

**PAGES
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and
Succeed."

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EDITORIAL.

The Chicago Scare: Its Effect and Lessons.

It has been frequently stated that the prejudicial effects on trade of the Chicago packing-house exposures would soon blow over, because the public has a short memory. This view is not shared by a good many careful students of the situation in Great Britain. It was a violent shock to the consuming population, and once an idea of that sort becomes firmly implanted in the mind of the Englishman, it is extremely difficult to eradicate. Furthermore, "The Farmer's Advocate" has been assured by some of the best-posted men in the Liverpool meat trade that for about three years past the consumption of tinned meats has been steadily declining in Great Britain, while other trades show an increase. Nor is this unreasonable, when we come to consider the speedy and excellent conditions under which the live-cattle and dressed-meat trades (both chilled and frozen) are conducted, bringing various grades of reliable fresh meats within reach of the people. The consumption of bacon, fruit, cheese, etc., is also most remarkable in England, and it is therefore not to be wondered if the nails which Upton Sinclair and President Roosevelt drove into the coffin of the products of Packerstown should be of a decidedly tenacious character, particularly in so far as canned meats are concerned. Eating is a large item in the daily programme of the Englishman, and he is properly very particular about the character of what is on his bill-of-fare, whether in the palace or on the workman's bench. The authorities are responsive to this characteristic, and extremely vigilant as to the healthfulness of foods, whether for private individuals or the army and navy. In fact, this is one of the noticeable features of public administration and law-court procedure in England. Under such conditions, it is obvious that the Chicago revelations could not be otherwise than a severe blow to United States animal products, and if Canada is wise she will heed the lessons: first, cleanliness and purity in all that pertains to food production, and, second, cattle and other animals of the very best meat type, properly finished. They bring the most money, and cost no more to carry or to sell.

Horse Racing and Betting.

A number of our exchanges of the Horse and Sporting class have been expressing their views on the subject of gambling at horse-races. The opinion has been advanced that it would be better if racing could be made a financial success without the fascinating allurements of betting and book-making; but if they can't have racing without betting, they would have the racing anyway. That is to say, if they can't have the rattlesnake minus his fangs, they will take him fangs and all. Our view is different. We regard gambling as an evil to be expurgated. The speed trial in itself is not without some compensating features, and no fault can be found with the position of those who esteem it a legitimate source of pleasure, but if the business of racing cannot be made financially attractive without the gambling element, the fact is sufficient condemnation of the sport. The sporting editors are thus compromising themselves by their own pens. If we cannot have racing without gambling, exit the whole fraternity.

The man who insists on a hot dinner every day is misnamed.

The Demand for Cheese.

Nineteen hundred and six bids fair to rank high as a Dairy Farmer's Year. Particularly is this the case in respect to the price of cheese. Of late the output of the factories has been shrinking in volume, but it will probably be found, when the season's operations come to be totalled up, that the aggregate will be fully equal to 1905. Certainly the cheese has been going forward more freely from the port of Montreal, up to a recent date the exports being above 100,000 boxes more than during the previous season. This may, in part, at least, be due to the strong demand in England, which is certainly an actual condition. Early in the year it was thought by many that the opening high prices would be followed by a swing downward when the "fodder" cheese disappeared and the full flush of grass milk made its appearance. But this did not occur; prices steadily advanced till they reached what is generally regarded as phenomenal for summer cheese. There is little doubt but what this is due to legitimate demand, and not to speculation. To some extent this element enters into the trade every season, but the result of personal enquiries, which we were enabled to make recently among a number of the great dealers in London, Eng., and Liverpool, went to show that the Canadian cheese was not only in high favor, but there was a strong consumptive demand, although it was during their hottest season, when millions of people were away from the centers of business activity enjoying vacation. It may be true that the wealthiest classes are not the heaviest consumers of Cheddar cheese, but it seems only reasonable that the demand all round would be greatly stimulated with the return of the rest-seekers and the general resumption of the greater activity of the autumn trade and manufacturing. As it was, even in early August a decided tone of optimism permeated the trade in dairy products, with every prospect that it would grow stronger as the season advanced. The dealers thought that the Canadian dairymen should be congratulating themselves over 12½ cents per pound at the factory for summer cheese, and, though it must obviously come high to the British consumer, we heard but little grumbling on the part of those in the wholesale trade, and they are constantly and closely in touch with the shops where the cheese is retailed.

Order Your Index for the 1906 Volumes

Thousands of "Farmer's Advocate" readers keep the paper on file from year to year. Thousands more would find it advantageous to do so. The amount of helpful information contained in each 52 issues is enormous, covering, as it does, the whole season's work. The Questions and Answers department alone contains hundreds of prescriptions and bits of practical advice, some of which may be needed some time on such short notice that a question addressed to the office could not be answered in time to be of service.

In order, however, to make the various articles available, it is necessary to have some means of ready reference. This is afforded in the most convenient possible form by using our printed index, and stitching together in consecutive order all the issues it covers. We are now about to publish the half-yearly index for the first volume of 1906, comprising the titles of articles in all the numbers from January to June, inclusive. We will print as many as are requested between now and September 15th. Every subscriber is welcome to

indexes free of charge, but we do not purpose incurring the expense of printing them for those who will make no use of them. If you wish an index for each of the two 1906 volumes, drop a card to us at once, and we will put your name on file.

Anent Questions and Answers.

Questions frequently come to our office accompanied by a request to "answer in this week's paper." Such a wish is always impossible to comply with. In the first place, it ordinarily requires about two days from the time a letter is mailed till it is delivered to the editorial desk. A letter written on Monday seldom reaches us until Tuesday, or even Wednesday. Inasmuch as the forms which contain that part of the paper in which the Questions and Answers correspondence is printed go to press on Monday of the week in which the paper is mailed, it is a manifest impossibility to print any question "this week," even though we had time to give the query immediate attention—a state of leisure which seldom obtains in editorial offices. A few weeks ago a letter came in on Thursday, asking for "a reply in this week's paper." The whole issue was then being mailed.

As a rule, queries should be in our office at least a week before a published answer is expected, and in cases where the questions are referred to some specialist outside the office, ten days or two weeks must usually elapse after receipt of enquiry. Questions have been received, which, perchance, did not require more than ten minutes to ask, and yet the correspondence and research necessary to give an adequate answer occupies weeks of time. We put forth our very best effort on behalf of enquirers, but few people appreciate the situation in regard to this department. We answer hundreds of questions a month, and spare no pains to impart reliable information.

A reader, who has been studying up a certain matter for a few days, weeks or months, comes with his knottiest points to the versatile editor, who is expected to turn with facility from an exacting consideration of soil and husbandry topics, tariff issues, hydro-electric-power problems, and miscellaneous questions of public policy, to a minute treatment of the practical details of silo-building, advice about sick turkeys, or varieties of vegetables and fruits. And we must not merely know what he asks; we must know that we know it. Add to this obligation the pressure of work incident to almost every editorial room, and you can feel a little more lenience toward the hard-working scribe who may have failed to attend to your questions in time for "next issue." We serve you cheerfully to the best of our strength and ability. We cannot, however, perform the impossible, and when immediate replies to interrogations are desired, the querist should comply with our rules and enclose a dollar for answer by mail.

Please Leave Us Some Girls.

"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, is asking the question, "Why not greater attempts to bring out the Eastern girls at harvest time to help the farmers' wives?" No doubt it would be very fine for the West, but if we get the girls all trekking West, as the men have been doing, it will be all up with Ontario agriculture. It is hard enough to keep any farm boys or men here now, but if this last magnet is taken from us, a young man on an Ontario farm will become a rara avis in very truth.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.) It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and homesteaders, of any publication in Canada.
2. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. **ADVERTISING RATES.**—Single insertion, 20 cents per line space. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. **THE LAW IS**, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
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7. **THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL** shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. **ANONYMOUS** communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
9. **WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED** to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. **LETTERS** intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. **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.
13. **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.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

Our Maritime Letter.

Statists and economists are just now estimating the damage done to the crop of 1906 by insects, fungi and weeds. At best, the calculation can only be approximate. But even the casual observer easily realizes the immense toll which these pests impose on the husbandry of the country annually; and if he be really a patriot who makes two blades of grass where but one grew before, all will doubtless be ready to cover with admiration him who studies and works to secure the growing crops against ravages which inflict so great a tax on agricultural effort everywhere. The many millions of dollars which noxious weeds, insect pests and fungus diseases filch from the farmers of the land yearly would easily run, twice over, the Government of the country, and many are just awakening to a realization of its enormous cost in late years. Then, after robbing the soil of its plant food which should mature abundant crops, the presence of some of these weeds, at least, is a menace to the lives of the domestic animals which we must fodder over winter. If the farmer only realized the damage sustainable from their presence all round, how readily would he not exert himself to eradicate them when they first appear and when they are so easily eradicated.

All Maritime Canada is interested in the experiments which the General Government, under Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, and Dr. Pethick, Superintendent, is making in Antigonishe County, N. S., to fasten what is known as the "Pictou Cattle Disease" upon the ragwort, a plant of the Senecio family, which was introduced into these Provinces from the British Isles, where it early created a suspicion on account of a mysteri-

ous cattle disease, but later was received back in honor by botanists generally.

It was introduced into Nova Scotia in the early fifties. Here, we discovered it, on coming west, at Greenmount, in 1887, and, enquiring about its origin, found that it was brought hither by a man named Ryan, who emptied the bed-tick on which he slept on the passage out from Ireland, on the roadside, and thus sowed the seeds which have since pretty well infested the Province. It is found flourishing east of Souris, too, and could have been easily imported there from Pictou. So far we have not noticed it in New Brunswick, although it has doubtless secured a footing there, too. It is surely time to fight it unflinchingly. With his report, Dr. Pethick prints a good map of the infected area of Nova Scotia; as well might he include the parts of the other Provinces where Baughlan is found. By this map we see that Pictou County, Antigonishe County, and a coast fringe in contiguous parts of Guysborough and Colchester, are completely overrun. The start was made, as we have said, from the ballast from a Scottish ship thrown upon Pictou Landing.

As agriculture had not adopted any sort of regular rotation in the Pictou district in these early days, ragwort, locally called "Stinking Willie," got quickly into the grass lands and became mixed at harvest with the dry hay generally. A new disease among the cattle followed. Nobody knew what caused it at first, or what it really was, but the cattle sickened and died in a



Ragwort.

comparatively short time. There were those who blamed the ragwort, because the disease was always in the area infested by this plant. Others pooh-hoed the very idea. In England, as we have said, a little suspicion attached to it, but as the farming methods improved, the dangers from contaminated hay lessened, and little disease being in evidence, the suspicion was quickly removed. Botanists hate to have charges laid at the door of their pet plants which cannot be fully proven, so they stood by the old, white-headed Jacobite with splendid pertinacity.

Dr. Fletcher, our own eminent botanist, writing us about it in 1887, and enquiring about the local name—for here it is known altogether as Baughlan, the Irish for yellow-weed—said that it was blamed long ago in England for producing a mysterious cattle disease, but the charge was not at all sustained. Backed by such authority, we confess to a degree of wilfulness in resisting the imputations levelled at the Baughlan from a pathological point of view, although the records are there to prove that we wrote the Island press, and through it exhorted the farming community to destroy it root and branch, by mowing and spudding, as it was a rank feeder and an unsightly thing about the stading. But it got into the waste places, and spread afar. The farmer is not too easily moved, either, sad to say.

Well, even here we have had mysterious deaths among the cattle. The Government vet. has been called in, and the infected animals were promptly slaughtered and as promptly paid for by the Department. Still, we were inclined to think that there was little accurate information in the possession of those gentlemen, and a well-developed propensity to gather in the \$25 per day vouchsafed by the Crown. We said something to this effect publicly, and may now have to make whatever they deem necessary to satisfy every requirement of an amende honorable.

The Blue Book just published by Dr. Pethick, under direction of Dr. Rutherford, as to those experiments with the Pictou Cattle Disease, is, to our mind, fairly conclusive. It proves beyond doubt, that all the cattle to which dried ragwort, either in its purity or mixed with some other ailment, was fed, died ultimately with hepatic cirrhosis—a liver complaint like unto "Gin Liver" in man. Unless we impugn the veracity of the report, we cannot resist its conclusions, and we are not inclined at all to the former course, but think, on the contrary, that the Government, Dr. Rutherford and Dr. Pethick are to be commended, in the highest, for settling this vexed question forever. To Maritime Canada it is a vital matter; it may not be so to other parts of the Dominion, although, if not Senecio Jacobea, other plants of the same family grow nearly everywhere, and perhaps are responsible, when mixed with the fodder, for some of the unaccountable deaths in the herds, which are ever occurring. May it not have happened that even the beautiful Golden-rod, a great irritant in hay fever, and a close parent to ragwort, has some of this disease to its account? In any case, the wisest may well be on his guard.

Dr. Pethick made four distinct test cases with it, covering three years, at Cloverdale, where the Government purchased an infected farm and herd and fed it, and the other animals secured, on all sorts of rations, with dry Baughlan included, only to see every animal ultimately die of the disease. Cows fed in the same stable on clean hay or straw, thrived. They proved, too, there what was not previously known—the non-contagiousness of the disease. Ingestion, into the stomach, of the dried weed was always fatal, except in the case of sheep, with which, however, a sufficiently exhaustive test was not made. Sheep, too, were shown to be an excellent means of ridding the pastures of it, as indeed they are of all bad weeds. Cattle won't eat it green-growing at all. These specialists do not believe that horses are immune, either, although their experimentation on this point is not complete. Horses have died mysteriously about here, on infested farms, in the same way as cows. To a special phase of the study we may revert later.

And what is the lesson from all this? Anyone with ragwort, whether known as "Stinking Willie," or "Baughlan," on the premises, should not sleep before it is eradicated; otherwise, let him make no complaint when his cattle succumb to the disease. By no means should it be permitted to get into the hay. If in the fields, adopt a short rotation at once. Where only appearing, it is easily subdued by a couple of cuttings, thus preventing seeding. Although it is a short-lived perennial, this usage will effectually kill it in two years. If only a few plants show themselves, be careful to spud it out carefully. And get rid of all weeds early on general principles.

A. E. BURKE.

Let the wife and mother of the house take a breathing spell at noon, as soon as the men get away to work after dinner. An hour's nap, or a couple of hours in a shady nook or in a hammock under a tree, or on a well-shaded veranda, will do considerable towards the preservation of good health, good looks and good temper.

The Knife is a Dandy.

As I sent to you for one of your knives some time ago, I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for sending me such a valuable knife. I know what I talk about, as I had one of them for two years, and was very sorry to lose the same.

Huron Co., Ont.

JOHN ELDER.

Why it Pays to Read an Agricultural Paper.

The following reasons why it will pay any farmer to take and read "The Farmer's Advocate," are the convictions of our editors, all of whom subscribed to and carefully read "The Farmer's Advocate" long before they had any idea of joining its editorial staff. The points are presented in logical sequence, rather than order of strength:

1. "The Farmer's Advocate" anticipates the cycle of the seasons by presenting, in time to be of greatest service, a digest of the information gleaned from previous seasons' work. As a reminder and seasonal calendar of operations and recipes, we consider the paper is worth many times its subscription price to any wide-awake farmer.
2. We keep our readers abreast of the times in all matters germane to agriculture. Times are changing, and farm practice must change with them. New pests and difficulties are continually appearing, and they must be grappled with as they occur. On all such points we endeavor to secure promptly the advice of the best experts. No man is up-to-date unless he is constantly learning.
3. The reading of an agricultural paper is necessary to enable one to retain what he knows. No man's memory is perfect; therefore, unless it is constantly refreshed, and his mind replenished with new knowledge, his stock of information becomes rapidly less. We must read to remember, as well as to learn.
4. We must read in order to obtain food for thought, and to command the comprehensive view which enables us to draw correct conclusions from our own limited experience. As a man reads, so do his thoughts run, to a very considerable extent. If he reads only politics and "news," his thoughts will take that channel, and he will quickly become rusty—if he ever was bright—on agricultural matters. The regular reading of a first-class agricultural journal is essential to progress in farming.
5. A mine of information is contained in our "Questions and Answers" department, and any subscriber has the privilege of asking questions. This department involves more painstaking editorial labor than any other in the paper, but the work is done cheerfully in the consciousness of its value.
6. Our editorials are calculated to broaden and inform on subjects concerning which the newspapers are either silent or prone to superficial and perfunctory utterances. There is, in modern journalism, a great deal of space-filling by men who will write on any side of any subject, according to the policy of the paper, rather than on their own deep personal convictions. No one can accuse "The Farmer's Advocate" of uttering aught but sincere opinions.
7. We fight for the farmers' rights, and are alert to resist encroachments. We do not indulge in "hot air" for the sake of currying favor, nor do we snatch eagerly at every semblance of a chance to make editorial capital, but when we find real abuses existing we speak out. As a case in point, recall the hog controversy, and our position on the importation of American hogs.
8. The remarkable improvement in the Home Magazine department of late years has been patent to all. It is carefully edited, with a view to practical benefit in improving the household features of farm life, arousing our young people to appreciate the beauties and advantages about them, and providing wholesome matter to cultivate the taste of the family for art, literature, right living, and the higher things of life. We believe that our Home Magazine now fills a place in the Canadian farm home which is not catered to so well by any other periodical, and we intend that it shall further improve.
9. Our illustrations are numerous, pleasing and instructive. Our live-stock portraiture has done an immense amount of good in stimulating the interest of youth in the subject of stock improvement, and educating young and old to a conception of what is best in live-stock ideal types.
10. The whole paper is clean and free from objectionable features.

We might add many reasons to the above list, but we believe any one of the first nine that we have enumerated makes "The Farmer's Advocate" well worth the subscription price. Indeed, to the energetic, intelligent, level-headed man who will read the paper carefully, and practice its teachings as fully as possible, we believe the paper may be worth a hundred dollars a year. It is almost impossible to estimate its full value. Think of the difference in the lives and farms of those who have been life-long subscribers and those who have never taken the paper! "The Farmer's Advocate" is a part of the life of the best Canadian farmers. It makes the fields worth tilling, the stables interesting, and life better worth living.

The character of a man may be gauged by the literature he chooses. Cheap farmers read cheap literature. The best ones read "The Farmer's Advocate." To which class would you belong?

HORSES.

Information for Judges.

I have attended one or two shows lately at which there have been classes for young horses of mixed ages, and have, in connection with these, heard a good many opinions expressed that in such cases the judges should be informed of the year in which the different animals had been foaled. On the face of it, the contention appears

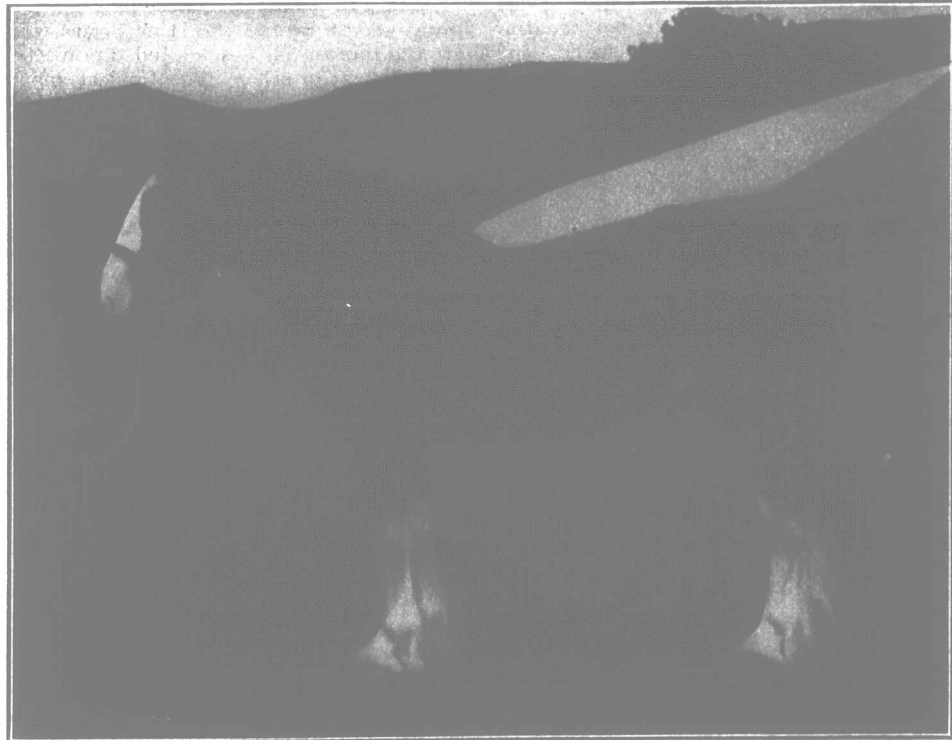
ity, as a fairly well made-up horse of a slow-maturing family, he may argue, is really superior to a more forward one of a quick-maturing family, and is, perhaps, likely to turn out the better animal in a year's time.

In judging young horses, we all know the lottery that is going on, for we have seen many superb yearlings degenerate into very moderate adults, and vice versa; and even when we come to classes of adult stallions and mares, we often see a veteran looking almost as fresh on the joints, level in the back, and free in action as an opponent of half the age. Yet there is that qualifying expression "almost" to be got over. The old animal is not quite so fresh, and no one could expect him or her to be; but should the fact that an animal has worn so well be regarded in its favor? If so, the mental handicap comes in again.

These shows, we are told, and some of us believe it, are institutions whose sole object is to improve the race of horseflesh; and if we accept this view of the case, there is a tough task before the thoughtful man who sits down quietly to solve the problem as to whether a really good youngster who may be giving away a couple of years is better or worse than a better-grown and more forward older one, or whether a veteran who may be almost as good as a far more juvenile opponent which is presumably at its best, should have the prize. In either case there is a possibility of a change occurring to upset the probabilities of the future—the yearling may not turn out as well as he or she promised, and the younger of the adult horses may go on and flourish until he attains a greater age than

the evergreen senior which opposes him. This, of course, is obvious; but even then we get back to the question which is the better horse on the day, and how are judges to decide the point? Is it by their calculations of the market value of the animals as they stand before them? If so, it is ten to one in favor of the yearling which is almost, but not quite, as good as the three-year-old; but in the case of the older horses, very possibly exactly the reverse argument would obtain.

Then, too, there is the question of the get of stallions and the produce of brood mares. How often, may I ask, has a horse or a mare kept on winning prizes in breeding classes for looks, when it has been notorious that he or she has been a dead failure at the stud? It seems difficult, in



Scottish Crest (13182).

Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. First and champion, Highland Society's Show, 1906. Exhibited by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and sired by Baron's Pride.

to be unanswerable, and I believe such information is supplied to the judges at some shows; but the question arises, if ages are given, why not other information? In fact, so long as the present system of quasi-secrecy prevails, there appears to be quite as much to say against the suggestion as for it. An exhibitor who enters a yearling in a class in which two or three-year-olds are also eligible to compete, is fully aware that he is giving away age, which fact, I think, may properly be referred to in a criticism on the class; but the question is, "Should a judge be expected to make a mental handicap of the class and grant allowances for age, or is he to base his decisions on how the competitors appear before him on the day?" The answer to this enquiry, whatever its nature may be, to my mind practically decides the propriety or otherwise of supplying the judge with information, for if he is supposed to make the aforesaid mental handicap he must be told the ages of the horses, whilst if he is not, it would be of no use to him if he got it.

Then comes the question of pedigrees. Should a judge receive any information on that point? If not, judges have no business to put the enquiry to a man in charge, "How is that horse bred?" and yet a good many of us have heard them do so in young classes. Possibly the information was only asked for out of curiosity; but, on the other hand, we must not forget that the stock of some horses are later in making up than others, and consequently it is not unreasonable to assume that in some cases the judge may be attempting the mental handicap idea, so as to try and put all the competitors upon terms of equal-

fact impossible, to suggest a satisfactory remedy, but is it not a farce that an animal which is known to be worthless for breeding purposes should be held up to the public as an animal to be bred from? Is it not, at all events, in the case of a stallion, diametrically opposed to the theory of the improvement of horseflesh? And here, once more, the question of a mental handicap obtrudes itself upon us. For my own part, I believe that a horse which consistently gets bad stock is as dangerous to the community as an unsound one, as he is equally liable to transmit his imperfections to his descendants, and therefore helps to get the breed to which he belongs a bad name.

