greater risk of injury from late spring frosts on this low ground than upon land situated higher, but you know best whether such frosts are common in your neighborhood, and whether they are likely to do injury. If the land is well enough drained to grow good, thrifty plants, I would have no hesitation in planting upon such land in your section, where, I should judge, spring frosts are not, as a rule, very common.

H. L. HUTT.

HARD WATER IN CEMENT CISTERN.

Would you please tell me, through your paper, the cause of hard water in a cement cistern built this summer, and if it will always be hard or not?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The reason that the water in a cement cistern is hard is that lime is used in making the cement, and a portion of this will dissolve in the presence of the water in the cistern. After the cistern has been used for some time, the free lime that is within reach of the water will be dissolved. When that point is reached, the water in the cistern will be soft. This may take some little time, or it may come in comparatively short time, depending upon the amount of lime used in making the cement, and the combination that has taken place between the various ingredients which compose the substance. Something the same results would be expected wherever water comes in contact with mortar.

R. HARCOURT.

CEMENT SILO WALL ABSORBING MOISTURE.

Built a concrete silo a few years ago with natural rock cement. It was not plastered inside. It had a smooth surface, so we made a thick batter out of cement, and gave it a coat; but the silage gets dry around outside, and moulds next to wall about six inches, and sometimes rots if wet enough. Could this decaying be avoided by giving it a coat of sharp sand and cement? Can always see just how much silage is in silo from the moisture on outside of silo, for wall is damp just as far up as silage is.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. The difficulty described by your correspondent is, no doubt, due to improper finishing of the inside of the silo. The fact that the silo is damp on the outside shows that it is absorbing moisture from the silage, and this accounts for the drying and spoiling of the silage next to the wall. The difficulty could have been prevented much more easily before the cement had become perfectly hard. As soon as the planks were lifted from each course, it could have been thoroughly floated and trowelled on the inside, using first a little thin cement and sand, and then dusting pure cement on the surface, and going over thoroughly with the trowel. This makes a hard, smooth finish, similar to what used to be popular on sidewalks, and is impervious to moisture. We have only one concrete silo on the College farm, and we have never had any of the difficulty described by your correspondent. There may be other ways of fixing the inside of the silo which would be equally satisfactory, but, I believe, the method described is the proper one. It may be possible to still fix this silo so that it will not absorb moisture, but it will be more difficult to get the new coating of cement to adhere to the old wall. The wall should be made wet with water before the cement is applied, and I believe that by following the plan suggested by your correspondent, and trowelling in some pure cement as a finish, he might overcome, to a large extent, the difficulty which exists.

G. E. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College.



Tudhope Carriages

When a man buys a Tudhope Carriage, he knows he has gotten a full money's worth. He knows he has bought the best materials—put together by Tudhopes who have been born and raised in the business. The very name Tudhope means money to every man who buys Carriages.

TUDHOPE No. 52

is daily adding fame to the Tudhope Carriage Makers. Corning body. Side spring gear—double reach with full length steel plates. Bell collar steel axles. Dayton fifth wheel. Quick shifters. Double bar dash rail, seat handles, and hubcaps nickel plated on brass. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

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ORILLIA, Ont.

ANNANDALE FINE STOCK FARM

TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Premier sire, Prince Posch Calamity, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 86 lbs. milk in 1 day and 26 lbs. butter in 7 days.

No stock for sale at present.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS!

43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Have only bull calves for sale now. A straight, smooth lot.

G. MAGINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.

Greenwood Holsteins & Yorkshires

For sale: Two richly-bred bulls ready for service. No females to offer at present. Choice Yorkshires of either sex.

D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Stn.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

Grove Hill Holstein Herd

Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin.

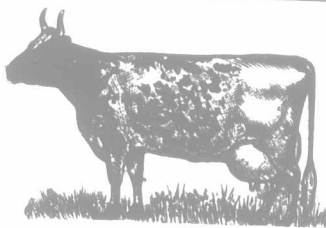
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G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections.

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CANADA'S PREMIER HERD.—Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON BRAMPTON, ONT.



Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Our imported Ayrshires are now safely in our own stables for sale. We can now offer imported or Canadian-bred animals of any age, of the choicest dairy breeding, at lowest living prices. Write us. A few pigs only on hand. Information cheerfully given.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.
Long-distance Phone Campbellford.