Assuming that there are people who favor the idea of providing judges with information regarding horses' ages, and unless some ringside acquaintances have entirely changed their minds, it is quite within the limit of possibility that there will be others who are prepared to go further, and so there is a prospect of a suggestion being forthcoming to the effect that they should have catalogues given them. If so, I must say that I cannot see that any harm would come of the change; probably it would do good in many respects. As things are, the majority of our judges know by sight not only most of the leading show horses, but their owners and the servants of the latter as well, and, therefore, in such cases any information would be unnecessary, and, therefore, it is only unknown exhibitors who may suffer by the present arrangement. Besides, is there any harm in a committee treating their judges as upright, impartial men? If committees were not

assured of this beforehand they would not have appointed them to officiate, and therefore why deny them information which they might, in the exercise of their judgment, consider necessary? Besides, is all this semi-secrecy anything better than a farce, at best? If the judge and an exhibitor mean to do that which is wrong, the withholding of a catalogue will not prevent them, and, therefore, as a preventive against collusion, the prevailing practice is absurd.—[Showgoer, in Live-stock Journal.

Stumbling Horses.

Some horses are so sure-footed in their action that they never stumble under any circumstances—or practically never. But the majority of horses are liable to stumble on occasion, through some cause or other, while in some cases horses are, to a greater or less extent, in the habit of stumbling. When a horse is habitually apt or inclined to stumble, the stumbling constitutes a fault of action, and a bad fault, too, as there is always connected with it the possibility, if not the probability, of its entailing serious consequences, sooner or later, through the animal coming down.

The action of some horses is so low at the walk and trot that they are prone to stumble whenever the ground is at all rough or uneven. In some cases horses are by nature very slipshod in their action, failing to lift their feet sufficiently high off the ground, and this may give rise to stumbling, whilst sometimes sheer laziness, which causes the horse to move in a slovenly manner, is the cause of this evil. A propensity to stumble is pretty commonly found in horses whose conformation makes them heavy in front, and in those that go much on their forehead, whilst the failing is also very liable to occur in the case of horses whose fore legs are weak or groggy, or actually unsound.

A line of distinction must be drawn between the special and habitual propensity to stumble, which is due to one of the causes mentioned above—and which, as has been said, constitutes a fault of action—and that liability to stumble owing to some accidental cause to which horses generally—barring the most sure-footed—are subject. Fatigue and weakness, or want of condition, are common causes of a horse accidentally stumbling, as, often when a horse is tired or not fit, it fails to lift its feet sufficiently clear of the ground. Very frequently the carelessness of the rider or driver is entirely to blame when the horse stumbles, owing to failure to keep the animal properly in hand and sufficiently collected. In some cases horses are caused to stumble easily on account of their feet growing unduly long at the toes, as usually occurs when the horse is allowed to go too long without being re-shod. Sometimes one finds that a horse is unusually liable to stumble for a short time after being provided with new shoes, the evil ceasing as soon as the shoes have become worn a bit. Young raw horses, which have not as yet learnt to move in a properly-balanced manner, being apt to sprawl, and lying heavy on the bit from sheer awkwardness and greenness, are frequently given to stumbling occasionally, but matters soon improve in this respect, as a rule, as their education becomes more complete. Finally, stumbling is often caused by a pure accident, the horse somehow or other missing his foothold.

The prevention of stumbling in all cases, of course, rests with the rider or driver, who, it need hardly be said, must always exercise the necessary care to avoid the risk of stumbling as far as possible by keeping his horse—or horses—well in hand and properly collected. The chances of a stumble occurring are reduced to a minimum when the horse is kept collected and is moving in a well-balanced manner. There are some horses that may safely be ridden with a slack rein, but, as a general rule, the rider or driver simply invites a stumble by a slack rein, and to ride or drive a horse without keeping a sufficient feeling on the bit, is a risk that a good horseman will not incur, excepting, perhaps, when he is quite sure of his horse, though even then it ought not to be done, and certainly is careless.

Seeing that fatigue often gives rise to stumbling, special care must be exercised to keep a horse well in hand and up to the bit when it is tired. The more liable a horse is to stumble, the more carefully should the animal be ridden or driven. As regards the curing of an habitual and special propensity to stumble, it depends much upon the cause of the evil whether or not it can be remedied. When it is due to low action, it may be possible to improve the latter by careful training. Thus, it is often found that horses whose action is of the "daisy-cutting" style, gradually learn to lift their feet up a bit higher when they are continually taken over rough and uneven ground. Similarly, when a horse's action is so slovenly as to cause frequent stumbling, it may, under favorable conditions, be improved by subjecting the horse to a course of training with this object in view. When the fault is due to the horse being heavy in front, or going too much on its forehead, it may be feasible to remedy this by teaching the animal to balance itself better, and to bring its hind legs more underneath the body when moving, thus lightening the forehead. In frequent cases an habitual tendency to stumble admits of no cure.—[H. F., in Live-stock Journal.

Broken Wind or Heaves.

Broken-winded horses are becoming very numerous, chiefly from heredity and breeding so many unsound mares. The veterinary editor of London Farm and Home thus presents the conditions:

"Broken wind is not curable, or it would not be such a common thing to see a good class of horse sold at a ridiculously low price because of this infirmity; but it is quite possible, by judicious management, to keep the ordinary case going with tolerable comfort to the animal and a fair amount of satisfaction to the owner or driver who is not particularly horseproud. The first thing is to appreciate or take into consideration the nature and cause of what is popularly called 'broken wind.' It is not a respiratory disease, in the proper acceptance of the term, but is due, in the majority of cases, to bad feeding. Feeding an inordinate quantity of bulky, innutritious fodder, particularly badly-saved, moldy or dusty seed hay, is one of the most common causes of broken wind. The class of horses most frequently found to be broken-winded are farm horses and inferior ponies. Both are greedy feeders, and both belong to a class of owner notoriously niggardly in their provision of grain. Thus, the broken-winded horse should be fed on the best of food, and of a less bulky or more concentrated character than is generally supplied to horses of this class. More oats and less hay should be given, and all the food should be free from dust, and given slightly dampened, by sprinkling with salt and water. The broken-winded horse should be fed on the little-and-often principle, and the daily allowance of food divided into a large number of small feeds. The hours of feeding should be adapted to the hours of work, so that the horse is not called upon to labor on a distended stomach. The largest meal

never be allowed to become constipated, and when judicious feeding with linseed, carrots or green stuff does not suffice to keep them regular, a laxative should be given."

Registration of Standard-breds.

Will you publish in your paper as soon as possible the difference in detail, and your opinion along the lines of merit between:

1. The American Trotting Association Regulations, and
2. The American Trotting Association Progressive Standard, of Boston?

I do not wish you to implicate yourself in any way, but you will do a favor to small breeders throughout the Dominion by letting us see which may be the best, which we should look to for pure-bred sires, and which would be most beneficial to us when registering our young stock.

I have two yearlings to register, and I am undecided. I always thought the A. T. A. the best, but I find they have strains of blood infused in what they term Standard-bred progeny now, the originals of which, if they were alive to-day, could not be registered. We get horse and pedigree, but no speed; nevertheless, sire and dam are No. so-and-so in the A. T. R.

This is a practical question, and one on which farmers ought to be enlightened. For instance, I hear of No. so-and-so, Standard-bred, A. T. R., go and see him, nice horse and good pedigree, and when I go home and look up his ancestry, I find that neither they nor their get ever trotted in 2.30. Still, I am the one that has the dam, and I must breed to such a horse because he is A. T. R., No. so-and-so. Now what is your opinion?

Are horses registered in either Chicago or Boston equally eligible to Standard-bred classes in the show-ring and on the Canadian and American race-tracks?

J. A. B.

We do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of the two Associations mentioned, nor yet draw invidious comparisons. It is not our province to do so. In order to see the "difference in detail," all that is necessary for any person to do is to get a copy of the rules for registration in each and compare them. As a matter of fact, there is little if any material difference between them. I will take the liberty of analyzing a few of the remarks of the questioner. He asks, "which should we look to for pure-bred sires, and which would be most beneficial to us when registering our stock?" Now, whether or not a "Standard-bred" is a "pure-bred," is a question that will admit of considerable discussion. We know that the breed or class is of composite breeding, and that from the first, even to the present, a certain degree of speed at the trotting or pacing gait, combined with a certain degree of speed of two or more of his or her progeny, rendered an animal eligible for registration as a "Standard-bred." Now, when we analyze this, it must convince us that a "Standard-bred" is not necessarily a "pure-bred." Take instance of a male colt not eligible at birth for registration, hence not "pure-bred," although his sire was Standard-bred and his dam and granddam were both sired by Standard-breds. As this colt grows he develops speed, is raced, and gets a trotting record of 2.30 or better, is then put in the stud, and sires three colts (out of different mares) that take trotting records of 2.30 or better. The fact that he himself has speed and he has proved his ability to sire speed, makes him "Standard-bred," and he is registered as so-and-so, No. so-and-so, A. T. R. Can we now call him "pure-bred"? Does the fact that he has speed, etc., change in any way the purity of his breeding? Does the speed developed infuse into his veins purer blood than he had at birth? We say no; as regards purity of breeding, he is the same as when born. All horses that are eligible to registration, and are not the produce of a Standard-bred stallion or mare, have earned their eligibility to registration by the speed developed in them and in their progeny. An animal, either stallion or mare, that is registered under these conditions, has at least proved his individuality, while one that is Standard-bred at birth may not have individuality that would recommend him for any purposes, hence it is often claimed that the horse that is "Standard-bred" by performance



Roch's Madam.

Shire mare and foal. First at Shropshire & West Midland Show, 1906.

should be given at night, after the work is over, and this is the time when the largest part of the moderate quantity of hay allowed should be fed. Linseed and bran should be given occasionally in the form of mash. Carrots and green food are good for broken-winded horses, because they are digestible and slightly laxative, but too much green-meal is incompatible with condition, and the thing to be aimed at in the case of a broken-winded horse is the maintenance of the animal in hard condition. A cool, well-ventilated stable is a necessity. Water is best kept standing within reach of the animal, so that it can drink at will, or, where this is not possible, water should be offered before each feed. It should be soft water, and the trough should be kept clean and the supply frequently changed. Regular, moderate work, without which the maintenance of condition is impracticable, is better for the broken-winded horse than irregular labor or long spells of idleness. At the start go slowly, until the bowels have been emptied. The distended stomach and bowels, by pressing on the diaphragm, increase the distress in breathing, and this is another reason for the food being more concentrated, or why it should contain the elements of nutrition in as small bulk as possible. There is always a characteristic cough associated with broken wind, and on some occasions, where there has been some departure from the rules of feeding or good hygiene, or in certain states of the weather, there is an increase in the severity of the symptoms, which may call for medicine to relieve them, but drugs are not of much use in ordinary cases of broken wind, and should not be persisted in when the acute symptoms have yielded. When recourse is had to medicine from time to time, it seems more effective than when regularly given. The bowels of the broken-winded horse should

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is usually a better animal than the one that is Standard-bred under rule 1, or by breeding. As to which Association in which it would be most advisable to register young stock, we might say that, if any doubt about this exists, it might be wise to register in both, provided the colt is eligible, as the cost of registration is trifling.

Again, he states, "I find they have strains of blood infused in what they term Standard-bred progeny now, the originals of which, if they were alive to-day, could not be registered." This is doubtless the case with every Standard-bred, as the first animals registered were eligible solely on account of speed. There is no doubt, if we follow the pedigree of any back far enough, we will find animals that could not have been registered. Take the case cited of the horse that became "Standard-bred" by his own and his progeny's performance; his dam and grandam were sired by Standard-breds, but the dam of his grandam may have been of any class or breed, and both her dam and sire may have been anything. Again, he states, "we get a horse and pedigree, but no speed." He might also have stated, we often get pedigree, but neither horse nor speed, or, we get pedigree and speed, but a very poor individual in all other respects. This certainly is the case, and it is also the case in all breeds of animals. No breed or class of horses or other animals has sufficient prepotency to transmit to its progeny, in all cases, typical characteristics of form, style, constitution, action and speed. It would be a very happy state of affairs for the breeder if such were the case. I think we are justified in saying that, on account of the composite blood of the "Standard-bred," we should be less surprised at disappointments in these lines than when breeding horses of purer blood, those which are either eligible or ineligible for registration at birth, and whose future career has no influence in this line. Again, he says, "I hear of No. so-and-so, Standard-bred, A. T. R., go and see him, nice horse and good pedigree, and when I go home and look up his ancestry I find that neither they nor their get ever trotted in 2.30." This is also often quite true. The horse was Standard-bred because both sire and dam were so, but, while Standard-bred, he was not able to trot fast (or possibly his speed had not been developed), nor yet was he able to produce fast ones (or possibly had not been bred to good enough mares). Now, this horse, although not fast himself, if bred to a Standard-bred mare (we will assume also lacking speed), will produce a foal that is Standard-bred by breeding. It is not probable that this foal will be fast, but still, if bred to a Standard-bred, will continue to produce animals eligible for registration, and so on. Hence, we see that the fact that an animal, either sire or dam, is "Standard-bred," and No. so-and-so, is no guarantee that he or she is either fast or a good individual in any way. In fact, we see many Standard-breds that really have nothing to recommend them, either as regards size, style, conformation, or speed. Of course, we find the same in all classes and breeds of stock, but in the really pure-bred classes it is probably less often seen.

Another question he asks: "Are all horses registered in either Chicago or Boston equally eligible to the Standard-bred classes in the showing and on the Canadian and American race-tracks?"

To this we would answer, as to the showing, yes. As to the race-tracks, no question is asked as to whether an entry is or is not Standard-bred. You may enter a Clydesdale or a Coach horse in a race, so long as you pay the entry fees; and if you have the speed to win you will get the money, and no questions asked as to your right to it. Speed, speed, speed, is what is wanted in the light-harness horse for racing purposes, and, as already stated, speed often makes a horse eligible for registration in the Standard-bred Studbooks.

All the advice we can give the questioner is, in selecting either sires or dams to produce Standard-breds, especially where speed is the prime consideration, do not be satisfied with pedigree alone, nor with speed alone, nor yet with size, style and conformation alone. While a good pedigree is necessary, do not place too much value upon it, but demand a combination of the desirable pedigree, speed, size, conformation and style. If these qualities are all well marked in both sire and dam, it is seldom there will be great disappointment in the progeny. It will not in all cases have extreme speed, but it seldom occurs that it has not, at least, the desirable size, conformation and style, with sufficient speed to make it valuable for road purposes, though not for a race-horse.

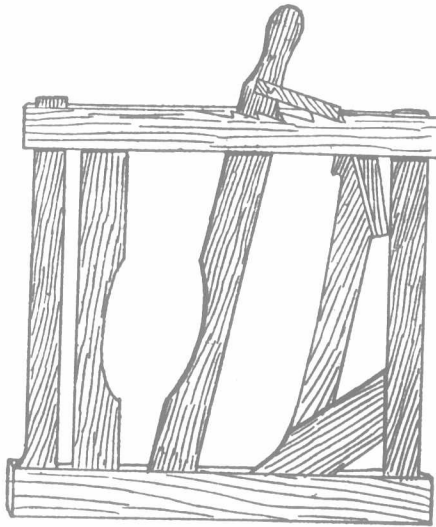
[The following reply has also been received from the Secretary of the American Trotting Register Association: "Yours of the 9th at hand, enclosing letter in regard to the Standard. We do not think it necessary to enter into any discussion on this subject, other than to say that the American Trotting Register is the only Register recognized by the U. S. Government with the

Treasury Department in the matter of entering animals free of duty. The States of Wisconsin and Iowa have recently passed laws requiring all stallions to be licensed, and these States recognize only the American Trotting Register, so far as their law relates to trotting- and pacing-bred horses."—Editor.]

LIVE STOCK.

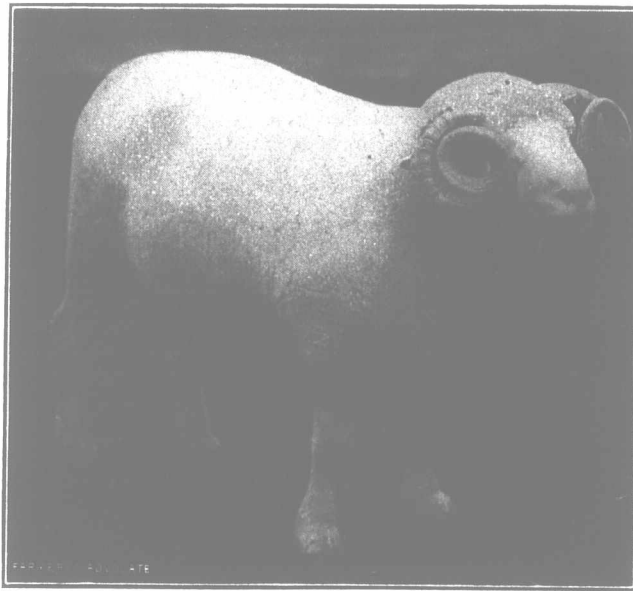
Device for Ringing Hogs.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer contributes to that paper the accompanying sketch and following description of a device for holding hogs while ringing them: The diagram fully illustrates the nature of its construction. When desired to ring a few hogs, confine them to a small triangular pen, place the ringing device at one corner, making a part of the inclosure. Have



Holding Device for Ringing Hogs.

one man stand with hand upon the lever, while another gets into the pen and drives the hogs towards the opening. Just as a hog attempts to go through the opening quickly press the lever forward, catching the animal around the neck. One loud squeal and lunge backward, and all is over. Insert the rings, throw the lever back, while the man in the pen assists the animal through the opening and the work is complete. This is one of the easiest and most labor-saving devices for the purpose I have ever seen in operation."



Dorset Ram.

First at Bath & West of England Show, 1906. Exhibited by Mr. W. R. Flower.

To Kill Argentine Beef at Alderney Island.

Negotiations have been under way looking to the establishment by a syndicate of capitalists of an abattoir on the Island of Alderney, in the English Channel, to slaughter Argentine cattle and sheep, to the number of 500 cattle and 4,000 sheep weekly, the carcasses to be shipped directly to the meat markets of Britain and the Continent. Alderney is a small island of but four square miles in extent, and, what is more important, is but sixty miles from England. If the project takes definite shape, it will be a development of some importance to Canada and other countries which look to Britain as an outlet for live-stock products.

Our Scottish Letter.

I believe it is four weeks since I wrote something for "The Farmer's Advocate," and therefore I must endeavor to make up for lost time. All the same, there is not very much of interest to Canadians to write about. Here we are in the midst of the show and export season. Every week we have many shows, and every week large consignments of Clydesdales have left Scotland for Canada. We are also having a racy fight among the pig men, in connection with the awards at the Highland, which have been subjected to considerable adverse criticism. At the Royal Lancashire and the Yorkshire these awards were overhauled, with results by no means complimentary to the judge at the Highland. Of course, judges differ, but there seems to be a pretty general feeling that the awards at the Highland were, in some cases, not quite according to Cocker. Anyhow, the pig men have made things lively for the past four weeks.

Parliament has adjourned for the autumn recess. Before it rose, the Secretary for Scotland got leave to introduce a remarkable bill. Scottish Crofters have benefited greatly through the legislation of 1886 and 1887. That legislation has more than justified itself in the greatly improved condition of the Crofter settlements throughout the counties in which the act was operative. These counties were Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland. There was a cry for an extension of the Act to certain other counties. This was a cry which could not very well be refused, but the Secretary has gone much further than anyone asked him to go when the amendment of the Act was called for. Instead of acceding to this request, he has introduced a measure which supersedes the Crofter Acts altogether, and extends the benefits conferred on the Crofters to all holders of farms throughout Scotland paying £50 or less rent per annum. The new measure also proposes to give a Land Commission, with power to fix rents and settle disputes between landlord and tenants, as well as power to take land and divide it up into small holdings. The purpose is to settle people on the land, and there can be no more laudable purpose. The new measure is of such a far-reaching character that it has fairly taken the country by surprise, and a good deal of water will run through the mill before it becomes law. So far, men have not quite taken in Mr. Sinclair's proposals, and it is possible that the House of Lords may take a strong line in dealing with the measure should it ever get the length of a third reading in the House of Commons.

I see you are in for a dispute with your neighbors in Newfoundland about Labrador. Surely British colonial statesmanship has not come to such a pass as that there is no way of settling a dispute of this kind among colonists living under the one flag. The solution of the difficulty would be the reception of our oldest colony into the Dominion of Canada. This might mean something to Newfoundland in the lowering of prestige, but it would surely greatly enhance the position of the colony in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Haldane, the Minister of War, has got himself into trouble with a considerable section of Scots' opinion through the terms of a new meat contract, sanctioned by the War Office. In this, home-fed-and-bred meat is put upon the same level as the States and Canadian cattle. Forfarshire has led the opposition, and East Lothian, Mr. Haldane's own constituency, is inclined to follow suit. As far as we can make it out, Mr. Haldane's defence is, a saving of £50,000 per annum, with the certainty of getting the same kind of meat as before. That is to say, in the past the clause in the contracts restricting the delivery of home-bred and home-fed cattle has been treated as a dead letter, while the extra price has been paid. I scarcely think the change will be departed from. It is too late to begin worrying about a matter of this kind. The home feeder will very likely be quietly dropped after the Ministers interested have their little say, and left matters very much as they were. Breed and feed the best, and quality will determine market values. This seems to be the idea of the Minister of War, and little more can be made of it.

CLYDESDALE SHIPMENTS.

So many Clydesdales have been exported of late to Canada that it is impossible to give details of all. Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, sailed the week following the H. & A. S. show with a carefully-selected lot. He has seven head from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, and two from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. Mr. Ness is a believer in typical Clydesdales; that is, short-legged horses, with broad, flat bones and good action. He has a topper in the shipment by Baron's Pride. This horse is own brother to the H. & A. S. champion horse, Scottish Crest.

The highly-respected breeder of these horses, Mr. John Wright, Silloth House Farm, Silloth, has recently died, just as his noted stud of good Clydesdales was renewing the distinction which it has long enjoyed in Cumberland. Altogether, in this shipment, Mr. Ness has three sons of Baron's Pride, and two by each of his sons, Casabianca and Baron o' Buckleyvie, both celebrated prize horses. Among the fillies in Mr. Ness' shipment is one by Montrave Ronald, an exceptionally good breeding horse, now in Mr. Kilpatrick's hands, and sire of the champion three-year-old mare of this season, Veronique. He has also two full sisters by Balmedie Queen's Guard, a splendid sire, and son of Baron's Pride. From Messrs. MacIntyre, Beith, Mr. Ness bought a thick son of the 100-gs. champion horse, Labori.

Mr. Ness sailed by the Allan Line "Sicilian." In the following week, the Donaldson liner "Parthenia" carried a very valuable consignment of high-class stock, including Clydesdales, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, etc. The chief shippers were the well-known Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., and Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont. Tom Graham was in charge of the former, and Bob Graham was looking after the latter. In the case of both firms the noted Kirkcudbright studs of A. & W. Montgomery were largely drawn upon, and the Hackneys were secured from them. Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, and Carr & Co., Clydevale Stud, Carlisle, the exporters of the sensational Hackneys Menella, Bryony, Thornhome, Performer, and, in fact, all the best Hackneys which have recently crossed the Atlantic. Graham Bros. have quite a number of well-bred Clydesdales in their lot, and several prizewinners on this side, both at the H. & A. S. Society's show and at the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen. Durbar 11695 has been both a prizewinner and a premium horse in the best districts. He is own brother to the unbeaten filly, Empress, owned by Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, and, like several others in the shipment, is by Baron's Pride. One is own brother to the good horse, Magnate, and there are in the shipment colts by Woodend Gartly, the champion Everlasting, the big horse Rosario, and the great horse Maines of Airies, which breeds big, strong, dark-colored horses. Tom Graham's Hackneys are perhaps more noted even than his Clydesdales. He has winners at the Royal and Yorkshire shows, as well as handsome well-bred horses, sure to breed carriage horses of the best quality.

Graham & Renfrew may be a new firm, but their selections indicate that they are no strangers to the selection of well-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys. The Clydesdale stallions Caliph and Evander, and the Clydesdale mare, Lanark Queen, will not require any undue praise when they appear before the public. Their merits will be conceded right away, and, among the younger animals in the Parthenia for this firm are choicely-bred specimens by Baron's Pride and other horses which have won renown in the Clydesdale world. One is a full brother to the celebrated prize mare, White Heather, and another by the champion, Baron o' Buchlyvie, was first at Girvan a year ago. Graham & Renfrew's Hackneys are up to the mark, and include some notable winners in Yorkshire, as well as gets of Sir Walter Gilbey's champion horse, Bonny Danegelt.

The Marina, of the Donaldson Line, which sailed a week after the Parthenia, had on board a very large cargo of Clydesdales. There were no very big lots, but the shippers had drawn upon all the principal studs, and the quality, in most cases, was what buyers on your side are partial to. Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrooke, Ont., had a combined shipment of Clydesdales and Percherons. His Clydesdale stallions were good, but his three Clydesdale mares were better. All three, with several of the stallions, were bought from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and were leading prizewinners at shows in Renfrewshire. Other stallions were bought from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries, and included sons of the champion horses, Prince Alexander and Baron o' Buchlyvie.

Mr. John A. Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., had six fillies and two colts. He bought for himself, and had gets of the noted prize horse, Marmion, own brother to the champion Floradora, and sire of Mr. Bryce's champion mare, Rosadora. Mr. Harry G. Boag was also a shipper by the same boat. He had three stallions and three fillies, and bought from Messrs. Montgomery and Mr. Peter Crawford. Mr. R. Rotheville, Ottawa, and Mr. Allan Mill, Maple Creek, Assa., were on board with useful selections. The latter is a customer of Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley.

The two biggest shippers on board the Marina were Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., and John Graham, Carberry, Man. The former had fourteen stallions, one half of which were from the Montgomery stud, and the other half from Dargavel (P. Crawford's). The Carberry shipment came wholly from Mr. Marshall's stud at Bridgebank, Stranraer. Smith & Richardson shipped a lot of handsome, big, well-colored horses, all well-bred, and cart horses every one. They were got by the famous sire, Moncrieff Marquis, first at the H. & A. S., and sire of many

show horses on both sides of the Atlantic; the champion horse, Baron's Pride, and his five famous sons, Royal Everard, Up-to-Time, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Baron Robgill and Baron Mitchell. There are also in the shipment sons of Marmion, and two are by the H. & A. S. champion horse, Prince Thomas 10262. Mr. Graham had eleven head, of which nine were fillies and two were colts. One of these fillies won the C. H. S. medal at Stranraer a year ago, and there are amongst them fillies by the champion horse, Marcellus, and Baronson, sire of the Cawdor Cup champion horse of 1906.

The great ship Atheria sailed on Saturday, 11th August, and the Kastalia sailed on 15th August. Both are of the Donaldson Line, and both carried valuable shipments of Clydesdales and other horses. Mr. Alex. Galbraith, of Galbraith & Sons, Brandon, Man., sailed with forty-nine head, including fifteen Clydesdale stallions, twenty-five Clydesdale fillies, and several Shires and Hackneys. Most of the Clydesdales were purchased from A. & W. Montgomery, and the shipment was certainly one of the most valuable of the season. In it are included a first-prize colt at Perth, the first- and second-prize two-year-old colts at Kirkcudbright, the prize horse, Bulwark, own brother to Durbar, and Empress, already referred to, and horses of superior lineage by Baron's Pride and his sons, Pride of Blacon, Balmedie Queen's Guard, as well as the premium horses, Sylvander, Lord Fauntleroy and Moncrieff Marquis. As for the fillies, they are a very well-bred lot, most of them being by well-known premium horses. Galbraith & Son have a long and honorable history on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Alexander Galbraith's father (whose



Champion Southdown Shearling Ram.

Royal Show, 1906. Bred and exhibited by His Majesty the King.

name he bears) was one of the pioneer Clydesdale owners, and had many a good horse. No more honorable man handles horses to-day on either side of the Atlantic than Mr. Alex. Galbraith. He is the sort of man whose word is as good as his bond, and when he gives an award in the showing, it represents his opinion of the animal, not of the animal's owner.

Dalgaty Bros., London, Ont., shipped a big lot of horses same day. Among them is one prizewinner at the Glasgow Stallion Show, and there are numerous big horses, well-colored, and one two-year-old colt is pretty certain to be in the front rank in the Canadian show-yards. Full details of these horses cannot be given here, as my limits are exhausted, but they are a class Canada has need of to breed cart horses at the present time. They were mostly bred in the northern parts of Scotland, and sired by the premium horses selected to travel there by the district societies.

On the same ship were a shipment of ten Clydesdales for Mr. I. D. Fadie, Hillsgreen, Ont. They were nearly all bred in Cumberland and Annandale, and were selected by Mr. I. R. Beattie, Baugh Annan. The type is that usually found where the breeding of horses for street draft purposes is specially kept in view.

On the Kastalia, which sailed this week, is our old friend, Mr. Wm Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont. His lot of eleven stallions and one mare were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. It is needless, at this time of day, to praise horses bought by Mr. Colquhoun. He knows the wants of his countrymen better than most men, and always buys big, handsome, well-ribbed, dark-colored horses. This time he has on board the noted Glasgow premium horse, Prince of Clay 10407, a grand, fresh old horse, a good stock-getter, and champion as a three-year-old at the Glasgow Summer Show. His dam was the all but unbeaten Darnley mare, Pandora. He has also on board horses by the H. & A. S. champion sire, King of the Roses, sire of the

champion gelding of this season, and many more. Other horses in Mr. Colquhoun's shipment are the prize horses, Perfection 11843, Netherlea 12260, Winsome Lad 12407, Montrave Merman 11437, and others of the same thick, weighty type. Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, has on board the Kastalia the celebrated stallion Acme 10485, one of the most popular breeding horses in Scotland, and winner of third prizes at the H. & A. S. shows in 1903 and 1904, as well as fourth at Glasgow in 1905. Mr. Aitchison, also from Guelph, has four fillies and two stallions, which, along with Acme, came from the Netherhall & Banks studs. One of these colts is by the unbeaten colt, Everlasting, and among the females are prizewinners at Kirkcudbright, Dunoon, Rothesay and other shows. "SCOTLAND YET."

Sheep Notes.

Sheep are trumps for now and for years to come.

Give the lambs the freshest pasture on the farm.

Separate the sexes, and feed the ram lambs some oats.

Retain the ewe lambs to add to the breeding flock next year.

Choose a ram with good constitution and even quality of fleece.

Old ewes intended for sale to the butcher, may run with the ewe lambs.

If a change of ram is required, select him early, before the best are picked up.

A good time to start a little flock. No country better suited to sheep-raising than this.

Have a small cow-bell on one or two members of each lot, to sound alarm if dogs are around.

Keep some powdered bluestone in a small phial, to treat any case of lameness from foul in foot.

Keep a couple of old ewes with the ram for company until he is put with the breeding flock.

If early lambs are required, give the ewes a fresh pasture to flush them up in condition to mate early.

Give salt regularly, or keep salt in a covered box where sheep can help themselves at will. Rock salt is good.

Rape makes the best of fall pasture for lambs. Lambs rarely bloat on rape: older sheep are more liable.

Turn on rape at first when lambs are full and rape is dry. Access to a grass field at first is good, but when used to it, lambs may be confined to rape, and will fatten fast.

Daub the brisket of the ram daily with a mixture of red paint in water, to mark the ewes served, and change the color of the paint at end of two weeks to note how many return. Change color again at end of four weeks.

British Imports of Animals and Meat.

The value of living animals imported into Great Britain for food during the seven months ended on July 31st, was £5,744,370, as compared with £5,588,850 last year. The number of cattle was 325,155, against 313,861, the United States sending 248,091, and Canada 76,128. Of sheep, 68,186 were imported, against 135,087, the United States sending 59,235, and Canada 8,951. The value of dead meat was £24,462,365, against \$21,891,032. The quantity of fresh beef was 3,867,572 cwt., against 2,774,229 cwt., the Argentine contributing 1,781,151 cwt., and the United States 1,410,397 cwt. Of fresh mutton, the imports amounted to 2,619,920 cwt., against 2,236,088 cwt., New Zealand sending 1,181,547 cwt., the Argentine 867,212 cwt., and Australia 452,180 cwt. Butter of the value of £14,290,268 was imported, against £12,578,452; cheese, £3,642,279, against £2,784,517; margarine, £1,559,571, against £1,574,022; condensed milk, unsweetened, £25,177, against £31,626; condensed milk, sweetened, £910,897, against £881,494; eggs, £3,761,053, against £3,558,610. The value of corn and flour imported was £39,708,413, against £39,084,016.

Expensive Economy.

In a Rhode Island Experiment Station bulletin, giving the results of the analyses of commercial feeding stuffs recently sampled by the authorities in that State, we note the significant remark, which would, in all probability, be prompted likewise by a similar inquiry into the quality of some feeds sold in this country: "Why farmers who can readily grow or buy corn stover and cow hay at low cost, continue to purchase some of the low-grade oat and other feeds which are little richer in protein than oat straw, they only can answer."

It seems, in that State, adulterated "mixed feed" is on the market, containing only from 12 to 13 per cent. protein, while genuine mixed bran and middlings contain from 15 to 18 per cent of protein. "Stop, look, read!" says the writer, "It will save dollars!"

Adulteration and fraud is not so common in

Canada as on the other side, but it is common enough to necessitate the passage of a law to regulate the trade in commercial feeding stuffs by compelling a guarantee of the percentage of protein and fat in each lot sold, and providing efficient Government inspection to see that the guarantee is lived up to. Let us hear the opinion of our readers on this subject. It should be stirred up at once and made a live topic, looking to action by Parliament next session.

THE FARM.

Prickly Lettuce; Railways a Medium for Dissemination of Weeds.

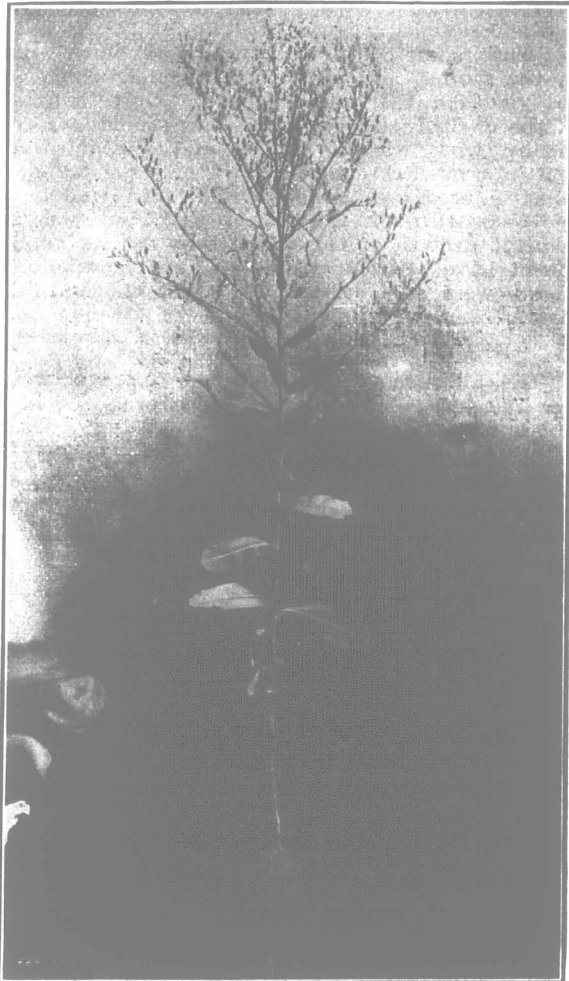
At the conclusion of a five weeks' trip through the rural districts of Western Ontario, during which time I noted carefully the various species of weeds indigenous to different districts, I have no hesitation in designating prickly lettuce as the most aggressive and dangerous weed of recent introduction into Western Ontario. Unlike most of our weeds, it is not becoming established on the farms by being bought and paid for and carefully sown, but it is being spread entirely, I may say, through the medium of railways. The State of Michigan is overrun with this weed, and it has found an entrance into Canada by way of Detroit, and to-day, in every county in Western Ontario, and also many counties in Eastern Ontario, this pernicious weed can be found growing along the railway tracks. Last year Prof. Lochhead remarked to the writer that Prickly Lettuce was likely to become one of the dangerous weeds of Ontario in the near future, and, without doubt, this prophecy has already come to pass. In the counties, especially of Halton, Wentworth, Brant, Norfolk, Elgin, Essex, Kent and Lambton, it is working its way into meadows and pastures, where it is becoming decidedly troublesome. The fact that it appears to be able to seed in sod accounts for its rapid dissemination along railroads, and renders it dangerous in pastures. It is also common in grain fields, and in some instances members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association who were growing improved grain for seeding purposes, had it rendered unsalable by the presence of this weed. In appearance, Prickly Lettuce is a robust annual, growing from two to five feet high. It is most easily recognized by its thistle-like appearance and curious habit of its leaves. These leaves are very prickly along the mid-rib and also along the margins. They are so twisted at the base as to have the edge of the blade pointing north and south, which has given it the name of Compass Plant. It begins to mature its seeds about the middle of August, and these seeds possess a downy pappus similar to the dandelion, which enables them to be freely disseminated by the wind. An average plant will produce more than 8,000 seeds, and it is estimated that these, when buried, will retain their vitality in the soil for five or six years. It is a mistake, therefore, to plow down seed-maturing plants, and thereby infest the soil with seeds buried at different depths, ready to germinate when brought under favorable conditions. Mature plants should be mowed and burned before plowing. On account of its long, tough taproot, it is not practicable to hand pull, but repeated mowing when coming into bloom will eventually subdue it. Almost any kind of hoed crop, thoroughly cultivated so as to kill the plants which are growing and also induce the seed in the soil to germinate, will be found effective. Where thorough cultivation is impossible, sheep will be found effective in keeping it down. Road-sides, fence-corners and waste ground make a splendid harbor for this weed, and usually afford breeding plots for general distribution of seed.

It is to be regretted that the proper authorities do not take some action with regard to enforcing the Ontario Weed Law, especially with respect to railways. The responsibility of railway companies in keeping down weeds on their property is very plain. To put it in a few words, it states that "Every railway company shall cause all cleared land adjoining their railway to be covered with grass or turf, and cause all thistles and other noxious weeds to be cut down, and kept constantly cut down, or to be rooted out of the same. Notice should be given by the mayor, reeve or chief officer of the municipality of the townships or county in which the land lies. If the railway company does not comply with the requirements of this notice within twenty days, the mayor or other officer may cause all things to be done which the company were lawfully required to do by notice, and the municipality may recover the expenses and charges in so doing."

From the above, we notice that our Legislature has supplied us with stringent legal safeguards which only remain to be supported and enforced by the people directly interested. In many instances, simply calling the attention of the station agent would suffice to have them removed. Parliament has enacted legislation to restrict the

dissemination of weeds by seedsmen and farmers, and that law is being vigorously enforced. Why, therefore, should not railways become subservient to the law? Freedom from weeds can only be maintained by destroying the sources of infection, and this is surely a malignant source. If further witness of this, I may cite a case which I noticed a few days since in the beautiful town of Goderich. Directly opposite the G. T. R. station platform, and within ten feet of the rails, I identified thirty-six species of noxious weeds, each species in a fair way to produce thousands of seeds. To give you an idea of the noxious character of this collection, I will give the names of a few species: Couch-grass, perennial sow thistle, wild oats, curled dock, Canada thistle, white cockle, common ragweed, great ragweed, rib-grass, ox-eye daisy, chicory, bladder campion, bindweed and prickly lettuce. Twelve of these are designated in the Canadian Seed Control Act, and are restricted from being sold in commercial seeds. I may say, however, that the presence of so many noxious weeds is no reflection upon Huron County, as I had opportunity of travelling through a considerable part of it, and know that at least a dozen of the weeds found on the land adjoining the station were not indigenous to any section of the county. Fortunately, this is doubtless one of the extreme cases, but a casual observer, travelling through the country, cannot help but note that much of the land adjoining railroads and railway stations is simply a breeding plot for weeds and a menace to the farms adjoining them. Who is to blame for this condition of affairs? Who can offer a solution?

H. H. MILLER.



Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca Scariola*).

Save the Hickory.

Canadian and American carriage builders are becoming alarmed at the rapid exhaustion of the supplies of hickory. At Niagara Falls, at a meeting held in July, an organization was formed, composed of representatives of fifteen branches of the industry, which has for its object not only the conservation of existing supplies, but steps looking to an increase in the future. It is stated that the farm-wagon industry of Canada and the United States uses up annually from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet of hard wood, of which about ten per cent. is hickory. The value of hard wood is steadily advancing. Canadian farmers who have any will do well to conserve their woodlots by fencing stock out, and thus providing for reproduction of desirable growths. Every indication points to timber culture as an exceedingly profitable business, especially for rough lands.

It is a great and beautiful thing to be patient if wrongfully accused; to be so strongly girded round with right that you can meet slander by silence, and calumny with a smile.—[Selected.

Corn Harvesting and Silo Filling.

Now, when the grain crop is securely housed, it behooves every stock farmer who uses the silo for feeding purposes to study the condition of his corn crop, note its degree of maturity, and consider the best method of conducting the work of placing it in the silo.

In the first place, we should emphasize the fact that first-class corn ensilage can be obtained only from a crop that is fairly well matured. In such a condition the foremost cobs are sufficiently mature, if properly handled, to be used for seed purposes the following season. In my experience I have never yet found that in this locality the crop has been too ripe when harvested. The great objections to silage as cattle food have been induced through the fact that in too many instances the crop has been placed in the silo altogether too green. I have always had the best results from feeding silage made from corn, the grain on which was quite hard when the crop was being harvested; but, of course, we do not want to see all the greenness out of the stalk.

In the face of the present scarcity of labor, great diversity of opinion prevails as to whether it is more profitable to use the corn binder or cut by hand. I am still a strong advocate of hand-cutting, using a hoe made for the purpose. After expending the necessary labor required in growing a good corn crop, we should endeavor to secure the whole crop, and, by hand-cutting, you can shave it off by the ground, thus securing sufficient additional fodder over any other means of cutting to pay for the cutting itself. This is more particularly so where any lodging has been caused by strong winds, and we find that, to a certain degree, we seldom escape this condition; and, after all, the labor and expense of hand-cutting is not serious. If the crop has been planted in squares 3 feet 4 inches each way, and is standing fairly well, a man can, with comparative ease, cut two acres per day, and in doing so, by cutting two rows at once and dropping them in one row of neat bundles, so that the loader can lift at least two hills at a time, greatly facilitate the speed of handling. The rows are all cut the one way, the cutters walking back each time to the place of beginning.

When horses are plentiful—and they usually are—where the farmers join together in silo-filling, a sufficient number of teams and waggons should be used that every teamster may load his own wagon. This means five, six, or seven teams, according to the distance of drawing. A double row of corn, forty rods long, will make a good load, and, by following this system, there is no extra walking or being in each other's way when loading. The teamster can then load his wagon straight and even, a precaution which greatly facilitates the work of pulling off and feeding the cutting-box.

Without doubt, the best corn-cutting outfit for the average farmer is a portable or traction engine, with silage cutter and blower attachment, such as is manufactured by the various manufacturing companies throughout the country. Threshers and others in this locality have these outfits, with which they follow the business of silo-filling.

By using truck wagons, the sils and bottom of an ordinary 16-foot hay rack is used, which is quite suitable for conveying the corn from the field to cutting-box. Being thus equipped, the force of hands is stationed as follows: Three or four men cutting; five or six with teams; three extra feeding and managing cutting-box; two in the silo, and the engineer. With this force, eight acres per day may be harvested. Unless you require to tramp in the silo, for the purpose of securing additional settlement during the day, I have not found any advantage in the tramping process. Though tramping round the edge may be beneficial, yet when a silo, say 35 feet in depth, is constructed about two inches wider at the bottom to give ease of settlement, I do not find lack of tramping the edges an injury.

Much has been said and written regarding the injurious effect of frost during the time of silo-filling. Although we must not underrate the effect of frost upon immature corn in preventing the crop from maturing properly, yet in the case of a crop sufficiently matured, if it can be placed in the silo during the following four or five days after being nipped, I have found no injurious effects therefrom. In event of the crop not being sufficiently advanced when the decision to harvest has been made, frost is then beneficial, as it will cause the removal of some of the excess of sap which the crop then contains, and thus render the silage sweeter and more palatable. In case the crop is unavoidably allowed to stand after being severely frozen until it becomes altogether too dry, water should be added to the mass during the process of silo-filling. This can be done by placing in position a barrel of water, so that its contents may be drained as quickly as desired into the elevator pipes, thus damping the material in its elevation.

THOS. McMILLAN.

Huron Co., Ont.

Filling the Silo at Annandale Farm.

It is well known by farmers that it makes a big difference in the feeding value of a crop how it is saved. Take, for instance, hay. It may be worth double as much well cured as when spoiled by weather. It is even more so in regard to silage. While it is not always possible to make perfect ensilage, owing to weather conditions and to uncertainty of getting machine for filling the silo, the nearer we can come to the ideal, the better will our silage be.

When to cut, would be the first question. If the corn is cut too green and is immature, it will cure with a strong acid flavor, and when fed will be rather laxative, and the feeder will therefore not be able to feed as much in the ration; but where a large quantity of straw is to be fed, this is not a very great drawback, and it would be better cut a little too green, according to my experience, than to run any danger of frost. Corn that has been frozen, while it will make better fodder put into the silo than if handled any other way, will not make perfect ensilage. The degree of offness will, of course, be the damage done by the frost, and how quickly it is tended to afterwards. There is very little of our country where the corn gets too ripe, still, in some places it does, and it does with care. Corn that is too ripe or has been frozen, and gets too dry, develops too much heat in curing, and will make more waste than if green. Corn should be well mixed at all times, the leaves being mixed with the heavier stalks; but this is absolutely necessary where the corn is dry or overripe, as the leaves will form a mold and dry out too much. However, with overripe corn the greatest loss will be that the grain in the feed, which is the most valuable part of it, is not so digestible. Of course, that means a great waste of the most valuable part of the ensilage.

Where we have a large quantity to put in, and our own power to do it, we do not put on such a large staff of help, but take more time to fill the silos, and therefore sow our corn at different intervals, giving us, also, a better chance to cultivate it, and our work does not all come in at the same time. I am able to make about the best ensilage it would be possible to make, as our land is very suitable for corn, and we have our own help and power for putting it in. After considerable of the corn gets ripe enough for roasting, then we expect to start to fill about a week later, or here about the first of September. In filling the silo, it will save considerable labor in putting it in, and make it settle more evenly, to keep changing the blower pipe so that it will not all fall in the one place, but, as much as possible, keep changing it so that every part of the silo will, at some time or other, have the corn drop on it, as it is very much more solid where the corn drops than it can possibly be tramped. Owing to it being almost impossible for everybody to get the machine just at the time he wants it, a good many have their corn put up in large stooks, where it can remain standing for a week or two. Of course, this means a lot more work, as it is just as much work putting it into these stooks as it is putting it on the trucks. I like to have low trucks and a long rack. Then, when putting the corn onto the wagon, if there are only two men to load, both should be on the ground, one loading from the front end, and one from the hind end. They will not then interfere with one another, and can put it on straight, which will make it come off much easier; and the finish of the load is always in the center, so that when it comes to unloading the two men can start in the center and work to the ends. Sometime the driver stands on the wagon and the other man hands it up to him. A little thinking will readily show one that this makes just double the work, as the man who is on the wagon has to handle each bunch of it, and it would be just as easy to take it with a fork off the ground as it would to take it after another man had put it on, and, of course, having every man placing the corn in its proper place on the wagon, saves half the labor and men. A good stout, short-handled fork is the best for loading it on the wagon. It saves the back and hands. We do not have a man in the silo all the time, because our silos are so deep that the corn in dropping would almost pelt a man's head off, but we keep changing, so that the corn drops in different places, and every little while get into the silo and see that the leaves do not all go into one corner. After we get the silos over half full we are more particular about keeping the stuff thoroughly levelled down and mixed, and it would be well to keep the very greenest corn for the very top of the silo, and, if cut very fine, it will make less waste when it comes to uncovering the silo. Also, if water is put over the top of the silo, and if tramped down, in about a week after filling it, there will be less to take off in opening the silo. Some have put a lot of salt over the top of their silo, with good effect. The heat in the silo dries out the top, and the more it dries out, the more waste. While filling the silo takes a good deal of help, still, as I have figured it up, it means really less labor

than it would be to care for a corn crop in any other way, and the beauty of the ensilage is that it is just about as good to feed a year or five years after as it is when filled, whilst corn standing outside loses every day after being cut. Whilst corn fodder may make good feed early in the fall, yet it is doubtful if it has very much feeding value after January. I had a good instance of that. Having more corn than we put in the silo, we had large stooks out in the field, and, not needing it for feed, it remained there all winter, and the only way I could get rid of it was to burn it off, and as there were some stumps in that field that we wanted to get out, we carried the stooks of corn onto the stumps. Four men would not carry a stook of corn in the fall as easily as one could in the spring, from which it would be seen how much moisture it had lost, and how indigestible it had become. GEO. RICE.