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont., Ayrshires, both sexes and all ages; Berkshires, both sexes and all ages; Oxford Down sheep, a few choice ones left; Buff Orpington fowls, eggs \$1.00 per setting, \$4 per hundred. **H. J. Whitteker & Sons, Props.**

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

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

Ayrshires 3 prizewinning bulls fit for service at reasonable prices. Also younger ones for quick buyers.

N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. and Tel. Clappison, Ont.

I Will Import for Showing and Breeding

SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS, HAMPSHIRE, OXFORDS, SOUTH DOWNS, or any other of the English breeds of Sheep, Cattle, or Horses, for those wishing to make an importation, large or small, this season. The best of care in selecting and delivering will be exercised, and the commission will be reasonable. Write me at once for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Oak Park Stock Farm Shropshires

Have just landed with our importation of 152 choicely selected Shropshires from England. A number of prizewinners among them at the Royal Staffshire, Shrewsbury, and other shows. We also purchased a second highest priced ram at the Royal. Show flocks for sale, also flock heading rams and high-class breeding ewes. We have a choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs from our last year's importation. Our flock will be on exhibition at Toronto Fair, also Detroit, Mich.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM CO., LTD., Brantford, Ont.
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CURE ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Hiram Revoy, Marmora, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for five years with my back. I tried a great many remedies, but all failed until I was advised by a friend to use DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. I did so, and two boxes made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend them to all troubled with their back. You may publish this if you wish."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



South-downs

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Sons, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. R.: Guelph, G. T. R.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. G. Howard Davidson, Pres., Millbrook, N. Y. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEBERLING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

WE WANT YOUR WOOL. WRITE OR SHIP. E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Dorset Sheep

different ages, and of the choicest quality, from prizewinning stock, for sale. For prices and particulars apply to

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont. Maplevue Farm. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Fairview Shropshires

Orders now booked for shearlings and lambs of both sexes, fitted for showing or field condition. Don't forget that this flock has produced more winners than any other flock in all America, and stock sold are producers of winners. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville Ont.

SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.

A number of select yearling rams by Hobbs' Royal winner for flock headers. Lambs of both sexes. Also one aged ram, first at Ottawa, 1906. Prices right.

WM. BARNET, LIVING SPRINGS P. O. Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 30 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Buttar-bred ram. GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate and Get Good Results

GOSSIP.

DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES, SHORT-HORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Dunrobin Stock Farm, the property of Messrs. D. Gunn & Son, of Beaverton, Ont., the well-known importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs, was visited by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago. This splendid farm, comprising 600 acres of rich grain and grazing land, is situated on the shores of Lake Simcoe, about one mile from Beaverton, G. T. R. and C. N. R. stations. Very few, if any, stock farms in Canada are equipped with a more extensive and modern set of farm buildings than those of Dunrobin, which are strictly up-to-date in every particular, a 20-h.p. steam engine being installed, from which power is generated for chopping, cutting, etc. The stables are all concrete, thoroughly ventilated, with abundance of light, the whole arranged on modern lines for the care and comfort of their large and rapidly-increasing herds of pure-bred stock. In Clydesdales, just now are 22 registered brood mares, 15 of which are imported, and probably on no other one farm in Canada can so many high-class Clydesdale brood mares be found together, each one selected for individual excellence, representing Scotland's and Canada's richest blood. The Messrs. Gunn, being business men and knowing that success in any line is only assured by handling a class of goods that will stand comparison with the best of the world's product, purchased only such foundation stock as came up to their standard of excellence, regardless of cost. We cannot undertake here to individualize this great number. Suffice it to say that several of these mares were winners at Toronto last fall in the strongest competition ever seen at that great show. Several are now being fitted for competition this fall, when we expect to see them fully sustain the honor of their splendid home, Dunrobin. Nearly all these mares are now suckling foals, a number of which are imported in dam, the others being the get of that champion of America, Imported Royal Baron. We feel that a word or two is due the two-year-old, imported-in-dam stallion, Dunrobin, by Majestic, dam imported, by Acme. He simply has style, quality and action to give away, and with it all is one of the sweetest-turned colts alive. All these youngsters will be for sale, together with a number of one- and two-year-olds.