Winter-crop Variety Tests at Guelph and Throughout Ontario.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 23rd was an article quoting from the 1905 annual report of Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist at the Ontario Agricultural College, and giving the varieties of wheat that had yielded best in the experimental plots at the College during the past ten years. Since that issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" appeared we have received the circular of the Ontario Experimental Union, which gives average yields to the end of 1906 and data based upon the past season's work. From the circular we quote as follows:

Owing to the deficient snowfall and the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground during the past winter, most of the autumn-sown crops in the Province suffered considerably. As a consequence, some of the fall wheat was plowed under in the spring, and many of the acids which were left yielded rather uneven crops. Quite a number of the co-operative experimenters reported a total failure with winter vetches and winter wheat, and in several cases even the winter rye was somewhat injured. At the College both wheat and rye came through the winter well, but the subsequent growth of the wheat was not as good as might have been expected, and, on the whole, the yields were somewhat lower than those of last year.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE COLLEGE.

The following table gives the average weight per measured bushel, and the average yield of straw and grain of each variety for ten years:

Variety	Color of Grain	Weight per bush. (lbs.)	Straw per acre (tons)	Grain per bush. (bush.)
Dawson's Golden Chaff	White	59.7	3.3	54.0
Imperial Amber	Red	60.5	3.8	52.3
Early Genesee Giant	White	59.7	3.5	50.7
Russian Amber	Red	60.7	3.6	50.4
Egyptian Amber	Red	61.2	3.7	49.6
Early Red Clawson	Red	58.9	3.2	49.5
Tasmania Red	Red	61.5	3.3	47.7
Rudy	Red	60.8	3.0	47.1
Tuscan Island	Red	61.0	3.3	47.0
Geneva	Red	62.2	3.3	45.9
Bulgarian	White	60.5	2.9	45.1
Turkey Red	Red	61.1	2.9	44.8
Kentucky Giant	Red	61.0	3.0	44.6
McPherson	Red	62.0	2.9	44.2
Trentwell	White	60.4	2.9	44.2

Among the sixty-one varieties grown this season, the Abundance stood first in yield with 50.4 bushels per acre, and the Prize Taker second with 50.2 bushels. These are both white wheats, very closely resembling the Dawson's Golden Chaff in all respects. The Abundance also gave the highest yield among all the varieties grown in 1905, and is a promising variety, although not of the very best milling quality. It is interesting to note that this year two of the comparatively hard red wheats—Russian Amber and Imperial Amber—have come up to second and third places in yield of grain, with 49.8 and 49.4 bushels per acre, respectively. All four varieties mentioned above were over the standard in weight, the Imperial Amber being the heaviest, and weighing almost 63 lbs. per bushel. The five varieties giving the heaviest weight per measured bushel in 1906 were North-wester, Geneva, McPherson, Economy and Auburn;

these, however, were all rather low in yield, with the exception of Auburn, which was fifth in weight per measured bushel and sixth in yield of grain per acre among the sixty-one varieties grown. Generally speaking, the white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, and are slightly softer in the grain than the red varieties.

STRAINS OF SELECTED SEED.

At the present time efforts are being made to obtain improved strains of some of the best varieties by systematic plant selection, and while the ordinary seed of Dawson's Golden Chaff gave a comparatively lower yield than usual this year, three new strains of this variety, obtained by the above-mentioned method, each gave a much higher yield than any of the varieties in the regular test.

Much work is also being done along the line of cross-breeding, and it is expected that some profitable results will accrue from this work in the near future. During the past year, many hundreds of hybrid plants were grown, and, judging from present indications, some of these are destined to become the progenitors of very valuable new varieties. For this work only the very best of the standard sorts are used as parent stocks. Among these might be mentioned the Dawson's Golden Chaff, Bulgarian, Turkey Red, Imperial Amber, and Tasmania Red.

GOOD SEED IMPORTANT.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of the four earlier stages of maturity. In 1897, and again in 1902, a large amount of the winter wheat in Ontario became sprouted before it was harvested, owing to the wet weather. Carefully-conducted tests showed that an average of only 76 per cent. of the slightly-sprouted and 18 per cent. of the badly-sprouted seed would grow and produce plants. Surely he is the wise farmer who will sow none but large, plump, sound, ripe seed of good vitality.

FORMALIN TO PREVENT SMUT.

In each of seven years experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average of the past three years, untreated seed produced 4.4 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water, produced a crop which was practically free from smut. Not only did the formalin treatment effectually prevent the development of the smut in the crop, but a considerably larger yield of grain was obtained when the treatment was applied. The average yield of grain for the three years from untreated seed was 38.7 bushels, while the crop grown from seed to which the formalin treatment had been applied yielded 45.6 bushels per acre. This indicates a gain of about seven bushels per acre in favor of the treated seed. Several other methods of treating seed for the prevention of smut were tested, but the formalin method herein described was the cheapest and most practical of all.

THICKNESS OF SEEDING.

Many tests conducted at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount might be increased for poor land, and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in a good state of cultivation, it matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tube drill; but if the land is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the 26th of August and the 9th of September.

VARIETIES OF RYE.

Common winter rye and Mammoth winter rye have been grown for seven years in succession, the Common giving an average yield of 57.9 bushels, and the Mammoth 59.3 bushels of grain per acre. Among five varieties grown for the past three years, the Mammoth White stood first with an average yield of 66.6, and the Washington second with 61.7 bushels per acre. Winter barley has been grown at the College for several years, and, when it is not winter-killed, gives very good yields. This season it made a poor showing in the spring, but recovered from the effects of the unfavorable winter, and yielded 58.5 bushels per acre. Hairy or winter vetches produced an average yield of 10.2 tons of green crop per acre in the experiments of four years, and 6.7 bushels of

seed per acre in the tests for six years. Home-grown seed has given considerably better results than imported seed.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO.

In the autumn of 1905 five varieties of winter wheat were distributed to experimenters who made application. The following table gives the average yield of grain and straw:

Variety.	Straw per acre (tons).	Grain per acre (bush.).
Banatka	2.2	30.0
Early Genesee Giant ..	1.9	25.5
Crimean Red	1.9	25.4
Imperial Amber	1.9	23.4
Dawson's Golden Chaff.	1.7	21.6

Notwithstanding the fact that the Dawson's Golden Chaff and Imperial Amber gave smaller yields of grain than the other three varieties, they have first and second places in popularity with the experimenters, the Dawson's being the most popular, probably because of its clean, strong straw. The Banatka, which stood first in yield of grain, was third in popularity. This is a hard red wheat, of good milling quality, but produces rather weak straw, and therefore lodges considerably, especially in bad weather.

Of the three varieties of winter rye distributed last autumn, the Mammoth stood first in average yield of grain with 41.1 bushels per acre, the Thousandfold second with 32.9 bushels, and the Common third with 31.8 bushels. These three varieties are very much alike in most respects, though differing somewhat in yield.

For the production of fodder, hairy vetches and winter rye were grown this year for the fourth time. Several reports of this experiment were received, but as the vetches were completely winter-killed in most places, no good comparison of the yields can be made. In several tests, winter rye gave very good results. The experimenters report that these crops were fed to several classes of animals. In general, the vetches were relished by all kinds of stock, but the rye was not so freely eaten, except by horses.

Anthrax in Canada, the U. S. and India.

A newspaper despatch from Ottawa last week alluded to an outbreak of anthrax in Matilda Township, near Morrisburg, Dundas Co., Ont. It was stated that the Dominion veterinary authorities had it under control, but a rumor was added that three men were reported to be suffering from it. A day or so later we noticed a small item to the effect that 250 trained and valuable Government elephants in the Katha District, of India, worth £50,000, had succumbed to an epidemic of this fearfully fatal disease. It seems that they have recently had an outbreak, also, in St. Lawrence Co., New York State, causing the death of over 70 animals, and a meeting was held at Norwood under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture for the purpose of checking its spread.

Late seeding and rotation of crops will help to keep the Hessian fly in check. In conjunction with this, decoy strips, one drill width around the field, should be sown about three weeks in advance of the regular seeding. When the flies have laid their eggs on the wheat plants on these strips, plow them under. A great deal can be done in the way of combating rust by rotation of crops, proper drainage, and the prevention of extreme rankness of growth. Anything which favors the accumulation of considerable amounts of moisture and dense, sappy, vegetative growth of stems, tends to favor the development of rust.—[Purdue University Bulletin on Winter Wheat.]

THE DAIRY.

Fatal Separator Accident.

Some time ago, in reply to a correspondent, we cautioned against running cream separators at too high speed, as accidents have been known to occur from the bowl exploding under influence of the terrific internal pressure. Shortly afterwards we received a letter implying incredulity, and asking for particulars. We replied, citing two or three instances, though we were unable to recall the dates or places. Lately we noticed in the New York Produce Review the following item, describing a serious accident on a dairy farm in Grant Township, north-west of Le Mars, Iowa, brought about by overspeeding a hand separator. Three boys, the oldest over 17, were seeing how fast they could make the separator go when something snapped. One boy was instantly killed, a piece of the machine striking him in the face and penetrating to the brain. Another was struck in the eye by a fragment and will probably lose his sight, while the third was lucky to escape with only a broken arm. The machine was revolving at a terrific speed when the accident happened, and the broken fragments were scattered in all directions with bullet-like velocity. Of course, it is plain that in this case the boys were running the machine away beyond its proper speed, but the incident illustrates the danger, nevertheless.

When the Cows Come Home.

Up the lane the cows are coming,
Judith, red and large and gentle;
Jest, the roan, with eyes like chestnuts;
Jessie, leisurely advancing;
Janice, June and Judith's baby,
All with heavy-laden udders,
Coming from the luscious pasture,
Where the fragrance of the clover
Tempt the honeybees to gather
Nectar fit for any Eden.

Homeward from the checkered cornfields,
Come the horses, heavy-footed—
Tired and sweaty—to the stable.
Long the day has been and arduous,
Weeds have perished by the million,
And the corn is stretching upward
Toward the sun for his warm kisses—
God and man in combination
Daily working miracles.

Hear the Quaker-vested catbird
Pouring forth his evening ditty
From the untrimmed roadside hedgerow,
Like a trained, accomplished singer,
While his little wife is listening
From her hidden habitation,
Where she guards five helpless nestlings—
Holding care a sacred duty.

See the tireless chimney swallows,
Sailing low in search of insects—
Swiftly skim the very treetops.
Thus it is life pays the forfeit,
"Feed the fittest," says Dame Nature,
"And preserve the rightful balance."
Carrying out the fatal mandate,
Pestering flies and speared mosquitoes
Are converted into feathers,
Glossy feathers, full of twitter.

Come up, Judy, leave the clover,
Leave the scented mellilotus;
Bees are flying slowly homeward,
Flying homeward, honey laden;
Come, my gentle, large-eyed Josie,
Come and yield your creamy surplus.
O, the wealth of clover pastures,
That produce both milk and honey,
Type of plenty that was promised
In the fertile land of Canaan!

Hushed the sounds of rural labor;
John comes in to see the skimming
And the shapely arms of Mary
As she deftly plies the skimmer.
Sweeter is her smile than clover,
Sweeter voice has she than catbird's
Singing in the roadside hedges,
Gentler are her ways than Judith's—
Queen of all the gentle Shorthorns;
Swifter she in loving service
Than the glossy chimney swallow
Darting after speared mosquitoes,
And her welcome home is stronger
Than the daily calls of hunger.

—Eugene Secor.

Cow-testing.

The figures giving the result of the fifth test at St. Edwidge, Que., show three individual yields of 1,000 pounds milk, which, for this dry and hot season, makes encouraging reading. The herd averages vary from 19 to 30 pounds of fat per cow, for the thirty days ending August 8th. Number of cows tested, 304; average yield of milk, 654 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 25.7 pounds.

The result of the second test at Normandin, one of the Lake St. John district associations, shows that the average test is 3.9, just about the same as the other Quebec associations. The good individual record of 912 pounds milk in herd 5, is from a 7-year-old cow that calved in June. This test was for the thirty days ending August 8th. Number of cows tested, 47; average yield of milk, 623 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 24.8 pounds.

The table giving the result of the fifth test this season at Princeton, Ont., for the thirty days ending August 14th, shows that, in contrast to the fine record of herd No. 16, with its average of 961 pounds milk and an individual yield of 1,160 pounds, is that of herd 6, where the highest individual yield is only 430 pounds milk, from a 7-year-old cow that calved in February. Number of cows tested, 93; average yield of milk, 607 pounds; average test, 3.5; average yield of fat, 21.6 pounds.

The tables giving the results of the second tests at two Lake St. John, Que., associations, both show a falling off from last month. Laterriere is 5 pounds of fat less per cow, but has one good record of 980 pounds milk testing 3.4.

In the 30 days ending August 8th, at Laterriere, Que., the 24 cows tested gave an average milk yield of 578 pounds; average test, 3.6; average yield of fat, 21.3 pounds.

At St. Felicien, Que., in the 30 days ending August 1st, the 35 cows tested averaged a milk yield of 578 pounds, average test 3.7; average yield of fat, 21.5 pounds.

The table giving the result of the sixth test at Brockville, Ont., for the 30 days ending July 30, show a decrease from June of four pounds of fat per cow. Herd No. 12 is particularly good, averaging 1,131 pounds milk per 12 cows. The cow in this herd that gave the highest yield, 1,510 pounds milk, calved in May; the 380-pound cow in herd 15 calved middle of April. Selection pays. Number of cows tested, 131; average yield of milk, 823 pounds; average test, 3.1; average yield of fat, 26.0 pounds.

The results of the fourth test, for 30 days ending August 1, at St. Camille, Que., show that between herds 16 and 19 there is a difference of 12 pounds of fat in the average yield per cow; \$2.80 a month extra per cow is worth having. Number of cows tested, 180; average yield of milk, 612 pounds; average test, 3.8; average yield of fat, 23.4 pounds.

The third test at Mansonville, Que., gives the same average of butter-fat per cow as the June test. There is a strong contrast in the average yield of butter-fat between herds 3 and 8, and actually a difference of 335 pounds of milk between the best individual yields in the two herds.



In the Cooling Stream.

Every cow in herd 16 tests over 4.0 fat, an excellent record for 25 animals for the 30 days ending July 27th. Number of cows tested, 299; average yield of milk, 555 pounds; average test, 4.0; average yield of fat, 22.5 pounds.

The figures giving the result of the second test (30 days ending August 15th) at St. Ambroise (Riviere a l'Ours), in the Lake St. John, Que., group of associations, shows that, while the average test of all the cows is good, 4.0 per cent, the general yield of milk and butter-fat is far too low, compared with other cows in this section. Green feed for these hot months, and the use of pure-bred sires of good dairy families, would augment the milk production, and tend to fix the habit of a longer milking period. Number of cows tested, 60; average yield of milk, 421 pounds; average test, 4.0; average yield of fat, 16.8 pounds.

The report of the third test at Lotbiniere, Que. (30 days ending August 15th), shows the average per cent. of fat of all the cows tested remains the same, 3.8, for the three periods. It will be noticed that the average yield of fat per cow in herd 18 is less than half that of herd 8. Feed liberally, select the best, grade up, and double the average production inside four years, should be the aim here. Number of cows tested, 150; average yield of milk, 545 pounds; average test, 3.8; average yield of fat, 20.9 pounds. Highest average for a herd, 772 pounds milk; highest individual milk yield, 940 pounds; lowest, 130 pounds.

Tring Butter and Milking Trials.

At the annual one-day butter-test and milking trials, at Tring, England, on August 8th, eighty-two cows competed, and in only three cases did



Grade Jersey Cow, "Doctor."

Twenty-five years old; winner of many first and champion prizes in English milking trials, including first at Tring, last month, yielding in one day 55 lbs. 8 ozs. milk and 1 lb. 12½ ozs. butter, 104 days after calving.

the milk fall below the standard, viz., 3 per cent. fat on the average of the two milkings.

In the test for cows of any breed or cross, not exceeding 900 pounds, live weight, 40 competing, Shorthorns, cross-breds and Jerseys, the first prize, of £20, was won by the grade Jersey cow, "Doctor," 25 years old, whose yield of milk, 104 days after calving, was 55 pounds 8 ounces, and of butter 1 pound 12½ ounces. A portrait of this grand old matron is given on this page, and her record is a remarkable one for a cow of her age, but her conformation and udder development proclaim her a milk-making machine of extraordinary capacity. She is owned by Captain Neil-Smith, whose Jersey cow Geraldine, 5 years old, won the second prize, yielding, 152 days after calving, 49 pounds 14 ounces milk, and 2 pounds 4½ ounces of butter in the 24 hours.

In the class for cows of any breed or cross, exceeding 900 pounds, live weight, 49 competing (Shorthorns, South Devons, Guernseys and Jerseys), the first prize, £20 and Gold Medal, went to Mr. R. Barclay's Jersey cow Poppy, 8 years old, whose yield, 122 days after calving, was 47 pounds 2 ounces milk, and 2 pounds 13½ ounces butter, a ratio, pounds of milk to pounds of butter, 16.66. Mr. D. Kelly's 5-year-old Shorthorn cow Muriel, winning first prize in the milking trial, whose live weight was 1,367 pounds, yielded, 128 days after calving, 58 pounds 12 ounces of milk, and 2 pounds 1¼ ounces of butter, ratio 28.31.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Commercial Fruit-growing in Ontario.

The following paragraphs are extracts from an address delivered by Linus Woolverton before the New York Fruit-growers' Convention, held at Syracuse, N. Y., August 30 and 31:

Commercial fruit-growing in Ontario has developed within the last forty years. It was on my father's farm, which I now occupy, and about the year 1860, that the first large peach orchard was planted in the Niagara district. It was about four acres in extent, and consisted of such old-fashioned varieties as Early Purple, Early York, Old Mixon, Royal George, Sweetwater, Morris White, and some others the names of which I do not remember.

All varieties paid well in those days. I remember the first Hales' Early peaches I grew for market. Being on young, vigorous trees, they grew to a large size, and took on beautiful rich-crimson cheeks. They sold readily for about \$3.00 a crate holding less than a bushel, while the Early Crawfords brought still more money.

Such early successes aroused in me the greatest enthusiasm; so that, when my college course was completed, and my father offered me one hundred acres of choice land in the garden of Ontario, my first ambition was to devote every foot of it to the growing of fruit. I did so, and during the succeeding years, until the present, I have been learning many lessons, some of them at considerable cost.

GARDEN CULTURE FOR FRUIT PLANTATIONS.

I think that the first lesson we learned was that the fruit plantation, whether orchard or small fruit, needs garden culture, and not field culture.

Forty years ago I planted fifty acres of my 100-acre fruit farm to apples and pears, with the idea of seeding that much down after a few years, and leaving it to grass. I thought to myself, "Now, in a few years I shall have little or nothing to do on that fifty acres, except to pick the fruit and pocket the money." It was a dream. In the course of twenty years my eyes were opened, to find that I had no fruit to pick and no money to pocket off that fifty acres. I also found out that, instead of being relieved of work on that fifty acres, I must give those apple and pear trees as much cultivation and as much manure as the potato ground or the cornfield.

PRUNING NECESSARY.

I had another foolish notion. I thought and even advocated in our Fruit-growers' meetings, that orchard trees should be allowed to take their natural habit of growth, with as little pruning as possible. After twenty years, I learned that orchard trees need judicious pruning every year, to limit the number of fruit buds, and a most careful and systematic thinning out of the whole top, lest the tree shade its own fruit-buds and thus prevent fruitfulness. That sunshine is necessary to the formation of fruit-buds is proven in the case of orchard trees growing near to large forest trees. Such trees give no fruit. So, also, when the outside limbs of a tree are not thinned, the inner branches are barren, or, if they yield any fruit, it is of the poorest quality.

So, I was awakened from my dreams of growing cash on trees without labor, and found I had

all work and no play before me, if I would have good fruit and a decent income.

I changed my methods. I hired more men and bought more horses. I cultivated, pruned, manured, and then I got good fruit and good prices. But the opening of our great Northwest during the past ten years has brought up the labor problem. Our young men are all going there to take up farms; our workmen are doing the same. Harvest excursions from Toronto to Winnipeg for \$12 each, and high wages in the harvest fields, are robbing us of our hands to such an extent that we are obliged to pay extravagant wages for the cultivation, pruning and harvesting of our fruit plantations. And even high wages does not make men, so that a large fruit farm is like a "white elephant," the owner is puzzled what to do with it; whereas, with a small fruit farm which the owner can handle almost with his own hands, there is profit and satisfaction. Some people almost always "bite off more than they can chew," and I confess that, under present conditions, I find myself one of the number, and often wish for



An Orchard Meeting on Prince Edward Island.

At the home of Jos. Berry, Urbanville (French settlement). Conducted by Richard Burke, Dominion Fruit Inspector.

a smaller-sized fruit farm, rather than a larger one.

A great mistake in the case of many of the orchards planted some years ago in Ontario, was in the varieties planted. I remember thinking that it did not matter much how many varieties were in the orchard, so long as they were good varieties. But when I began to export to Great Britain in car lots, and had to fill the car with perhaps a dozen varieties of apples, and often several barrels of mixed varieties, and got good returns for the straight cars of any one good variety, and lower prices for the mixed lots, I saw the mistake, and learned another lesson. It was that, in planting a commercial orchard, each variety should be planted in such quantity that the owner can make up car lots of that variety, either by himself or in combination with his neighbors.

STANDARDS OF PACKING.

Among the later lessons learned by the fruit-growers in Ontario is the importance of properly grading and packing our fruit. Twenty, or even ten, years ago we had no standard for a No. 1 apple. A buyer in Chicago or Winnipeg might want a carload of No. 1 Canadian Spy apples, but could not agree with the seller in price until he could see the goods; the buyer would not like to ship his carload without a definite price, and hence sales were blocked, or the goods were shipped at the mercy of the buyer. Or, if a contract were made at a fixed price, and the goods were disappointing, who was to decide whether they were according to contract? So we have learned that it pays to select and grade our apples, and, indeed, all our fruit, according to certain standard grades. In accordance, therefore, with the wish of the growers, a Fruit Marks Act has been passed, and subsequently amended, defining three grades of apples.

The Act would be inoperative without the Government inspectors. These men are authorized to fine or imprison shippers of goods falsely marked. They do not attempt to inspect whole shipments, nor even parts of all shipments, but they are privileged to come down unexpectedly upon lots of fruit, packed and marked, for sale wherever they may be, to open such packages as they please, and take speedy action, if necessary. This is preferable to any attempt to inspect entire shipments—a thing that would be wholly impracticable.

The fact that one's packages are always subject to inspection, whether in one's own packing-house, at the railway station, at the seaport, or even on their arrival in Great Britain, by a Canadian inspector there, is proving an effectual guard against fraudulent packing; besides, the buyer has more confidence in buying, knowing he cannot

be held to a contract should he be able to prove the packing was fraudulent.

MARKETING—CUT OUT THE COMMISSION MEN.

And now I came to the last, but not least important, of the lessons I shall speak of, which we in Ontario have learned about the fruit industry. It is that fruit should be sold by the grower at the point of shipment, and as little as possible put into the hands of the commission agent. We have been overstocking the commission men and demoralizing our markets. You all know the system—the attractive prices current, sent you to create your consignments; the general rush, the glut, the low prices. I am not blaming commission men; they are indispensable; but our present methods are faulty. We have no system in the distribution of fruit. Growers ship indis-

criminally, and overstock first one town, then another, breaking down the prices generally. Dealers in these towns, where unexpected car lots so often come on consignment, refuse to place their orders for goods at any fixed price, because the next day, for all they know, the market will be broken, and fruit almost given away.

In Ontario the results have become so serious, and have interfered with all legitimate and regular trade to such an extent, that many growers are almost ready to give up the business of growing fruit.

THE ONLY REMEDY IS F. O. B. SALES.

With grades established, and cold storage to hold goods, this system of sale is quite practicable. If all the dealers in a town were buying at a fixed price, no more would be ordered than the town could take; no glut would occur; surplus would be carried to some other town. But, you will object, the grower has no time to look up sales; he has enough to do to grow and pick his fruit. True, but all this can be made practicable by co-operation.

I am a member of a company called the Grimsby Co-operative Fruit-growers—six of us—representing about 400 acres of fruit of various kinds, small and large. Our object is to sell as much of our fruit on order, f.o.b., as possible. We have organized with \$2,000 stock, just to give some funds for current use, of which probably no more than 20 per cent. will ever be called. We have a central packing-house, where all fruit is drawn as fast as harvested, and packed to certain grades. We have engaged a manager to conduct the whole business, given him a complete office outfit, with telephone and assistant, and a gang of packers. We pay our manager about \$800 for his services the first year. The manager's first business is to sell our goods, and, to do this, he sends out quotations of prices current about twice each week to a large list of fruit dealers. If orders do not come in for all fruit, the surplus must be sold to some buyer, or to the canning factory, or, as a last resort, sent to the commission market in some one or two of our large cities, such as Montreal or Toronto.