The Shorthorns are an exceptionally nice lot, straight Scotch bred, representing such fashionable strains as the Nonpareils, Urys, Marr Roan Ladys, Cruickshank Clippers, Missies, Lavenders, Bellonas, Mayflowers and Villages, six of the breeding cows being imported. All told, there are 35 head, up-to-date in type, and all in grand condition. The stock bull is Prince Sailor, winner of second prize at Toronto last fall in the senior bull calf class, sired by the great stock bull, Sailor Champion, a son of that prince of sires, Royal Sailor (imp.), dam by Imp. Prime Minister. For sale are a number of heifers; show stuff among them. Also, there are several young bulls coming on, nearly all sired by Imp. Ardlethan Royal, and some of them out of imported dams, a superior lot, and very desirable as herd-headers. In Yorkshires, there are some 35 brood sows of the following families: Lady Frost, Queen Bess, Princess Lily, Mollington Lady, Fame and Lady Violet. Words of commendation as to their quality and type would be superfluous. In short, they are typical of the best of the breed. The main stock boar is the massive, long, deep, strong-boned hog, O. L. Questor, a son of Imp. Dalmeny D. C. 2nd. For sale are almost any number of either sex, or age, and pairs not akin. The farm is connected by long distance 'phone.

Boss.—Well, Patrick, how is the fence getting along? Patrick.—Sure it is getting a gate on now, and it will soon be finished.

Large White Yorkshires

Am offering at the present time a number of choice boars and sows of breeding age, also some imported sows in pig. Also young pigs of spring farrow direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not skin. Write for what you want. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires

MONKLAND Yorkshires

Imported & Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 300 to choose from. One supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right. JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance 'Phone

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.

I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires

Young boars and sows, 3 and 6 months of age, out of imp. sows, and sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$3,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them imp. in fam. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. WILSON, Milton P.O. and Sta.

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Young boars and sows of different ages. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan) 7 months old. fit to head any herd. David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Elmhurst Berkshires

Motto: "Goods as Represented."

With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show matrons. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Midy won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, Imp., and Compton Swell, Imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. shipping station. H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainsville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

Fairview Berkshires

Are second to none. My herd has won high honors wherever shown. Am now offering sows bred and ready to breed, and younger ones of both sexes, the get of Masterpieces and just the thing. An exceptionally choice lot. JOHN S. COWAN, Donagel P. O., Millerton Sta.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

For sale: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. March and April pigs supplied in pairs and trios not akin; bred from my imported and home-bred sows. My pigs are all bred on prizewinning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations.

Glenhodson Yorkshires!

A few choice young sows in farrow; also young pigs from three to six months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance 'phone at farm. GLENHODSON COMPANY, Lorne Foster, Mgr. Myrtle Station, Ont.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: A few choice boars from 5 mos. up. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance 'phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P.O., Co. of York.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED. Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages—younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once. H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Shedden Sta.

Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Canada Boy (imp.) 1907 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont. IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—Herd headed by the famous Summer Hill Gladiator 9th and Dalmeny Topman 2nd (imp.), and some imported sows of good breeding and quality. Stock for sale at all times. GEO. M. SMITH, Mayville, Ont. New Hamburg, G.T.R., or Bright on Buffalo & Lake Huron R.R.

ROSEBANK BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Ballie's Samba (imp.), a Toronto winner. Lefroy, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Church Hill, Ont. Long-distance 'phone

Maple Leaf Berkshires.

Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Polgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old. JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O. WOODSTOCK STATION.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; peddle goods and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins. Herd of For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. 'Phone in residence. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Sta., C.P.R. Morrilton P.O.