This system of sale seems to be the only sensible one. It is satisfactory both to growers and to fruit dealers. Even the commission houses themselves approve of it. They find their business placed on a better footing, because the fruit is more evenly distributed, and there is less cutting of prices.

Co-operative companies are all the talk with us in Ontario just now. New companies are being formed in various parts, so that we may hope soon to have our whole Province brought into line. Then, when an association of all small co-operative companies reaches some degree of organization, it will be possible, through a central officer, to so direct the distribution of our fruits that all parts of our Province shall be able to secure them at fair prices, and the grower will find a steady market for his goods at prices that will encourage him to grow the best variety, and put them up in the very best manner.

Then, may we not hope to see our fruit industry continue to hold its place as one of the most profitable as well as the most attractive branches of agriculture.

The Oyster-shell Bark-louse AND CERTAIN SCALE INSECTS OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR IT.

The purpose of this article is to place before the fruit-growers and all interested in practical entomology, the main facts regarding the life-history, habits and appearance of the Oyster-shell Bark-louse Scale, and of the scales which are often mistaken for it. The damage done by this scale of late years has attracted so much attention, and so many enquiries have been received concerning the best methods for its eradication, that it is hoped earnest efforts will be made at once by all concerned to get it under control.

The Oyster-shell Bark-louse (*Mytilaspis pomorum*) is widely scattered throughout the orchards of Ontario, and the damage done by it is very

leaves are often infested, and sometimes the fruit itself becomes more or less covered. Last year the fruit on several Maiden's Blush apple trees grown in the orchard of the O. A. C. was noticed to be affected by the scale. This, however, is the exception, rather than the rule.

This insect is one-brooded, and winters over in the egg stage. The eggs can be easily seen if at any time in the fall or winter the old scales be lifted up and examined beneath. Numbers of very small whitish-yellow eggs will be seen. Here beneath this oyster-shaped scale they remain until early in the summer. The young yellow lice escape from the eggs during the last week in May and the first week in June; that is, in the vicinity of Guelph. They wander for a few hours, or for a few days, on the limb, then settle down and secrete a scale. They fix themselves upon the tender bark, which they pierce with their beak-like structures connected with their mouths, and by means of which they are able to suck the sap from the tree. The larvæ moult, or shed their skins, twice in the course of their growth during the summer. These moults can be readily seen on the narrow end of the large scale.

The adult female dies soon after the laying of the eggs, about 60 in number, in the fall. They may be spread from tree to tree to some extent by birds, and also by other insects.

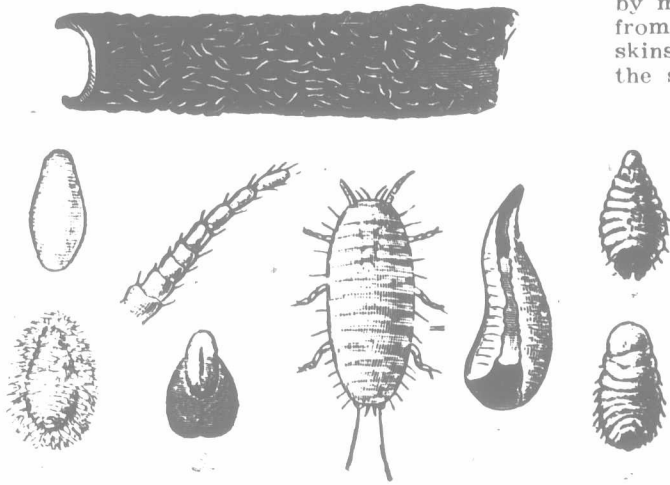
Such is the life-history of the Oyster-shell Bark-louse, and before entering into a discussion as to the best means to adopt for its eradication, it will be as well to briefly mention and describe one or two other species of the commonly-occurring scales which most closely resemble it, and to point out the differences for this purpose cuts are given with the various scales.

The Scurfy Bark-louse (*Chionaspis furfurus*).—The Scurfy Bark-louse is not so widely distributed through Ontario as the Oyster-shell Bark-louse, and does less damage. It occurs most commonly on pear, apple, gooseberry and black currant. This scale resembles the Oyster-shell Bark-louse closely in shape and size, the main points in which they differ being in the color of the eggs and in the adult scale.

The eggs of the Scurfy Bark-louse are of a purplish color, whilst those of the Oyster-shell are a whitish-yellow. The adult scale of the Scurfy Scale is also white in color. The female scale is much larger and more oval than the male scale.

The same remedies may be employed against the Scurfy Bark-louse as are advised in this article as most suitable for the Oyster-shell Bark-louse.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).—The San Jose Scale is readily distinguished by the characteristic shape of the female scale. They are round and nearly white, with generally a clearly-defined central nipple. After the first moult the scales become almost black, with a conspicuous depressed ring around the nipple. The adult male scale is oblong in outline, with the nipple near one end, and is much smaller than the female.



Oyster-shell Bark-louse.

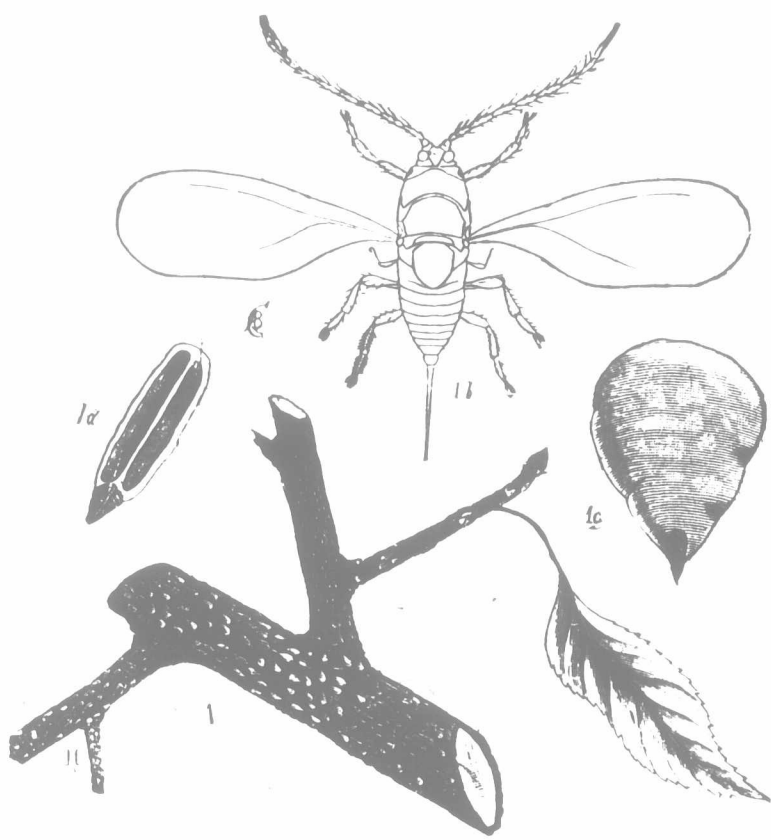
considerable over the Province, and rapidly on the increase.

Although of European origin, it has been known in America for more than a century, and had gradually spread throughout the larger portion of North America.

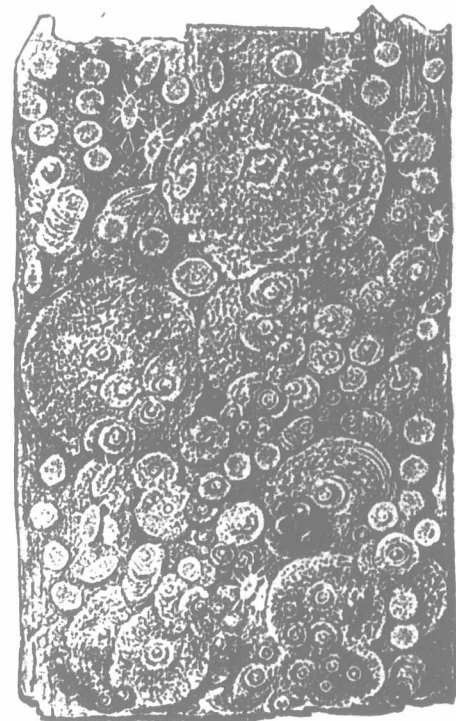
This scale is a very serious pest in orchards which are neglected and badly treated, but experience has shown that with careful treatment it can be readily kept in check. It has been found to occur on the apple, plum, pear, wild red cherry, currant, rose, maple, poplar, ash, birch, and various others.

In order to combat this scale, it is first absolutely necessary that one should be well acquainted with its life-history.

Life-history.—This minute insect, found upon the bark of the small twigs, and also upon the branches and trunks of the above-mentioned trees, is readily identified by its oyster-shell-shaped scale, about one-sixth of an inch in length. It is of a brown color, and, thus disguised by the bark, is not seen unless by close observation. Usually a good many are clustered together, and their shape is so marked that orchard men should soon recognize them. The scales sometimes cover twigs and large branches completely; even the



The Scurfy Bark-louse (*Chionaspis furfurus*).



San Jose Scale.

Appearance of scale on bark; a, infested twig—natural size; b, bark as it appears under hand lens, showing scales in various stages of development and young larvæ.

The following points will clearly separate the San Jose Scale from the Oyster-shell Bark-louse and the Scurfy Scale:

First: The arrangement or grouping of San Jose Scales on the bark is generally characteristic, and is often sufficient to at once identify them. They seldom have a tendency to cluster, if there be few in number, but, instead, are scattered somewhat evenly on the bark.

On badly-infested trees the presence of the scale on new growths and the fruit produces a deep-red coloration on the tissues of the bark. It leaves no conspicuous, ventral, whitish scale on the bark after the removal of the insect, as does the Scurfy Bark-louse.

The reason for considerably more damage being done by the San Jose Scale than by the Oyster-shell Bark-louse is on account of the San Jose Scale producing many broods in one season, and also bringing forth its young alive, whereas the Oyster-shell Bark-louse is one-brooded and winters over in the egg stage.

The treatment to be adopted for nearly all the scales is practically the same. On deciduous trees, where the scales remain during the winter upon trunks and branches, and where the trees become dormant, the scales are best treated during the winter. At that time there is no foliage to interfere, and much stronger washes can be used than would be possible during the summer, or when the tree is active. It is extremely difficult to penetrate insect tissues with ordinary liquids, and it has been found impossible in practice to obtain good results in the destruction of scale insects, except by means of caustics. The common soaps are all caustic, and, when applied in strong solutions, the scale is shrivelled, lifted, and partially corroded, so that the oily mixture works its way beneath into absolute contact with the insect. Or it is raised at the edges and washed off by the rains, carrying with it either eggs or young, as the case may be. In fact, where the eggs hibernate, winter applications act only by exposing them, so that they are easily washed away by rains and scattered.

In the case of plants which do not lose their foliage at any period, or in conservatories, or where winter treatment for any reason is not feasible, we must attack the insects when the larvae are crawling about, and before they are fixed. At that time, whilst not protected by a scale, they may be easily killed, almost any of the contact insecticides being effective.

Remedies.—Owing to the large number of applicants who were desirous of obtaining information of the best methods of combating the Oyster-shell Bark-louse, it was decided to carry on a number of experiments here, to test the efficiency of the various insecticides commonly used against scale insects.

Of all the spray mixtures tried, the well-known lime, salt and sulphur wash gave the best results.

The lime, sulphur and caustic soda, and the lime, sulphur and sal soda were also tried, but without quite such good results. The lime, sulphur and caustic soda proved to be a little superior to the lime, sulphur and sal soda, owing to its apparent power of better penetration.

Soaps.—Various soaps were also tried, and of these the Whale-oil Soap Emulsion gave the best results, many of the scales being killed.

The Whale-oil Soap gave good results also, but not equal to the Emulsion.

Sunlight and Life-buoy soaps, and also a mixture of both, proved to be of very little value, inasmuch as they did not prevent the eggs from hatching. These soaps are claimed by the makers to be most effective against the San Jose and other scale insects, but applied as a winter wash against the Bark-louse they have little value. Undoubtedly they should be applied after the young lice hatch, and not as a winter application, and then would most likely prove effective against the tender lice.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Kerosene Emulsion was also tried, and this proved of more value than the Whale-oil Soap Emulsion, but not so effective as the lime, salt and sulphur wash.

Lime.—Quick-slaked lime, 1½ lbs. to 1 gallon of water, proved very effective applied as a winter wash, and equals the results obtained by the lime, salt and sulphur.

Kerosene-Lime.—This was also tried, but did not prove superior to the Kerosene Emulsion, and therefore is not to be preferred to it.

O. A. C., Guelph. TENNYSON D. JARVIS.

An experiment made by the Victorian (Australasian) Government in using motor 'busses as feeders for the suburban railways, has not proved successful. The trial extended over six months, and the motor service has been discontinued, owing to frequent breakdowns and the 'busses not being a productive source of revenue. On the other hand, large motor cars—of a different type to those built by the Government—are being successfully maintained in the public service by private enterprise in other parts of this State.

Maine Pomologists Meet.

The annual meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society was held on the campus of the University, at Orono, Tuesday, August 21, when a good delegation of pomologists and their friends were present from all sections of the State. Under the leadership of Prof. Munson, the visitors made a tour of the horticultural department, beginning with the orchards, and ending with small fruits. Some of the practical points brought out will interest "Farmer's Advocate" readers.

Approaching the orchards, attention was called to the various cover crops, spring and winter vetch, winter rye and Mammoth clover. "We practice clean cultivation early in the season," said Prof. Munson, "and sow the cover crops the latter part of July, which gives them six weeks or more of growth. They keep the ground from washing, and when plowed in early in the spring, furnish to the soil the nitrogen they have gathered from the air."

The contrast between clean culture and sod land was pointed out in another plot, and it was noted that a few trees situated where the upper layer of soil had been used in grading the grounds of a fraternity house, were not doing so well as others of the same age and variety that had not been thus robbed. A small row of trees had been painted, as a preventive for mice and borers, part with white lead, part with white zinc, and the rest with double tanglefoot. No appreciable result had been noted from the experiment.

Crossing to another section of the campus, a plot of dwarf pear trees, which had been set seven years, was seen. The ground had a cover crop of vetch. Prof. Munson remarked that he had seen a tree of this variety fifty years old, from which one could gather the fruit from the highest branches with a stepladder. He cuts back the growth of each year one-half.

In the afternoon meeting, Prof. Munson was called upon several times for remarks. He spoke first of the fruit interests, of the importance of the pomologists of Maine banishing jealousy and standing together. Fruit was going to be better graded, and there would be better facilities for storage. These were lines along which the Society was working.

Another point was spraying, which, he affirmed, had got to come, for Providence would not destroy the insect pests.

Touching upon the decorative, he advocated the use of many of the native shrubs and trees, those of the former that were high-colored, either in foliage or fruit; among the latter, he named hemlock, juniper, mountain ash, cedar and birches. Said he: "There is a certain principle governing the planting of them. Simply plant in groups or clumps, rather than singly. Make solid border; irregular outlines, rather than straight. Get shrubs that bloom in different seasons of the year; plants rich in high-colored foliage or fruit are preferable. Have the house as a picture, smooth lawn in front of the house. Don't mow hay in the front yard when lawn mowers are so cheap. Don't attempt too much; don't crowd. Some lawns look like crazy patchwork. Let every member of the Pomological Society, every friend of the development of rural interests, work for the improvement of schoolyards, churchyards, carry the same idea to their homes, and make the children feel that there is no place quite so beautiful as the little old place where they were born."

M. B. AIKEN.

APIARY.

Feeding in Fall Rather than Spring.

Replying to a question, Dr. C. C. Miller, of Illinois, gives the following advice on feeding bees, in the American Bee Journal:

In the limitations of this department it is not always easy to avoid misunderstanding. It is true that I have advised a novice against feeding; and it is true that I have advised feeding in the strongest terms. One of the worst things you can do is to leave your bees short of stores in the spring, and I never have advised against feeding when such a thing occurs. I feel well satisfied to feed a colony in spring if it needs food, but I feel better satisfied if every colony is so heavy with stores that it needs no feeding in the spring. From now on is the best time to feed, not in the summer. See that there is so much honey in the hive that there will be no possible need of feeding in the spring. The kind of feeding I advise in the summer, and I never advise against feeding to bees, is to keep a little on hand.

POULTRY.

Fresh air is the best medicine for poultry.

Get free from the boarder, the hen that only adds to feed bills. Old hens are dead stock; they should be decapitated.

If the poultry house has not yet had a good inside coat of whitewash, see that it gets it before the beginning of winter is on; it means only a few hours' work.

The time to buy good cockerels is in early fall, when the breeders have the largest selection from which to pick, and the birds they offer you are the early-hatched ones.

Mr. A. W. Foley, of West Durham, Ont., reports that this year's pullets have already commenced to lay. "They simply have to do it," says Mr. Foley. "An egg is nothing more than the product of the surplus food a hen eats; therefore, a young chick, well fed and in good condition, should begin to lay just as soon as she is fully matured."

An exchange says: "Badly ventilated, damp or drafty houses, too much or too rich food, in-and-in-breeding, the use of immature stock, tainted ground and infection are the main causes of diseases in poultry flocks." The farmer who has ample range need worry little about "tainted ground." He need not keep his flocks in last year's feeding ground.

Pliny says: "It is a maxim universally agreed upon in agriculture that nothing must be done too late, and, again, that everything must be done at its proper season, while there is a third precept which reminds us that opportunities lost can never be recovered." These precepts apply just as truly to poultry-raising as to agriculture. It is ancient philosophy with a modern application.

Soft-shelled Eggs.

At certain seasons of the year a considerable loss is occasioned on many farms through a large proportion of the eggs failing to be properly coated with lime, commonly termed soft-shelled eggs. Perhaps the commonest cause of this complaint, especially when the birds are kept in confinement, is that the hens are receiving an insufficient supply of shell-forming material, with the result that they have to produce eggs with either such thin shells that they crack with the slightest touch, or else with no shells at all. The shell of an egg is largely composed of lime, and it has been estimated that a flock of one hundred hens produce considerably over a hundredweight of chalk annually. The materials for the manufacture of the shells are found in grit, sand, pieces of bone, etc., and unless the hens are able to procure such, soft eggs will speedily result. Broken oyster-shells are very valuable for the purpose, supplying an abundance of calcareous matter. Sudden fright has also the effect of producing shellless eggs; a dog chasing a hen, for instance, may frequently cause the egg to be ejected before it has received its coating of lime. The remedy for this is, of course, quite evident.

If soft eggs are due to neither of the above causes, then it is a rather more serious matter, as it means that the egg organs are out of order. As a general rule, improper feeding is the exciting cause, which has perhaps stimulated the egg organs so that they are unable to retain the egg until coated with the shell. All food of a stimulating nature should be immediately stopped in order to check laying, as, until this is accomplished it is exceedingly difficult to prevent the complaint continuing. Boiled rice and cooked potatoes, dried off with middlings, are about the best mixture that can be employed, and should be supplied to the birds twice a day. A pill composed of one grain of calomel and one-twelfth grain of tartar emetic, once a day, has a good effect. Quietness is essential, and the birds should be placed where they are not likely to be disturbed.

EGG-BOUND.

A more serious complaint than the above is egg-bound, frequently resulting in the death of the bird. There are two causes of this complaint, namely, contraction of the passage down which the egg passes, or the abnormal size of the egg. If due to the presence of a very large egg, it is not so serious a matter, save that it is likely to be oft repeated. A little sweet oil should be inserted in the vent, and gentle pressure exerted on the egg, which usually has the desired effect. The greatest care must be taken, however, not to break the egg, as in this case inflammation is almost certain to be set up, which generally proves

fatal. In a very obstinate case, castor oil or warm treacle should be given in frequent doses. If this does not result in the removal of the egg, the vent of the hen should be held for a few minutes over a jug of boiling water, in which ten drops of iodine to a quart of water has been added. This almost invariably gives relief, but should only be resorted to as a last extreme.

If egg-bound be not due to the presence of a very large egg, it is a more serious matter, as it means that there is either a broken egg in the oviduct, or scrofulous deposits. A bird suffering from this complaint is in great pain, and if it is not a valuable bird it is better to kill it, and so end its misery. In any case, it is exceedingly difficult to cure, death nearly always resulting. Very plain food should be supplied, and an aperient given, the one mentioned in connection with the previous complaint being perhaps the best—one grain of calomel and one-twelfth grain of tartar emetic. A small dose of aconite every two hours is useful, and frequently gives relief.—[E. T. D., in English Agricultural Gazette.]

Egg-eating Hens.

Next to feather-eating, egg-eating is the most reprehensible vice to which hens are subject. It is not easy to detect. Very often there will be a shortage of eggs which cannot be accounted for. The unsuspecting poultrykeeper wonders why his hens are not laying, when, as a matter of fact, they are laying all the time. Then he suddenly discovers that one or more of his birds are in the habit of consuming the eggs as fast as they are laid. The awkward part of it is that the eggs are consumed so as to leave no trace, and it is only by catching a culprit in the act that one can make sure. When so caught, the best plan, if the bird is not a valuable one, is to wring her neck, otherwise she will speedily communicate the habit to the rest of the flock. Once acquired, there is nothing more difficult to stamp out. Among other things, I have tried filling an egg, after blowing out its contents, with cayenne and mustard, but while in some instances it has proved efficacious, in others it has failed, so that I am strongly of the opinion that the neck-wringing process is the sovereign remedy. The cause of the vice has been attributed, among other things, to a want of egg-forming material, in the shape of oyster-shell and grit, to lack of exercise, and to eggs which, owing to there being too few nest boxes, are laid on the floor and in the run, and so get accidentally broken. A lack of shell-forming material is undoubtedly responsible for much of the mischief, but want of occupation, such as might easily be afforded by hanging a cabbage in the run just out of reach of the birds, or providing a scratching shed, is quite as common a cause.—[W. R. Gilbert, in Farm Poultry.]

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Requirements of the Fancy Trade in Foodstuffs.

Appealing to its readers to bestir themselves and endeavor to capture a share of the trade in fancy food products, now so fully enjoyed by the French, The Irish Homestead employs some piquant observations and metaphor, which we reproduce in part for sake of the naivette of the diction, as well as the point of the argument.

HOW TO ALLURE THE MILLIONAIRE.

The cream of the trade is a most desirable thing. Cream is the best part of milk, and while whole or skim milk is a refreshing enough beverage for those who have never swallowed cream in delicious spoonfuls, once you know what cream is, a glory has gone from mere milk, and in skim milk there is no delight at all. Every trade has floating on its top a section which is the cream of that trade. Our trade ranges between the whole and the skim-milk class. The kind of first-class trade we refer to is done with dealers in the West End shops in London and their like in the important towns in England, men who cater for the Park-lane millionaire and for folk whose incomes are between the thousands and the millions, who are willing to pay any price for what they eat, and for the perfect and complete satisfaction of whose appetites their tradesmen spend sleepless nights, and range the world for articles whose flavor is flawless. The eggs which these lordly people eat must be hurried from the nest into the boiling pot, so that Time, the rava-er, cannot impair their bloom or steal the most imperceptible flavor from them. The butter must look and taste as if it was made by flower-like dairymaids, whose snowy fingers fluttered about it like butterflies, and suggest country innocence, "dance and Provencal song and sunburnt mirth." The fruit must look as if it might have tempted Eve to leave Paradise for its sake—pears that hardly seem to have any bodily substance, only a melting and delicious abandonment, as if they loved being eaten, and yielded up their sweetness with delight; and strawberries that lie on their cream, alluring as fairy children in their cradles. The people who supply delights like these are the people whom farming pays, whose bank accounts come out with a good margin on the right side at the end of the year. This is

the kind of trade we have not touched, but the entering into which ought to shine before the eyes of the producer as the economic heaven at the end of his labors.

OUR RIVALS.

The French are the only people who have got a hold on this first-class trade. They are an artistic people, and their butter, their eggs, fruit and vegetables are finally deposited in the millionaire and the aristocrat; they have learned how to appeal to the senses, and they get paid accordingly.

THE WAY INTO THE MARKET.

This market cannot be captured all at once. It is possible, of course, that, with good luck, some one might surprise his way into it. An almost imperceptible falling-off in the flavor of butter or the freshness of eggs, which had twice offended the imperious chef of a millionaire, would make the provision dealer haste to afford a chance to a new producer. But it is not well to trust to luck. The market must be slowly captured point by point, in the way that the Japanese laid siege to Port Arthur. There are many high-class dealers who will not haggle about the price of eggs so that they can be got clean and fresh. The three-days-old egg is the egg for the high-class trade. It will have no speck of dirt on it, but will rival new-cut and polished Parian marble in its dazzling and lustrous purity. It will never have suffered the indignity of having been kept over for a rise, and its trade-mark will soon come to be associated with days happily begun, and the consumer will turn his eye round in the morning, looking for the familiar stamp, and he will sniff with justifiable suspicion at the mere anonymous egg, when its undistinguished shell is offered to his gaze.

HONESTY INDISPENSABLE.

Our Irish trade is all second or third class at present. Second-class trade is all right, and a country can live very well if it has a good second-class trade like the Danes. But we ought to have a good share of the first-class trade—the trade which is now in the hands of the best class of English producer or the French producer—the trade in irreproachable eggs, in really choicest butter (not the article so called satirically), and in early vegetables and fruit; and this trade we ought to be able to secure a share of; and it only needs energy on our part to enable us to do so. When a man has got his produce right, and can be sure of his supply, his customers will soon recognize the fact, and he will after a little get his own prices. But there must be no holding over, not in the most falling market, no speculation, no dillydallying with his precious eggs, whose freshness is their sole virtue. If he yields to this, and his customers feel that he is unreliable, they turn elsewhere, like Diogenes, seeking for an honest man. Honesty pure and undiluted pays in the long run best. We know in an earlier and better world virtue was its own reward. The recompense has seemed too shadowy for a good many people nowadays, and, as we wish to appeal to all, we say not only is virtue its own reward, but, when applied in business, there is a handsome bonus as well which will appeal to a good many people, and will come in handy."

East Prince, P. E. I.

The hay crop was a good average one. The quantity was considerably increased because a large number of fields which in the spring were intended for pasture—because of the good pasture season were not needed, and so were mowed for hay.

The weather all through haymaking was ideal; not a bit of hay was spoiled. The oldest inhabitants say they never saw a better hay season, taking it all through, than we had this year. The days, as well as the nights, were extremely hot, but this is just what the crops needed. Lately the weather has taken a cooler turn, with frequent showers. The prospect is good for an abundant harvest, although some of the early oats and wheat are affected with rust. I am sorry to say that in some sections of the Island the wheat crop is entirely destroyed by the jointworm, and the farmers are mowing it down for green feed. This will be a great loss, and it is thought that, in order to overcome this pest, the farmers will have to give up growing wheat in those affected sections for a few years. Insects of all kinds seem to be more plentiful this year than usual. The potato-bug and the horn-fly are extremely hard to keep down this season. The turnip and mangel crops everywhere are very promising. Corn also is a heavy crop; the hot, dry weather suited the corn to perfection, but when we come to the potato crop, it is the most sickening this Island has had for a long time. Many farmers have a very fine crop, while others have a partial or total failure. I have not yet been able to find out why so many fields of potatoes missed in coming up. Some were no doubt planted on wet land, and as the spring was very wet, it did not suit for potatoes; others were planted on good dry soil, some early and some late, and yet are badly missed. Potatoes for the local trade are very scarce, and are worth about 40 cents per bushel; the new ones will be ready for use in a few days. Some pieces of late oats are going to be quite short, if the dry weather continues.

Now is a trying time to keep up the milk supply. The grass has been getting dry and scarce, and the flies thicker and more savage, and it is hard—almost impossible—to keep the cows from shrinking in their milk. Yet, with a good liberal feeding of green peas, vetches and oats, it can be done. In a week or so the early

turnips will be ready to feed, and this, I consider, is one of the best and cheapest feeds the dairyman can raise for his milking cows.

The fall exhibitions will soon be on, and we are looking for the best show of live stock this fall that ever was shown in Charlottetown. The horticultural and other departments will no doubt far exceed other years, as the fair is open to all Canada. Those also who enjoy a good horse-race, will no doubt be pleased. All farmers, at least, should attend their own exhibition, for in so doing they cannot fail to learn and be profited.

Oats are down a little, 40 cents being about the price; flour, \$2.25; hay, \$8.00; eggs, 15c.; cheese, 11c.; factory butter, 24c.; good dairy butter, 20c. Island apples are hardly ready, but a few early, wormy ones are selling at 60c. per bushel. Farm help is almost impossible to get, yet little Prince Edward Island could send off 821 able men on the excursion to help the farmers in the Northwest COLIN C. CRAIG.

Good Season for Quebec Dairymen.

In writing you last month, I stated we were having the most excessive drouth we had experienced for many years, with the result of short pasturage and a reduction in the milk flow. We have had a few showers that have freshened things up somewhat, but afterwards is nothing to what we usually have at this date. Most farmers are feeding their cows grains, or forage crops, or both. Those dairymen who provided a soiling crop will reap the benefit manifold. Those who have not done so will see the wisdom of providing for a dry spell by putting in a soiling crop another season. The excessive heat and the horn fly also aided in reducing the milk flow. The reduced flow will be made up by the extra prices for dairy products, and the shippers of milk and cream to the City of Montreal have put up the price of milk one cent per gallon from Sept. 1st to May 1st, 1907, and 10 cents per gallon for cream. This will give the shipper 18 cents per gallon for September, 16 cents for October, and 15 cents for the winter months, delivered in the city. Never was there such a shortage of milk in the City of Montreal as at present. Dealers are offering big prices to get a supply. This week will see the harvest completed and threshing well begun. Grain has been a splendid crop on all but the low-lying lands, where it was injured by the wet in June. The later-sown grain is not as full and plump as usual on mucky soils. It was affected by rust. The root crops are not promising, but the corn crop is excellent, and silo-filling will next be in order. Our stockmen have started out for the shows, and have had difficulty in bringing out their animals with the usual bloom on them. Our district show takes place here on the 13th and 14th of September, and is usually one of the best shows in the Province, outside of Sherbrooke. We expect it will be ahead of former years in quantity and quality of stock. Cheese sold on the board here last week at 12c., and butter at 22c. Huntingdon Co., Que. W. F. STEPHEN.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Table listing fair dates for 1906 across various regions including St. John, N. B., Winchester, Ont., Canada Central, Ottawa, Western Fair, London, Michigan West, Grand Rapids, Sussex, N. B., New York State, Syracuse, Guelph Central, Chatham, N. B., Arthur, Mount Forest, New Liskeard, Peel Co., Brampton, East Parry Sound, Burk's Falls, South Ontario, Oshawa, Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S., Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., Atwood, Blackstock, Clifford, McGillivray, American Royal, Kansas City, Mo., Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial Exhibition, Caledonia, International, Chicago, Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.

[Note.—For general list of Ontario fairs, see "Farmer's Advocate," August 23rd, page 1343.]

Managers of fairs whose dates do not appear on our lists will confer a favor on our readers by sending in their dates.

The Western Fair.

The Western Fair at London this year promises to be the best of a long succession of good ones. The display of horses and all other classes of live stock will be the best ever seen here. The dairy show will be of special interest and better than ever before. The beautiful grounds and buildings have been much improved. The speeding in the horse-ring promises to be a first-class performance, and the attractions before the grand-stand, we are assured, will be of a better class than ever. Western Ontario farmers have reaped a generous harvest, and can well afford a few holidays, and no better opportunity offers for this than the Western Fair, where pleasure may be united with information and instruction.

Scholarships for Teachers.

The Minister of Education for Ontario is prepared to grant 14 Scholarships, to the value of \$50 in the case of each woman, and \$75 in the case of each man, for teachers taking the three-months' courses at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Candidates are expected to hold at least Second-class Provincial Certificates, and to send a certificate of recommendation from the Public-school Inspector. Any information regarding the course and study of work of the Institute may be obtained from President Creelman of the O. A. C.

Bryan Should Make the Tariff an Issue.

We believe the following paragraph, from the Independent, New York, will appeal to the generality of Canadian readers:

"If Mr. Bryan really would like to be President of the United States, his best chance is to follow a piece of advice for which we shall present no bill. Let him drop all Southern questions, all Pacific Island questions, all railroad questions and all money questions, and ask the people of the United States what they propose to do about their beautiful and sacred tariff. We don't believe that he would be elected even then. But he might make an enviable record for himself as an educator."

According to T. C. Irving, Manager for Canada of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, the 1906 Western wheat crop is good for 92,000,000 bushels. He thinks the damage done by the August hot spell has been overestimated.

The Inherent Producing Capacity of Soil.

In the results of some of the experiments carried out at Rothamsted, Eng., it is noticeable, as illustrative of the excellence of last year's wheat crop, that the yield of the plot not manured during sixty years' of continuous wheat-growing was 18 bushels per acre, as compared with an average of 12.7 bushels in the ten years ending with 1902. The highest yield was 40.7 bushels, on a plot which has received annually a very heavy dressing of ammonia salts and mineral manures. Farmyard manure, 14 tons per acre annually, gave 38.5 bushels, or only 1.8 bushels more than the dressing of 275 lbs. nitrate of soda, 392 lbs. superphosphate, 200 lbs. sulphate of potash, and 100 lbs. each of sulphates of soda and magnesia. The Rothamsted experiments are carefully conducted, and always interesting. The object in growing wheat on one plot for sixty consecutive years without manuring is to demonstrate the productive power of soil that is merely kept clean of weeds. While the yield of 18 bushels on this plot is rather remarkable, it is no argument for successive cereal cropping, as with the culture habitually practiced at Rothamsted, double or treble that yield could be obtained under a system of crop rotation.

Plucking Fowls.

The following is the Australian method of plucking fowls, which, says A. F. Kummer, of Pennsylvania, in Inland Poultry Journal, has been used with good results:

"As soon as the birds are dead plunge each into a pail of boiling water, into which a pint and a half of cold water has been thrown. One

minute's soaking is generally sufficient. Every feather can now be stripped off in the easiest manner possible—in fact, they can almost be brushed off. The skin never tears, and the insects that infest all chickens will have disappeared."

Canadian authorities generally advise sousing three or four times, instead of holding steadily immersed. For sale to shippers, dry-plucked birds are desired, though scalded ones are all right for the home trade.

It is announced in the Ottawa press that Mr. John Fixter, foreman of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has resigned to accept a similar but more lucrative position with the Macdonald College of Agriculture at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. Fixter has been foreman at the Experimental Farm since 1887, and is well known to many of our readers who have visited the institution, or who have heard him speak at agricultural meetings.

Do not overlook our editorial announcement about indexes for the 1906 volumes of "The Farmer's Advocate." A card addressed to us at once will ensure your index for both 1906 volumes. No indexes will be sent except to those who apply for them. Those who wish indexes will get them free of charge.

If the Huron Co. reader who sends a legal query regarding fencing will forward his post-office address, we will attend to his enquiry if his name is on our subscription lists. We have absolutely no means of locating names on our lists except by reference to the post-office address.

A PEERLESS NATIONAL SHOW.

Sir Wm. Mulock, in his inaugural address at the National Exhibition, Toronto, last week, rightly estimated it as one of the greatest triumphs of the arts of peace on this continent. It would be well within the mark to say that as an exhibition it is without a peer in America. No State exhibition approaches it in extent, variety and general excellence as an educational stimulus and representation of the substantial resources and industrials of the country. It very fairly typifies or epitomizes the progress of the country in agriculture, manufacture and art; that is, so far as could fairly be expected of an annual event. As a discerning publicist, Sir William, having the Exposition in his mind, very naturally and properly went on to observe that Canada was the only country in the world worth living in, not burdened with great military debts handed down by previous generations. On the ground that preparation for war was one of the factors in bringing conflicts about, he cautioned his auditors against the propoganda and spirit of militarism.

Superb weather throughout the inaugural week seconded the efforts of Dr. Orr, his board and the exhibitors, who, in the final analysis, make the show, so that the attendance was decidedly in excess of corresponding days last year. As usual, our United States friends were greatly in evidence, and frankly conceded the superiority of the show as a whole, and the live stock and many lines of manufactured products in particular. The magnificent music of the 2nd Life Guards Band, from England, and leading entertainment features were very much appreciated. The management are to be congratulated on relegating the side-show element to its proper place—well down to the bottom of the list, and practically out of sight as a feature of the Fair. The advice of "The Farmer's Advocate" is to keep them eclipsed by displays and processes, which are the real function of the exhibition.

The immense crowds that thronged the Process, Manufacturers', Natural History and Dairy Buildings were ample evidence that the heart of the people is sound and ready to make an appreciative response when educated in the proper direction—up, not down.

The multitudes love to see something doing. In the Process Building—every show in the land should have one of these as its big feature—how they thronged about the cut-glass workers, the weaving, our old and irreplaceable friend with the indestructible pen, the knitting machines, candy-making, the manufacture of grain bags, envelopes, printing, bread-making, the preparation of shredded wheat, wire mattress weaving, thread-making, and so on.

The Manufacturers' Building was well filled and very popular with visitors. The overcrowding of the Natural History Building, where numerous educational displays of plant and animal life were made, indicates that more space and attention might very wisely be devoted in this direction, particularly for the interest of the young folk.



Sir Wm. Mulock, K. C. M. C.

Chief Justice of Ontario.

When we take into consideration the excellence of the season's crops, and the proximity of the farming and gardening country to Toronto, the agricultural products seemed to us not as numerous as they might have been, but there was no discounting the quality. For such a show, the grain display was limited. Many people are careless, or else shy of competition. In this department something might be done to awaken more general interest by arranging county or district competition, say from the agricultural societies.

The fine fruit exhibit was not in position till the second week. The honey display was good, but not large. Next season new buildings will probably greet these three departments. The provision is needed, and will be appreciated.

The Transportation, or what used to be called the Carriage Department, now occupies the old main building, which was filled with a wonderfully fine display of carriages and sleighs—in itself a good index of Canadian prosperity. Nearly 400 beautiful outfits were in evidence. The regular "top-buggy" is still the standard rig for the farmer, but townspeople have lately gone in for more lofty and trappy rigs, which, however, are far from being so comfortable or serviceable as the old-fashioned rig of phaeton style. The rubber tire gives a lot of trouble because of the villainously bad condition of city streets and rural roads. The larger lines of agricultural implements are still absent from the show. In former years, competitive displays of binders, plows, etc., exceeded all reasonable bounds, and, without access of new buildings, could not now be handled. The trade that was once done through the exhibition is now developed in other ways, and different lines of manufactures fill the building. The old features are missed all the same.

The exhibits of dairy apparatus, cheese, butter and

the buttermaking contests were, as ever, a most attractive feature. The hand cream separator was strongly in evidence, and is not losing, but rather strengthening, its hold as a factor on the dairy farm. It is here to stay, and those who complain of its effect on factory butter had as well decide on a policy of making the best of it. Mr. J. W. Steinhoff judged the butter, and Mr. James Stonehouse judged the buttermaking contests. There was a large display of butter, both creamery and dairy, and Quebec practically swept the boards, a victory which the Ontario dairyman thoughtfully attributes to better water, grass, air, or something of that sort, in the sister Province. There were fewer cheese than last year, probably because of hot weather. In twenty-nine entries no exhibits were forthcoming. The display made a very fine appearance, though in many cases lacking in flavor and texture. Messrs. Muir and Brenton awarded the prizes. For the second time, Miss Mary Morrison captured the big silver trophy. The cold-storage provision for the cheese is now admirable, and hereafter makers need not fear to send in their best product; it was not run into oil. The front of the "riser" in each step, on which successive rows of cheese stand, is hinged, and the boxes are slipped out of sight behind the cheese. Supt. Paget planned this provision, which the fair association wisely adopted, and had ready for the show. It is admirable. A novel feature of the department was a fine display of Swiss cheese, made at Wellesley, Ont.

The poultry show was immense, there being nearly 3,000 exhibits entered. The Women's Building was an attractive resort. The exhibits here, and in other departments, will be reviewed in detail in a subsequent issue.

THE LIVE STOCK.

The Live-stock Division of the Toronto Exhibition, always extensive and varied, is this year notable more for superexcellence of quality, in many classes, than for numerical increase over the entries of recent years. Indeed, in several of the breeds of cattle, notably the beef breeds, the entries are fewer than those of last year, but the animals are apparently of higher average excellence and more uniform in character. The horse department is decidedly the strongest feature of this division, and the Clydesdales the outstanding class, the stables of nearly all the principal importers and breeders in Ontario and Quebec being strongly represented, and the competition in the show-ring of the keenest character. The judges in this department had an arduous task, and could hardly hope to satisfy all the exhibitors, however impartially they might perform their work. The entries in the aged stallion section, for instance, numbered thirty, and in the two-year-old section thirty-three, and are decidedly the strongest, both in numbers and quality, ever shown here. The Hackneys also make an exceptionally strong class, while the English Shires from the studs of His Majesty the King and Lord Rothschild are a center of attraction, and greatly admired for their substance and conformation, as well as for their brisk and true action, considering their great weight. The swine division is well sustained, the Yorkshire class being exceptionally strong, while the Berkshires and Tamworths are well represented. The sheep department is well filled with individuals of high-class excellence in all the leading breeds, while the poultry division is uncommonly well filled. A detailed report of the judging and the results in the various classes will appear in next week's issue.

MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts moderate, but equal to the demand. Trade good for a few loads of well-finished cattle, but dull for common to medium grades. Too many half-finished, rough, ill-bred steers are being offered.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$4 to \$5 per cwt., with only one load at latter figure, the bulk selling at \$4.40 to \$4.70 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots, \$4.50 to \$4.70; loads of good, \$4 to \$4.30; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.85; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.30; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade dull, with few offerings. Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.60; stockers of good quality, \$3.25 to \$3.40; common stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—A fairly large number of milkers and springers met a good market last week. Many of them were of good quality, and sold at prices ranging from \$40 to \$60 each, with two of prime quality at \$70 each. Common to medium sold at \$27 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Market strong, with prices firmer at \$3 to \$7 per cwt., the bulk \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light compared with the same week last year. Prices ranged from \$5 per cwt. for culls, to \$7 per cwt. for prime picked lots of ewes and wethers; the bulk, \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt. There are too many poor-quality lambs being offered.

Hogs.—Receipts light, with market easy at \$6.65 for selects, and \$6.40 for lights, fed and watered.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—There is a strong demand, with prices firmer. Creamery prints, 24c. to 25c.; creamery boxes, 23c. to 24c.; dairy pound rolls, 20c. to 21c.; tubs, 19c. to 20c.; bakers' tubs, 14c. to 15c.

Eggs.—Receipts moderate; prices steady at 18c. to 19c. for new laid, per dozen.

Potatoes.—Receipts moderate, with prices steady at 55c. to 65c. per bushel, by the load.

Cheese.—Market firmer at 13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Poultry.—Consignments of live poultry sell readily. Chickens, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; ducks, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; old fowl, 10c. to 11c.; turkeys, 12c. to 14c. per lb.

Hay.—No cars of old offering. New selling at \$9.50 for No. 1 timothy, and \$8 for No. 2, in car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled straw dull at \$5 to \$6 per ton, in car lots, at Toronto.

Honey.—Deliveries light; market firmer; 60-lb. tins of strained, 11c. per lb.; 5-lb. to 10-lb. tins of strained, 11c. to 11½c.; comb honey, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Prices unchanged at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked; primes, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bushel.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—New Ontario red No. 2, 70c.; white, 69c., outside; No. 1 northern, Manitoba, 82c., at lake ports, and No. 2 northern, 79½c., lake ports.

Corn.—No. 2 American yellow at 59c. to 59½c., to arrive at Toronto.

Oats.—Old No. 2, 36c. to 37c., on track, at Toronto. New No. 2 quoted at 30c. to 30½c., outside, for September delivery.

Peas.—Buyers are offering 68c. Rye.—58c. to 59c., outside.

Barley.—No. 2 quoted at 47c. to 48c., outside; No. 3, extra, at 44c.

Flour.—Manitoba patents, \$3.75, on track, at Toronto. Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$2.70 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$14.50 to \$15, in bulk, outside; shorts, \$19, at Toronto.

SEEDS.

No. 1 alsike is quoted at \$6 to \$6.50; No. 2 alsike at \$5 to \$5.50. Dealers report the acreage not so large as last year, but that the extra yield will make up for the deficiency in acreage.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., Toronto, have been paying the following

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

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\$5 and under.....	3 cents
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These Orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States.

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They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost.

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GOING SEPT. 11, good to return until NOV. 12, 1906
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RETURN FARES

FROM YOUR NEAREST STATION:

Winnipeg - - -	\$32.00	Yorkton - - -	\$35.00	North Battleford - - -	\$39.00
Souris - - -	\$33.50	Regina - - -	\$35.75	Macleod - - -	40.00
Brandon - - -	\$33.55	Moose Jaw - - -	\$38.00	Calgary - - -	40.50
Moosomin - - -	\$34.20	Strassburg - - -	\$36.25	Red Deer - - -	41.50
Arcole - - -	\$34.50	Saskatoon - - -	\$37.25	Stettler - - -	42.50
Estevan - - -	\$35.00	Prince Albert - - -	\$38.00	Edmonton - - -	

For rates to other points, booklet and full particulars, see nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write
C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., 71 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11½c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; calf skins, No. 1 city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1 country, 12c.; pelts, 75c.; lamb-skins, 75c.; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; horse hair, 30c. per lb.; tallow, 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit have been heavy, with a good demand for all kinds of choice, well-matured fruit.

Lawton berries, per quart, 6c. to 8c.; peaches, 30c. to 60c. per basket; grapes, 25c. to 45c. per basket; plums, 50c. to 65c.; melons, per basket, 30c. to 75c.; cucumbers, 10c. to 15c. per basket; tomatoes, 15c. to 20c. per basket; apples, per basket, 15c. to 25c.; pears (Bartlett's), 35c. to 60c.; eggplant, per basket, 20c. to 25c.; green peppers, 40c. to 60c.; corn, per dozen, 6c. to 8c.; celery, per dozen, 35c. to 40c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$3.75 to \$6.85; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.60; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.35; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$8. Hogs.—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.20; medium to good heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.05; butchers' weights, \$6.25 to \$6.35; good to choice heavy, mixed, \$5.95 to \$6.10; packing, \$5.40 to \$5.90; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.35. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.40 to \$5.60; lambs, \$6 to \$7.75.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.15; shipping, \$5 to \$5.50; butchers', \$4.35 to \$5.25. Veals.—\$4.50 to \$8.75. Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.65; mixed and Yorkers, \$6.60 to \$6.65; pigs, \$6.65; roughs, \$5.15 to \$5.30. Sheep and Lambs.—Canada lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.40.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—English markets mostly firmer, but local market has experienced some downward changes. Hogs, for instance, have declined fully ¼c. further, making quotations 7c. to 7½c. for selects, inferior stock ranging down to 6½c. The decline in hogs during August was somewhat marked, top prices being a full cent lower than they were a few weeks since. The lowering of prices is attributed to reduced consumption consequent upon the high prices and exceptionally hot weather. Cables on bacon are easier and receipts of hogs in excess of the demand in this market, although they cannot be said to be large. In this connection, we note that in Chicago buyers have been buying in a day-to-day fashion, merely to supply immediate necessities of their packing plants, they anticipating an easement of the high values that have been prevailing there as well as here.

Cattle on the Montreal market have been rather dull, and prices continue on the easy side. Choice, 4½c. to 4¾c.; good to fine, 3½c. to 4¼c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. American buyers have been in the market for lambs, and made purchases at 5½c. to 6c.; sheep, 3½c. to 4¼c., and calves, 2½c. to 5c. per lb. Dressed Hogs.—10¼c. to 10½c.

Horses.—British army officers are in the country trying to secure army remounts. They want these about 14 hands 2 in. to 15 hands 3 in., and weighing from 900 to 1,100 lbs. each. Ages ought to be from 4 to 7 years. This type of horse, good and sound and well made, they wish to buy at about \$150 each, and dealers do not think they will secure a great number. In Calgary, they secured some hundreds of broncos. Otherwise, the horse market holds about steady, demand being on the light side. Prices are: Heavy-draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each;

express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; choice saddle or driving, \$350 to \$500 each; fair, \$150, and old, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—Receipts of hides light, also demand, but the quality of the stock is now good. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 beef hides are 12½c., 11½c. and 10½c. per lb., respectively, Montreal, dealers charging an advance of ¼c. to tanners. Lamb skins are unchanged at 60c. each, and calf skins, 18c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1. Rough tallow steady at 1½c. to 8c., and rendered, in fair demand, at 5c. In wool, N.-W. Merinos are a shade firmer, at 20c. to 22c. per lb., Montreal; Canada fleece, tub washed, 26c. to 28c., and in the grease, 18c. to 20c. per lb., here; Canada pulled, brushed, 80c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c.; pulled lambs, brushed, 30c. to 32c., and unbrushed, 30c. The market is on the quiet side.