Elmfield Yorkshires! 40 pigs 3 to 5 mos. Boars ready for service. Sows by S. H. Chester, imp., bred to S. H. Edward 2nd, imp., due about Aug. 1st; also sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Prices right. G. B. MUMA, Agr. Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type of both sexes all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

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NEWCASTLE Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns. We have for quick sale a choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, the produce of sows sired by Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both our own breeding, and winners of sweepstakes and silver medals at Toronto, 1901-02-03-05. Several very choice sows bred to our imported boar. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice heifer calves and heifers in calf to our present stock bull. All of high show quality. Prices right. Daily mail at our door. Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

Bred on aristocratic lines and from high-class show stuff, sired by the Toronto winner, Willow Lodge Leader. For sale are young animals of both sexes—4 and 6 months of age; of choice bacon type and showing form. W. W. BROWN-RIDGE, Ashgrove P. O., Milton Sta.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topsman. Everything guaranteed as represented.

J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P. O. & STATION

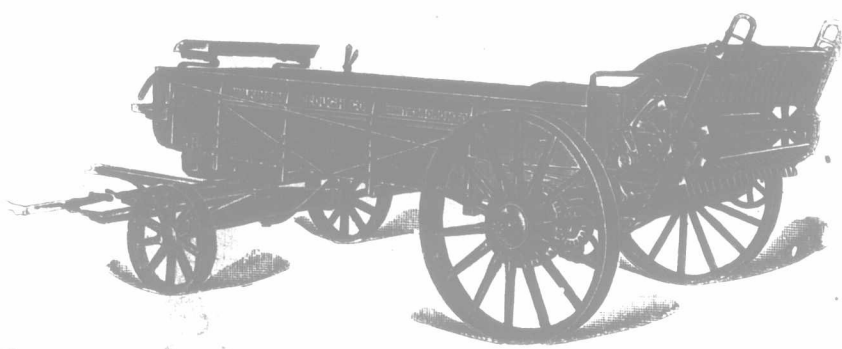
Shorthorns and Berkshires Choice pigs from March, April and May litters. Pairs not skin supplied. Some fine calves for fall delivery. All good colors. John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

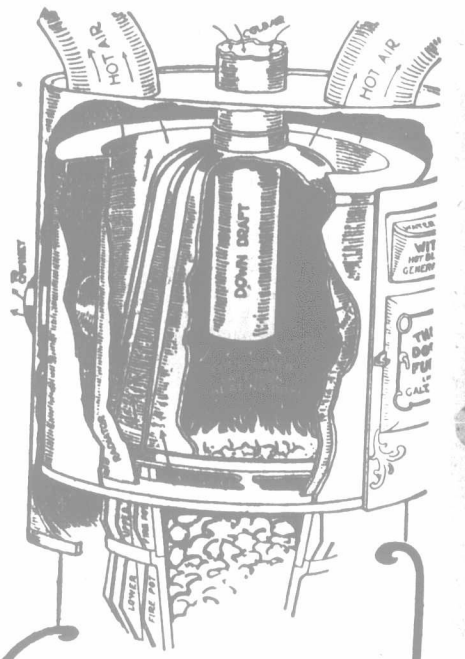
and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Right in quality; right in price. Come and see, or apply by letter to W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

Western Fair LONDON, ONT., SEPT. 6 to 14, '07 Stockmen, Attention! Is your stock ready for the great industrial and agricultural exhibition? Prizes liberal. Send for prize lists, entry forms, etc., and make your entry early. W. J. Reid, President. A. M. Hunt, Secretary.

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Have you 125 loads of manure, or more, to spread? Are you going to plant 25 or more acres of oats? If so, let us know, and we will show you how you can own a manure spreader absolutely FREE. Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter: I have _____ loads of manure to spread this spring. I will plant _____ acres of oats. I have _____ acres of land _____ horses; _____ cows, and _____ small stock Write to-day THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CAN.



The Down Draft Principle of Heating

The Down Draft Principle in furnaces is the latest device in warm-air heating. By it the cold and foul air from the living room above are drawn to the top of the fire. There all the impurities in the air are destroyed, with the result that a much more healthy air is produced than by any other furnace. The gas in the fuel is burned, and as the gas produces the most intense heat, that benefit also is derived. This is not the case with direct-draft furnaces where the gas is sent up the chimney and the heat lost. Every particle of heat is extracted from the fuel and less clinkers and less ashes are produced. The Down Draft method of heating reduces your fuel bill from 10 to 20 per cent., a fact which should make you want to become acquainted with the merits of this fuel-saver. This you can do at once by sending for a catalogue. Every furnace has our celebrated triangular grate bars which clear the fire easily and economically; and large ash pan, water pan, check damper, chain, and automatic damper regulator, etc. WRITE FOR AN ESTIMATE OR PLAN FOR YOUR HEATING

The DOWN DRAFT FURNACE CO., Limited GALT - ONTARIO - CANADA

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CANADIAN AIRMOTOR NO FUEL. JUST A LITTLE OIL.