Cheese.—Market a little uncertain. For the week ending August 25th, however, exports were again large, the total season's shipments to that date being 1,293,469 boxes, the largest number ever recorded to that time of year, and 115,000 more than on the same date last year. The make has certainly kept up well, considering the somewhat general drouth. It is believed here that farmers must be feeding liberally. Stocks are light everywhere. Ontarios, 12½c. to 13½c.; Townships, 12½c. to 12¾c., and Quebecs, 12½c. to 12¾c.

Butter.—This market has shown unexpected strength for some time past. British advices strong, and advances on Danish butter have contributed to a similar movement here. Choicest creamery has been purchased at country points for 23½c., though dealers claim they can buy it locally for 23c. to 23½c., and good to fine for 22½c. to 23c. Returns to hand show that exports for week ending Aug. 25th showed a marked advance over previous weeks, almost equalling those of the week a year ago. Total exports, since May 1st, were 353,611 packages; or 111,000 fewer than for the corresponding period last year.

Eggs.—Effects of recent hot weather still to be seen in quality of stock arriving. Straight-gathered, 17c. to 17½c.; No. 1 candled, 17½c. to 18c.; select candled, 20c. to 21c., and No. 2 stock, 12c. to 15c.

Potatoes.—Market, after declining slightly, advanced again last week. Good stock, in bags, on farmers' market, \$1.25 per 90 pounds; barrels, \$2.75 each.

Hay.—This market is strong, and advances have been made. Deliveries are light, and the probability is rather firm prices for some time, though present high figures are not considered permanent, Montreal being above a basis of New York or England. No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$11.50 per ton; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50, and clover, \$9 to \$9.50.

Grain.—Oat market has shown an improved tone, 36c. to 38c., in store.

Millfeed.—Some of the large Manitoba mills are out of stock, and have been making purchases to file orders. Bran, \$18 per ton, and shorts, \$21.

Representative Cheese Board Prices.

Picton, 12½c. Tweed, 12 9-16c. Madoc, 12 9-16c. Kingston, 12½c. to 12 11-16c. South Finch, 12½c. offered. Ottawa, 12½c. to 12½c. Napanee, 12½c. Brantford, 12½c. to 12½c. Perth, 12½c. Iroquois, 12½c. Kemptville, 12½c.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle, 10c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c. to 15½c. per lb.

Thackeray was once induced by his family, after severe persuasion, to sit for his portrait, and Lawrence, the painter, undertook the task.

Soon after the picture was completed, Thackeray chanced to be dining at his club when a pompous officer of the Guards stopped beside the table, and said:

"Haw, Thackeray, old boy, I hear Lawrence has been painting yer portrait!"

"So he has," was the reply.

"Full length?"

"No; full-length portraits are for soldiers, that we may see their spurs. But the other end of the man is the principal thing with authors," said Thackeray.—[London Tit-Bits.



Life, Literature and Education.



Thomas Moore.

Bust, 1842, by C. Moore, R. H. A.

Although, with the exception of a few of his songs, "Thomas Moore" is but little read—outside of Ireland, perhaps—at the present day, he enjoyed the privilege of being, from the very beginning of his career, the most successful writer of his time, and one of the most successful of any time. In the Emerald Isle he is still the poet of poets, and probably will be as long as the memory of "the harp that hung in Tara's halls" remains dear to the Irish heart.

He was born May 28, 1779, in Dublin, the son of a grocer and wine merchant, and at an extremely early age entered Trinity College in that city, being the first to take advantage of the admission of Roman Catholics to the University.

While at college, both socially and in scholarship, his career was brilliant. At sixteen he had translated the first Ode from Anacreon, and his general progress had recommended him highly to the faculty, while his handsome face and figure, easy manners, wit and joviality, made him a favorite everywhere, and won for him the notice of many in high places, who were instrumental later in introducing and popularizing his literary work.

In 1799 he took his degree, and went to London with the idea which so many other afterwards famous writers have had, of entering upon a life at the bar, but taking with him the rest of the Odes, which he had finished translating while at College. These were published in 1800, under the patronage of the Prince Regent, and, partly, without doubt, because of the latter fact, partly also because his verses contained that indefinable something which appeals to the popular taste of the hour, fame came to him at once. He was immediately the lion in the most exclusive drawing-rooms of London, and, of course, under such patronage, could not but be successful in his literary work.

In 1801 his first volume of original

poetry, "Poems by the Late Thomas Little," appeared, and was warmly welcomed. In 1803 he obtained an Admiralty appointment in Bermuda, and although he returned to England the next year, his experience furnished him with the material for his "Epistles, Odes, and Other Poems," a series of satires on America which, however galling to the Americans, were of the right tune to tickle the fancy of the greater part of the Old Country of that time. The satires were, it is true, severely criticised by The Edinburgh, but were, perhaps, only given a greater circulation by such advertisement.

It was while upon his way to England in 1804 that he paid Canada the visit whose memory has been perpetuated in the well-known "Canadian Boat Song," the most important of his poems written at that time.

In 1807, in company with Sir John Stevenson, who set his ballads to music, Moore issued his first number of Irish melodies; and now popularity became almost uproarious applause. The ballads were sung everywhere in the homes and music-halls of Great Britain, and for a new edition the author was paid the enormous amount of 100 guineas for each poem in a series of over 130. The "Irish Melodies" were followed in 1815-16 by two more volumes, "National Airs," and "Sacred Songs."

It would now seem that Moore must have exhausted every species of verse which one man could be expected to write even skillfully; but, with his extraordinary versatility, he turned to a new line of writing, which delighted the public more, perhaps, than anything he had hitherto accomplished. This was the composition of political satires in verse, a species of writing in which no other English poet has equalled him. The squibs in "The Two-penny Post-bag," "Fudge Family in Paris," "Fables for the Holy Alliance," "Odes upon Cash, Corn and Catholics," "Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress," were the outcome of this period, and although the point of most of the poems—local "hits" of the time—must, for the most part, be lost upon the reader of to-day, it can easily be understood how they would appeal to the public of the early eighteen hundreds. The public likes to laugh, and Moore supplied it with the wherewithal to set it going. Needless to say, those who were the object of Moore's satire found his clever railery somewhat less amusing. Among these butts was the Prince Regent, the poet's former patron, whom he now mercilessly, and perhaps not without some credit, lampooned. "A Vision," reproduced elsewhere in these pages, is an example, which may still be appreciated, of some of his clever satirical work.

About this time, Byron, another immediately-successful poet, came before the world, and Moore, whose genius was decidedly imitative—cleverly so—was started out upon a new strain. His beautiful poem, "Lalla Rookh," was the outcome of this impulse, and in it, those who have made a study of the matter say, the influence of both Scott and Byron may be distinctly traced. For

this poem he received the sum of £3,000.

In 1818 he went abroad, and stayed for three years, during which he wrote a second long poem, "The Loves of the Angels," which is, however, much inferior to "Lalla Rookh"; and a novel, "The Epicurean." The last-mentioned work put him in the notion of writing prose, and to it he devoted himself for the rest of his life, evolving in succession, "Memoirs of Captain Rock," "Life of Sheridan," "Life of Byron," "Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," "The Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion," and a "History of Ireland."

In regard to the publication of the "Life of Byron," it may be said that Moore was much criticised. Byron, who had regarded Moore as a close friend, had left him his complete collection of MS. memoirs, and these, when he had finished with them, Moore burned. He was accused of being a false friend and a traitor to Byron's memory, and, whether the accusation be just or not, there is no doubt that the destruction of papers so valuable as the personal memoirs of the famous wandering poet, was a most regrettable mistake.

Notwithstanding the enormous sums which he had earned, Moore's circumstances in later life were straitened, and had it not been for the fact that he was liberally pensioned, he would have been in almost abject poverty. During his time, his talents were, perhaps, overrated. At the present day there may be a tendency to underrate them; yet his "Melodies" must ever remain dear to the hearts of those who appreciate the musical, the tender, the pathetic. As long as "The Last Rose of Summer," "Oft in the Stilly Night," "She is Far From the Land," and a few others, are sung, Moore will be beloved.

The Poet's Old House.

Beautiful for situation is St. Anne de Bellevue, a picturesque village overlooking Isle Perrot, in the Ottawa River. As the Ottawa approaches its confluence with the St. Lawrence River, it expands into the Lake of Two Mountains, next divides into two arms, which surround Perrot Island, and then empties into Lake St. Louis, an expansion of the St. Lawrence. The village we have named lies at the south-westerly extremity of the County of Jacques Cartier, on the Island of Montreal, and is about twenty miles from the city. The lines of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. both disturb its original quietude, or it can be delightfully reached by boat. It was once a landing place for the venturesome voyageurs in quest of the rich furs of the Upper Ottawa region. Here it was that the poet, Moore, once lived and got the inspiration that still lives in his "Canadian Boat Song." When one of the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" lately had the pleasure of visiting St. Anne, the quaint gray-stone house, portrayed in our illustration, that the poet occupied was pointed out. Temporarily, it is being used as a

branch of the Bank of Montreal. The local manager (Mr. Smith) kindly showed us through the old abode of the muse. Its massive walls are more than two feet thick; the deep, wide fireplaces are still there; the heavy timbers overhead, and the long, sloping roof—all in a good state of preservation, though more than a century old. It beautifully overlooks the river, which, with the more-distant cascade, and other rapids and fascinating associations of the place, inspired poetry in rooms now devoted to the more prosy affairs of cash and bills receivable. We trust this ancient landmark will never be allowed to lapse into decay. These rare old ties that link us to the genius of the past should be rescued, and kept as they are in the motherland, for once this feverish, money-grubbing era tones down a bit, we shall look with deep and unending regret for the treasures now so recklessly and ruthlessly destroyed. We trust, as opportunity presents, our tourist readers will not fail, some time, to visit this lovely locality, where, by the way, some of the millions of Sir, William Macdonald are being transmuted by the genius of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson into a magnificent college, devoted to agriculture, domestic science and teaching. A few miles further up the river is Oka, where the silent Trappist Fathers have their famous school and farm, some account of whose interesting work once appeared in these pages.

The Unconscious Effect of Association.

Andrew Carnegie attributes a great part of his success in business to his genius for getting good men around him. Conversely, no doubt, many of these owe their achievements to the fact that they got around a good man. There is a potent influence in association. As one's neighbors are, so does he tend to become, the degree to which he is influenced depending somewhat upon the relative strength of his own personality. Live among ruffians, and your finer sensibilities will become dulled. Come in contact with those who are loose in habits and superficial in mind, and you are influenced in that direction. On the other hand, let your intimate daily relations be with men of clean, upright character, and a broad, keen intellect, and you will develop a measure of the wholesomeness, liberality and acumen that characterize them. Their example stimulates, their conversation instructs, draws out and whets your intellect, and their characters inspire to nobler purpose. Good neighbors are an incalculable boon; flippant, slothful, loose-living ones, draw you down. Young men in particular should take the utmost care what kind of company they are to be thrown in with. It is a small matter, comparatively, whether one works for ten or twenty dollars a week. It is a vitally important matter that the lad should get in with an employer or friend who will teach him something, train his mind to correct ideals, and inspire him by example to make something of himself—not merely to make money, but

to make a success of life in its broadest obligations. There are some men who have the priceless faculty of "drawing out" the men under them. Far better to work a while for board and clothes for such a one than to draw big wages from an empty-headed master, under whose influence your mind will become shallow, your thoughts frothy, your capabilities atrophied, and your purpose weak.

Try to keep in touch with a good man who inspires confidence.

A Vision.

"Up," said the Spirit, and, ere I could pray
One hasty orison, whirled me away
To a limbo, lying—I wist not where—
Above or below, in earth or air;
Or it glimmered o'er with a doubtful light,
One couldn't say whether 'twas day or night;
And 'twas crost by many a mazy track,
One didn't know how to get on or back;
And I felt like a needle that's going astray
(With its one eye out) through a bale of hay;
When the Spirit he grinned and whispered me,
"Thou'rt now in the Court of Chancery."

I looked and I saw a wizard rise,
With a wig like a cloud before men's eyes;
In his aged hand he held a wand,
Wherewith he beckoned his embryo band,
And they moved and moved, as he waved it o'er,
But they never got on one inch the more;
And still they kept limping to and fro,
Like Ariels round old Prospero—
And I heard the while that wizard of
Muttering, muttering spells to himself,
While o'er as many papers he turned
As Hume ere moved for, or Omar burned.
He talked of his virtue, though some, less nice,
He owned, with a sign, preferred his vice—
And he said, "I think," "I doubt," "I hope";
Called God to witness, and damned the Pope;
With many more sleights of tongue and hand
I couldn't for the soul of me understand.
Amazed and posed, I was just about
To ask his name, when the screams without,
The merciless clacks of the imps within,
And that conjurer's mutterings, made such a din
That startled I woke—leaped up in my bed—
Found the Spirit, the imps and the conjurer fled,
And blessed my stars, right pleased to see
That I wasn't as yet in Chancery.
—From "Odes on Cash, Corn, Catholics," by Thomas Moore.

Canadian Boat Song.

(Written in 1804.)

Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time.
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at St. Anne's our parting hymn.
Row, brothers, row! the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past!
Why should we yet our sail unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl!
But, when the wind blows off the shore,
Oh! sweetly we'll rest our weary oar.
Blow, breezes, blow! the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past!
Utawa's tide! this trembling moon
Shall see us float over thy surges soon.
Saint of this green isle! hear our prayers,
Oh! grant us cool heavens and favoring airs.
Blow, breezes, blow! the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past!
—Thomas Moore.

Current Events.

Almost the entire potato crop of Western Ireland has been destroyed by blight.

Word has come from Spitzbergen that Walter Welman will not attempt his airship trip to the North Pole this year.

It is understood that a deal has been closed between the C. N. R. and G. T. P. for the construction of a

the next, and several men who resembled him somewhat have had their beards shaven off. In a hopeless endeavor to stem the tide, the distribution of Crown Lands to the peasantry has begun, 4,500,000 acres having been given over to the Peasants' Bank for immediate distribution.

MONSTER WARSHIPS.

Germany and Italy are following the lead of Great Britain in the construction of gigantic warships. Italy already has one, heavier and larger



Canal, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

line of railway from Saskatchewan (possibly Regina) to Hudson's Bay.

AN APPROACHING CRISIS IN PERSIA.

The evident attempt of Germany to obtain a foothold in Persia is being closely watched by Great Britain. Already, in exchange for a loan, the Germans have obtained certain railway concessions, and German vessels are running monthly to the Persian Gulf. The condition of the Persians themselves almost borders on helplessness. The treasury is exhausted, the army has been left unpaid, until it is in open mutiny, and the Shah's intrigues with the Sultan, as the head of Islamism, have been hampered by the illness of the latter.

than the Dreadnought in process of construction, while Germany is especially active in building up her fleet. The first German submarine was recently launched at Kiel, and the building of large battleships is proceeding rapidly. The new large cruisers, according to the German Naval Journal, will have a speed of 22.5 knots, and the new battleships an armament of sixteen 28-centimetre Krupp guns, as compared with ten 30.5 centimetre guns on the British Dreadnought.

In addition to the ten guns above referred to, the Dreadnought will have twenty-seven 12-lb. quick-firing, anti-torpedo boat guns, and five submerged torpedo tubes, and the speed will be 21 knots. The estimated cost of the vessel, with armaments,



House at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

In which Thomas Moore wrote the Canadian Boat Song.

RUSSIA.

It has been ascertained that the Stolypin outrage was part of a plot which has been formed to kill all the heads of the Government, from the Czar down. Simultaneously with it, an attempt was made by a man carrying a bomb concealed in a basket of fruit, to gain access to the Czar at Peterhof. The list of the assassinated grows every day, Generals Min and Liarski being among the last to pay the penalty of the aristocracy. It is generally believed that General Trepoff will be one of

is \$8,987,485. Turbines will be used on all of the new vessels.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE SPELLING REFORM.

President Roosevelt is a man who believes in wasting no time in parley. Following closely upon his attack upon the packing-houses, comes his equally vigorous attack on the English system of orthography, and already a language, new in appearance, at least, is issuing from the Capitol. The order, which was re-

cently issued in regard to improved spelling, is being extended to all departments, and all public documents thenceforth issued will be printed according to the changed form.

Possibly no innovation on an established order of things has ever called for more division of opinion. From one quarter comes vigorous opposition, from another derision, from yet another applause. Yet reform in some sort seems to be here to stay. Even Canada, usually more conservative in iconoclastic movements than the land over the border, is lending the light of her countenance to the change, and the educationists of Ontario, recently assembled in convention at Toronto, have pronounced emphatically in favor of the new order. When such things have come to pass, it may not be too much to look forward to a time when Volapuk or Esperanto may be more than a dream.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Wm. J. Bryan, who will in all probability be the Democratic candidate for the United States Presidency, has been winning enthusiastic popularity everywhere by his recent speeches in New York City. Settlement of international disputes by arbitration, the preservation of individualism and extermination of trusts, reduction of the tariff as a remedy for monopoly, arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employees, absolute equality of treatment at the hands of the railroads, and public-ownership of the latter, are the planks of Mr. Bryan's platform.

Work on the Michigan Central Railway's tunnel under the Detroit River, which is to cost \$10,000,000, is to begin within 30 days.

Oft in the Stilly Night.

Oft in the stilly night,
Ere Slumber's chain hath bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone,
Now dimmed and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere Slumber's chain hath bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

—Thomas Moore.

The First Lesson.

An Alabama negro, who had spent several years as a servant in a New York family, returning to his home, attempted to instruct the members of his family in correct usage, especially in their language. One day at the table his brother said to him:
"Gimme some 'lasses, Sam."
"You mustn't say 'lasses," corrected Sam. "You must say molasses."
"What is you talking 'bout?" grunted his brother. "How's I gwine to say molasses when I ain't had none yet?"

Doctor (visiting hospital in the morning).—Well, sister, how many deaths are there?
Sister in charge.—Three, doctor.
Doctor.—But I gave up four of them last night!
Sister in charge.—Yes; but one of them wouldn't take his medicine.

The Quiet Hour.

Neighborhood Work.

Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification.—Rom. xv.: 2.

"Not by sorrow or by sighing
Can we lift the heavy load
Of the poor, the sick, the dying,
Whom we meet upon the road;
For we only help when bringing
Faith and courage to their need,
When we set the joy bells ringing
In their hearts by words and deed.

"By the glow of thoughts uplifted
To God's everlasting hills,
We can melt away the drifted
Snow some lonely life that fills;
By the hand-clasp strong, unailing,
Thrilling hope from palm to palm,
We can nerve some soul for scaling
Heights that rise in sunny calm.

"All around are those who linger,
Weak, despairing, full of fear,
While with feeble beckoning finger
They implore us to draw near.
Let us pour the oil of gladness
On their hopeless misery,
Banishing their grief and sadness
By our radiant sympathy."

I don't know who coined the phrase, "Neighborhood Work," but it is a splendid definition of the duty and privilege which belongs to us all. Years ago, it was only in the country that people went "neighboring." Those who lived in great cities thought it no shame to be entirely unacquainted with their next-door neighbors. But this age has been awakened to the glory of humanity. The quiet, steady influence of Christianity has at last convinced the civilized world of the infinite value of each human being, and we look on our neighbors with different eyes. It is not only that God has raised man to an infinite height by becoming Man, but we are beginning to understand the innate glory of a nature that could receive and become one with the Divine Nature. The human body in its perfection is acknowledged to be the most perfect model for the painter or sculptor to copy, the human mind seems to be infinite in its capacity for growing and improving. As for the human spirit—who can begin to understand the mystery of its infinite powers? Read the beautiful thoughts of men who are daily drinking in more and more of God's Spirit, and you will catch faint glimpses of the Holy of Holies within the soul where only God and the man himself can enter. And this glory and beauty of humanity is not only within the reach of a favored few. It is there, in each of us, ready to be developed. Let us try to realize that in our neighbors, though they may be dirty and ragged or respectably uninteresting, we may—if we will approach them with tender reverence—touch the living Christ, God manifest in flesh. Then "Neighborhood Work," whether done in city or country, will have a new sacredness and awaken in us a new and wonderful joy. Then we can see the importance of "pleasing our neighbor for his good," and no kindness or sacrifice—from the cup of cold water up to Christ's death on the Cross—will seem either trifling or too great.

Formerly, as Dean Hodges remarks, "it was supposed that the child's mind went to school, only bringing its body along for the purpose of annoying the teacher, but now we understand that the whole child goes to school." There are school nurses provided in many places to look after the children's bodies, the lessons become a pleasure instead of torture to the little ones, because they are so varied with gesture and exercises and brightened with gay music. The "vacation-schools," especially, help the children to grow vigorous in body and mind, developing their powers naturally and joyously. I fear that the training of the spirit is still rather allowed to look after itself, but at least things have improved wonderfully, and the Church is fully awake to the value of the new movement, and will not be satisfied to attempt practical Christianity while ignoring Christ—as some of the "Settlements" seem to be doing. The practical proofs of His Divine mission that our Lord gave to the imprisoned and doubtful Baptist are the proofs the Church offers a doubting

world to-day, according to her ability. She, like her Lord, is going about "doing good" wherever she sees an opportunity. The young people in the tenement district of the city have practically no social life in the home—only going there to eat and sleep—the Church gathers them in from the streets, provides bright rooms with music and games, books and papers, lectures, clubs and evening schools. The children who have no home nurseries are gathered in and "mothered" for several hours each day, and are given outings and picnics as often as possible. The boys' "gangs" are transformed into "clubs," where the boys gain new ideals of manliness, self-respect and self-control, and are inspired to do "neighborhood work" on their own account. When we heard of the disaster at San Francisco, all our boys' clubs immediately subscribed something, according to the state of their finances. The men are provided with comfortable club-rooms as a counter-attraction to the bar-rooms, which used to be their only opportunity for social intercourse. Of course, this kind of neighborhood work is not so necessary in the country, where people have real homes, as they cannot have here, where a number of families live in each house. I read the other day that one Church settlement in New York gets into helpful touch with about 15,000 people each year, through various clubs and classes. But big as these undertakings seem, they should not discourage anyone from working in a small way. Our Lord devoted His time to thoroughly training a few men, instead of trying to make an im-

parties each week and see how they enjoy wading in the water. I always take plenty of pins, but they go in far enough to get the pinned-up clothes very wet and dirty—but little do they care for that.

I stopped my writing there, finding that the mercury stood at 90 in our tiny sitting-room, so I picked up pencil and paper and fled to a cooler spot. I am now sitting at the very end of a "reaction pier," which is built far out into the water, especially for the benefit of us dwellers in tenement-houses. It is almost cold out here, and there are boats of all kinds picturesquely scattered about in the foreground, not to speak of hundreds of happy children paddling about on the beach. These long piers, with their hundreds of comfortable seats, may well be classed under the heading of city neighborhood work—more particularly as they afford a wholesome and delightful change from the neighborhood in which we live into God's glorious fresh air. It has been said: "If a sceptic regarding the usefulness of institutional Church work lived in the best of the New York tenements, he would connect himself with one of our Church houses within a week. Halls dark, even on the brightest day, rooms small at the largest and few in number, with neighbors intemperate and immoral, would drive him to such a refuge."