If you are pumping water by hand You Are Wasting Money. Another wrinkle—Do Your Grinding at Home. (Save your horses and your cash.) GASOLINE ENGINES, TANKS, PUMPS Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto.

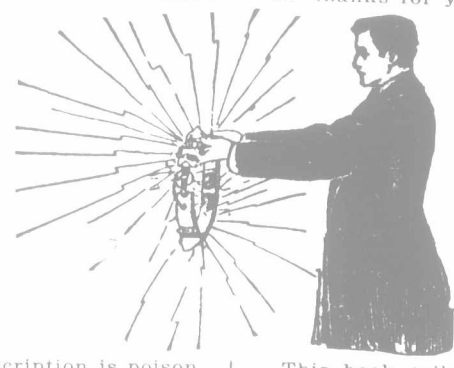
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Please Mention this Paper

Don't Become a Slave to Drugs

The drug habit is the greatest curse of humanity. Do you know how it is formed, and who is responsible for the blighting of thousands of lives by this awful habit. I'll tell you. In nine cases out of ten it is the doctor. Suppose you are suffering from a stomach trouble. Your doctor gives you some medicine to relieve the distress. It relieves you all right for a few hours, but the pain comes back. Then you must take some more medicine. You don't know what this drug is that the doctor has given you, and you don't bother about asking until after Nature has cured the stomach and you try to stop taking the medicine. That is the time when the skeleton on the bottle grins at you triumphantly. The stuff that you have been taking is dope—poison, and the doctor knew it all the time. You see, this dope kills pain by stupefying the nerves, and of course they are weakened by each dose. If you stop taking the drug, your nerves will not let you have ease—you can't sleep, can't eat until you feed them with the poison. Any one who takes drugs for the cure of pain or disease is liable to become addicted to the drug habit in this very way. Nearly all drugs that you buy contain a large amount of opium or poison of some kind. The base of the doctor's prescription is poison. He uses it in nearly every case he treats. Every time you take a drug to force the stomach, liver, kidneys or heart, you hurt them—you actually lessen their natural vitality, and any one can see that in time by steady dosing, you will have no natural action of these organs. If you are sick or ailing in any way it is because of the failure or breaking down of some vital organ. The reason any organ fails to do its work is because it lacks electricity. When it is doing its work right, the stomach generates electricity for the support of the body and itself. When it is not able to generate this needed force it must have aid. This aid is electricity, artificial electricity, as applied by my Belt. Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what our expert druggists do by unnatural means. It removes the cause of disease, and after the cause has been removed Nature will do the rest. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is easily, comfortably worn next to the body during the night, and gives out a continuous stream of that strength-building, nerve-feeding force which is the basis of all health.



Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I am glad to tell you that your Belt has made a great improvement in me, for which I am most thankful. I have great faith in it. It has done me more good than medicine. Wishing you every success. BRENTON D. LAWRENCE, Lakeville, N.S., July 4, '07. Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good. I have got a little fleshy, and look a lot better. I have a good appetite, and my food digests better and I sleep a lot better. Please accept my thanks for your kindness, and excuse me for neglecting to write to you. MRS. M. McMANUS, Smith's Falls, Ont., July 4, '07. If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the belt, and you can use it on the conditions of NO CURE! NO PAY! Every sufferer should try Electricity. It is far cheaper than a course of drugging. FREE TO YOU. Get my 84-page book describing my Belt, and with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied. This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice for men. I'll send this book in plain wrapper, prepaid, free, if you will inclose this coupon. I want to convince every sufferer that he can get benefit from my treatment. Nobody should be without it, for it is cheap enough, far cheaper than a course of doctoring, and I want everybody to try it. Let every sufferer who can do so call at my office and make a full test of my battery free of any charge. If you can't call, send this coupon for my book.

D. M. S. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books, as advertised. Name _____ Address _____ Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8:30 p.m.