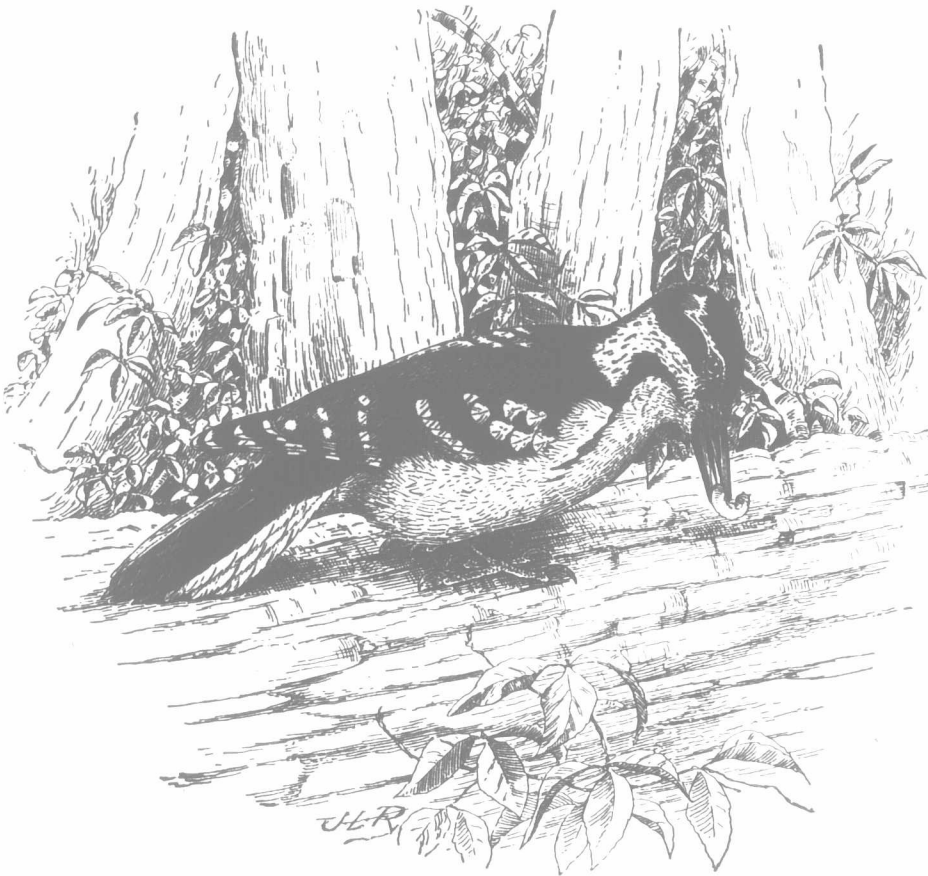
One observer says that some of the kindergarten children, trying to carry into effect their school lessons in gardening, planted a few oats, which they had picked up, on the street between some

being steadily and surely built up by apparently trifling acts and thoughts. It is always small things that make character, great crises only show to the world the character which has been already built—or at least they add very little to it. But this character-building is imperceptible in its growth, it is hard to trace out just when and where certain ideals were absorbed and assimilated. Children are great hero-worshippers, and very clear-sighted. Let anyone with high ideals live amongst them, and get into close touch with them, and the ideals will surely prove catching. God has taught us by example the necessity of living among our neighbors if we want to help them. A God far off in heaven, living in glory, having no experimental knowledge of pain and sorrow, could never have drawn our hearts up after Him; but God Incarnate, dying as He had lived in holy tenderness among His neighbors, attracts us irresistibly. It has been said that "when Christian in the 'Pilgrim's Progress' found himself in the City of Destruction, he departed out of it as speedily as possible. Christian to-day knows his duty better. He has no thought of flight. Straight he goes and gathers other men like-minded with himself and undertakes the problem of the city."

But I don't wish to give you the false impression that "neighborhood work" is for the city only, and has nothing to do with you who live in the country. Wherever we find our Lord in His brethren—and where can we not find Him?—there is our chance to render Him glad service. Though He ascended into Heaven, He is still here to be ministered to. What opportunities we have of showing our love to Him by being kind to the people within reach. Each little kindness, which is so easy to do, we can lay as a precious gift in His outstretched hand, and so find gladness all along the road of life, for it is always more blessed to give than to receive. Neighborhood work—in city or in country—flows from Him who practiced both and inspires both. If Christ is reigning as King within the temple of your own soul, you cannot help reaching out to seek Him in the souls of others. You will find it to be such a glorious privilege to live a life of service that you will almost forget that it is also a duty. We can never help others by throwing good advice at them wholesale from a distance. We must get as near them as possible, feeling it to be a high honor if—like our master—we are classed as the friends of publicans and sinners. We have no right to live negative lives, fancying that we are not doing any harm if we are not trying enthusiastically to do good. In our Lord's wonderful parable of the sheep and the goats, those who were utterly rejected by the King might easily have thought that they had done no harm. They were punished for their negative lives—they had not been actively kind. In nearly all the parables, the teaching is the same. God demands some positive good from those He has placed in this world. To bury His talent, or store away His pound in a safe place, is to be unfaithful to the trust committed to us; and to be unfaithful in little things is to actively injure both ourselves and the cause of Christ. To do no good is to do harm to the lives of others, for in that case we are depriving them of the good that God put into our hands for them. We are stewards, all of us, and must render an account for the time, money, health and all other talents entrusted to us. You can do some neighborhood work wherever you are. Will you not look round you and see what cup of cold water you can offer to the King? Be sure that in accepting your gift He can transform it into choicest wine—wine that maketh glad the heart of man.

"I ask Thee for a thoughtful love,
Through constant watching wise,
To meet the glad with joyful smiles
And wipe the weeping eyes;
And a heart at leisure from itself
To soothe and sympathize.
Wherever in the world I am,
In whatsoever estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate,
And a work of lowly love to do,
For the LORD on Whom I wait."

HOPE.



Hairy Woodpecker.

pression on a great many, and both faith and experience declare that His plan is the best. Individual work is always the most satisfactory.

Some of my girls told me the other day that last year their club had a garden in the country. They went out there one day each week, and grew vegetables and flowers. That certainly was "pleasing them for their good to edification," as you would feel if you saw how hard it is to get enough earth to fill a flower-pot, and if you saw how the children crowd round anyone who is walking along the street with a bunch of flowers. "Please, lady, give me a flower!" is the cry of each little dirty-faced child, and how delighted they are when their coaxing is successful. But a great many flowers are sent in to supply this need also. They come in regularly each week for our kindergarten—at about 100 bunches at a time—and some of the vacation-schools are supplied with flowers nearly every day. That is a bit of "neighborhood work" you people in the country might do. Flowers are grand missionaries here, where they are scarce. It is a great delight to take 15 or 20 children away from these hot streets to the sea—we are taking two or three picnic

cobblestones. They proudly invited their teacher to see this, "our own garden," saying: "We watered it every day. Won't everybody in the kindergarten be glad?"

The good results of this work, especially among the young, cannot be measured by man. Think of the young girls, for instance, growing up in wild freedom on the streets. They are inclined to be rough and bold in their intercourse with their boy-friends—can you wonder at it? Their language is anything but lady-like, and would probably shock you dreadfully. But the sweetness of womanly purity is often underneath the rude exterior, and they are quick to admire and try to follow a high ideal when it is presented to them by one who really cares for them individually. There is something very beautiful and winning in a young girl standing on the threshold of life, and these are not blind to the true glory and crown of womanhood when they are given a chance to see it. They also gain refinement through learning little niceties in reading and sewing, music and embroidery, and appreciate the advantage of calisthenics and gymnastic exercises. God works slowly, and so must we. Day after day, character is

The Woodpeckers.

We were very much pleased to find that our bird notes had encouraged even one bird-observer to take to his pen and record a few of his observations. We shall hope to hear from Mr. McDonald again, and trust that his example may induce others to write about what they have seen. There is no study more fascinating than that of the birds, nor none which will tend more to interest our young people in country life.

Mr. Macdonald writes as follows on the Red-headed Woodpecker:

This is the most beautiful of the whole Woodpecker family, the strong contrast of the glossy black and white of its body and the brilliant crimson of its head rendering it a very conspicuous object of the country.

These birds arrive here in May and depart in September, although, occasionally, one or two may remain in the sheltered woods of Southern Ontario, where their bright plumage will show to great advantage against the dark evergreens.

Until the first strawberry ripens, they feed upon insects entirely. In pursuit of their food, they often adopt the tactics of the fly-catchers, by mounting to the top of a telegraph pole or a high limb of a tree, from thence darting out at any insect that happens to attract their attention. When the small fruit begins to ripen, their tastes change, and they visit the strawberry patches, both wild and cultivated. Cherries and raspberries are also eaten, and carried to their young. When the fruit season is over, they again feed upon insects.

They build their nests in holes in some tree. I have often watched a pair in the woods, flying in and out of a hole in an old beech tree. When you would approach the tree, you would see a crimson head sticking out of the tree watching you. If you came too near, it would vanish, but would soon return. I supposed they had their nest there, and I was confirmed in that belief when I saw one flying in with a worm in its mouth. They are quite friendly, as the tree is close to a path which is traversed every day. Even if he does eat a few of your cherries, his beauty must recommend him to your mercy.

J. C. McDONALD.

Aberdeen, Ont.

Before leaving the Red-head, it may be well to close with a few observations on woodpeckers in general. In North America this family is represented by five species, the Red-headed, Downy, Hairy, Yellow-bellied, and Flicker, or High-hole. All of these, except the Flicker (which is chiefly brown and yellow) are black and white, and all (the males) have some red about the head. All, too, are provided with strong bills for drilling holes in bark; have stiff, pointed tails, which are of great use as props while the birds are feeding on a perpendicular surface; and are provided with stout toes, two before and two behind, for clinging to the upright trunks of trees, upon which these birds are usually seen creeping head-upward, instead of downward like the nut-hatches. Their nests, which are always hollowed out from decayed trees, are sometimes twenty inches in depth, and are kept scrupulously clean from the time that the six white eggs are deposited on the soft wood-fibres at the bottom, until the day that the young fledglings take wing.

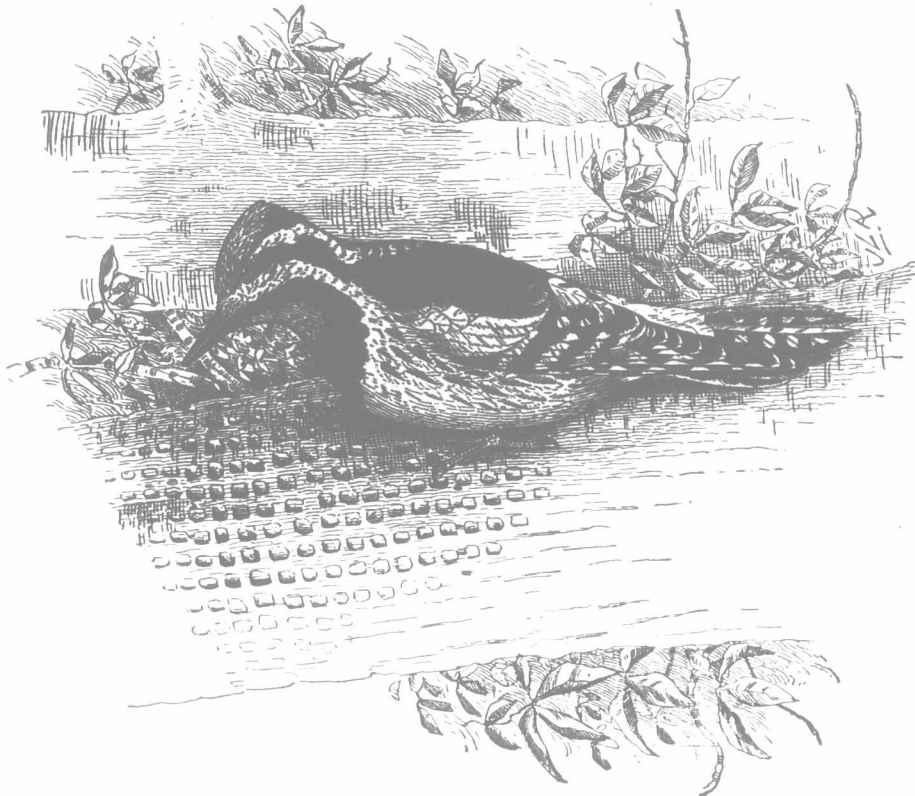
As regards the tattoo of the woodpecker family there has been much controversy, some holding that the object of it was to ascertain whether trees were hollow or not; others that it was for the purpose of stirring up the insects beneath the bark upon which the bird feeds; while yet others averred it to be merely a love-song. The probability is that all three of these objects are accomplished by the tattoo. We have a vivid recollection of a sapsucker which used to come day after day and make a drum of a tin pipe at the end of our house. In this case,

unless the bird happened to be a most stupid specimen, indeed, the love-song only seemed to be in evidence. At all events, the tattoo is the only makeshift for one which any of the woodpeckers, with the exception of the Flickers, possess. The Flicker has several calls, mellow enough for the most part, although not especially melodious.

For those who would like to distinguish the various species, the following descriptions may be of use: Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).—Head, neck and throat crimson; breast and underneath white; back black and white; wings and tail black, with broad white band, conspicuous in flight. About the length of a robin.

Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*).—Male, black and white above, with red band on neck; white beneath, and stripe of long white hair-like feathers down the back. Wings striped, and flecked with black and white. White stripe about eyes. About the length of a robin. Female lacks red on neck, and is more brownish in color.

Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*).—About the size of an English sparrow. Male, black and white striped above, white underneath. Outer tail-feathers white, with black bars. Black stripe on top of head, red patch on nape of neck, and white stripe over and under eyes. White transverse bands across wings. Female has no red on neck, a white patch taking its place.



Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.

Yellow-bellied Woodpecker (*Sphyrapicus varius*).—This is the only true sapsucker of the family, as the others peck the bark chiefly for the sake of insects. Male, mottled black, white and cream-colored above, bright-red crown, chin and throat. Crescent of black on breast. A yellowish-white streak from bill to side of throat, then down to the pale yellow under part of the body. Wings spotted with white; tail, black, with white on middle of feathers. Size slightly smaller than the robin. Female lacks the red about the head, and is generally paler in color.

Notwithstanding its beautiful coloring, the yellow-bellied species is scarcely to be smiled upon. The trouble is that those who cannot distinguish the different kinds are likely to make war upon all, and so make away with many birds of positive use, rather than a damage to the country.

Ethel: "I don't think they are suited to each other at all. She's bright, full of snap and fire, and he's nothing but a stick."

Maud: "Why, I should call that a splendid match."

Children's Corner.

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate." I greatly enjoy reading the letters that are written to the Children's Corner. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and thinks it is a very good paper for farmers. We have four horses, two colts, a large dog called Watch, and over one hundred sheep and lambs. For pets I have two canaries, called Dolly and Dick. I have a brother and a sister; their names are Percy and Florence. I will close, as I do not like to take up too much of the precious Corner. Wishing Cousin Dorothy every success.

AGNES ALMA WYNOT.
Buckfield, Queen's Co., N. S.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I go to school every day, and I am in the Fourth Book. I have some chickens and turkeys. I have one sister and three brothers; their names are Lizzie, George, Robbie, Edward. We have a pet cow. I wish "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

PEARL EVELINE STURGEON.
Widdifield.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate," I will now write. I am ten years old, and am in the Fifth Book. For pets, I have a pair of white pigeons. We have a pony called Prince. I have a mile to go to school. I like to go very well. I'm afraid I will be taking up too

summer vacation. I passed my Entrance this year.
R. W.
Cainsville P. O., Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I like this paper very well, and like to read the letters. We have one dog and two pups; we call the dog Junco. We have two old horses, and four colts; we call them Jess, Minnie, Nell, Jess, Jim and Ned. We have three cats and one little kitten. We have three calves in the orchard, and one is white. I have three sisters and two brothers, and one of our cousins is at our place. We are taking in hay, and I have to pack it in the mow, and have lots of fun. One of the loads of hay upset, and my oldest sister fell off and broke her arm. My brother found a rabbit's nest, with seven little bunnies without their eyes open. I am sending some riddles:

Why is a hen on a fence like a penny?
Head on one side, tail on the other.
When was Adam born? A little before Eve.

ISABELLA MCKAY (age 11).
Parkhill, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and we think it is a very good paper. I am going to send you some riddles. They are:

1. A little white house on the top of a hill, no doors, no windows, no way to get in? An egg.
2. What four letters will frighten a thief? O I C U.
3. Why is an egg like a colt? Because it is no use till it is broken.
4. What three letters turn a girl into a woman? A-g-e.
5. Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the bark.
6. What tree bears the most fruit to market? The axle-tree.
7. Why is a coward like a leaky barrel? Because they both run.

ANNIE W. MACKAY (age 12).
Parkhill, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your Corner, and I hope to see it in print, as I would like to be a member of your club. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for four or five years, and says he couldn't do without it now. We have three horses and a colt, seven cows, five calves, some pigs, and sheep, and fowl. I go to school every day. I am in the Senior Fourth class. I will close, wishing you success. GLADYS OSBORN (age 12).
Dalston, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never tried to write a letter to "The Farmer's Advocate" before. I have about one and one-half miles to walk to school. I go to Victoria School. We live in the country, about two miles from the city. We have three cows, counting the small calf; our large cow, we call Lily, and our heifer, Queenie, and the little calf, Fawney. Fawney is two or three months old, and Queenie is one and Lily about nine years old. And we have two pigs, and about 80 hens and 11 ducks, and a dog about as big as a small colt; we call him Norman, and we have two carts for him to draw us in. My papa has 40 hives of bees, and we children help him to unpack them out of their winter boxes, but this year we have a man to look after them, for papa had so much to do when he came home from the office that he had to neglect the bees. My papa has a printing office; he is the owner of it. He has about 50 people all together working for him. So, I think, that will be enough for this time.
HILDA E. HURLEY (age 10).
Hillcrest, Brantford, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never tried to write to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, and I think I will try and tell you something about my home. We have two cows and a little calf, whose names are Lily, Queenie and Fawney, and a dog as big as a little colt, and we have two pigs. And now I will tell you about how I like school. I like it very much, and I passed this term. I am having my holidays now. I have a brother and a sister to play with at home. My mother has some flowers, and my papa has 40 hives of bees, and we have 80 hens. We have a big lawn to play in all day, and some trees to sit under.

JAMIE HURLEY (age 7).
Paris Road, Hillcrest.

much room if I write any more. I will close, hoping to see this in print soon.
FLOSSIE WYNOT.
Buckfield, Queen's Co., N. S.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been reading the letters in the "Children's Corner," so I thought I would write one to you too. I have one mile and three-quarters to go to school. I am in the Third Reader, and study reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography and composition. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" about 20 years, and we would not do without it. We live on a farm, and I think that I will be a farmer when I grow up. I have a pet cat, and he will jump up and open the door and come in the house whenever he likes. My uncle has given me a pup, but I have not got it home yet. I have no brothers or sisters, and am nine years old. I must close, wishing you every success.

KEITH H. DYMENT.
Copetown, Ont.

I take great delight in reading "The Farmer's Advocate." I read the letters of the Children's Corner every week. I have been thinking of writing to the Children's Corner. We live on a farm, which consists of one hundred acres. I go to school, but now I am having my

What's the Use

of keeping two kinds of flour—one for bread and another for pastry—in your store cupboard? At one time you could not, perhaps, get a flour suitable for both, but **"Five Roses"** fills a long-felt want, as it is equally good for bread and pastry. It is milled by special processes which render it an ideal flour for general household use. Ask your grocer for a 7-lb. bag to-day.

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About the House.

Food and Food Economy.

(Continued from page 1376).

Having subtracted the refuse and water, we have left the quantity of solid nutrients in the food. A small quantity of this solid matter consists of the mineral substances already referred to. These assist in digestion, and share in the foundation of bone, but are of minor importance as compared with the organic nutrients. These latter are of two classes—nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous. The chemical difference between the two classes is indicated by the names. The non-nitrogenous nutrients contain the elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. They are sometimes called the carbonaceous nutrients. The nitrogenous nutrients, or protein compounds, as they are called, contain, in addition to the carbon, hydrogen and oxygen (which are present in them as well as in the carbonaceous nutrients), nitrogen, and small quantities of other elements, among which are phosphorus and sulphur. The most important of the protein compounds are the proteids or albuminoids. Physiologically, these differ from the carbonaceous nutrients, and even from the other nitrogenous nutrients (gelatinoids and extractives), in that they are used to form cellular tissue in the body—the tissues of the muscles, nerves, etc.—while the other nutrients are used only to supply energy (muscular energy and heat), or to be stored as fat for future use for the same purpose.

The animal body has often been compared to a steam engine, and the food to the fuel. Just as the fuel is burned in the engine to produce mechanical energy with a simultaneous and inevitable production of waste heat, so the food is oxidized in the body to produce muscular energy and a certain amount of heat. Proteids, as well as other foods, can be used for this purpose, but proteids differ from all other foods in that they serve also to continually replace the worn-out material (tissues) of the engine itself. The peculiar importance of the proteids is, then, apparent. The very name (from the Greek proteos, first) was chosen to express this idea of pre-eminent importance. White of egg, consisting of water (86 parts) and egg albumen (about 14 parts), furnishes us with one of the purest of the natural proteids. Casein, which constitutes the solid matter of the curd of milk, is another familiar proteid. The lean of meat consists mostly of water and proteid compounds. For example, of the 24 parts of solid matter in a piece of beef with no visible fat, 18½ parts were found to be proteid.

The remaining nitrogenous nutrients, the gelatinoids and extractives, are not only less important in the part they play in nutrition, but also, in general, much less abundant in foods, and the total nitrogenous matter in foods is very commonly classed together as "protein." Gelatin is a familiar example of a gelatinoid, while the extractives furnish a considerable portion of the solid matter of beef tea, and of beef extracts.

The non-nitrogenous or carbonaceous nutrients consist of two classes—the fats and the carbohydrates. Fats are familiar in the fat of meat and in butter. Olive oil, cottonseed oil, etc., are liquid fats. Starch and sugar are carbohydrates. Of the two classes, the fats contain much the smaller proportion of oxygen. They, therefore, require more oxygen to "burn" (i. e., oxidize) them in the body, and are capable of producing more energy than the carbohydrates.

In fact, one pound of fat used in the body produces the same quantity of energy (muscular energy and heat taken together) as do 2½ pounds of carbohydrates. Fats are, of all foods, the most concentrated sources of energy, and in this sense may well be called "rich" foods. (Protein has the same energy-producing value as the carbohydrates.)

The important classes of organic nutrients are, then, protein, fats and carbohydrates. As we have already said, the great majority of our common foods contain nutrients of more than one of these classes; very many contain nutrients of all three classes. But some foods contain a large proportion of one class, and small proportions of the other two, while others contain much of two of the classes, and very little of the third. A

well-balanced diet must include nutrients of all three classes, and should contain these nutrients in approximately the right proportions. And of the three classes, it is most important that the quantity of protein should be approximately right. To a certain extent, fats and carbohydrates can be used to replace each other. But protein being the tissue-building material, nothing can adequately replace it in the diet. There is considerable difference of opinion among the authorities as to just what proportions of the various nutrients are best. The dietary proposed by Hutchison, an English writer on dietetics, represents about the average opinion, and is as follows for the daily food of a man of average build and weight, doing a moderate amount of muscular work: Protein, 4½ ozs. (125 grams); fat, 1 4-5 ozs. (50 grams), and carbohydrates, 18 ozs. (500 grams). This dietary yields 3,030 calories of energy, and has its nutrients in the proportion of 1 part of fat to 2½ parts protein to 10 parts carbohydrates. A man at hard muscular work would require more food, a woman or a man at very light muscular work would require less food than the man at moderate work, but the relative proportions of the different classes of nutrients need not be different from the above.

It is scarcely practicable for the average housekeeper to make up a perfect dietary, as this would involve a considerable amount of calculation, using tables of composition of the various foods. But it is possible for her to learn what foods contain most protein, and to see that the day's rations contain adequate quantities of such foods, and that the protein is obtained as economically as it can be without rendering the diet monotonous, unpalatable, or too difficult of digestion. We may classify a number of the common foods according to the relative proportions of protein, as compared with the other organic nutrients, as follows:

Rich in protein.—Fish, veal, lean beef (shank, shoulder, round, corned, etc.), skim milk.

Moderately rich in protein.—Fowl, eggs, mutton, fatter cuts of beef (rib, loin, rump, etc.), whole milk, beans and peas, cheese, lean pork, oatmeal.

Moderately poor in protein.—Breakfast foods (other than oatmeal), nuts, flour, bread.

Practically without protein.—Fat pork, tubers and vegetables, fruits, rice, tapioca, starch, butter, oils, sugar, honey and syrups.

The dietary should include some of the foods of the first two of these classes, and, I presume, there are very few families, in the country, at least, who do not make use of these in adequate quantity; though we hear of poor girls in the city trying to live on bread and tea—bread, a food deficient in both protein and fat, and tea, a substance without any food value whatever!

The most readily and most completely digestible of the nitrogenous foods are those of animal origin, particularly fish, meat and milk. But, by far the cheapest sources of protein are oatmeal and legumes—peas, beans and lentils. This will be seen from the following comparison of the cost of one pound of protein from various sources (taken from a table by Atwater, the distinguished American authority on human nutrition):

Kind of food.	Price.	Cost of 1 lb. protein.
Beef, sirloin steak	20c. per lb.	\$1.28
Beef, shoulder clod	9c. per lb.	.57
Mutton chops, loin	16c. per lb.	1.22
Fresh codfish, dressed	10c. per lb.	.93
Eggs	24c. per doz.	1.39
Milk	6c. per quart	.94
Beans, white, dried	5c. per lb.	.29
Oatmeal	4c. per lb.	.29

The cost at prices different from those selected may be readily calculated by the reader. A more complete table will be found in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 142, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

(To be continued.)

His Feed: Zoological Specialist (gazing at solitary sea-lion in the Dublin Zoo): "Where's his mate?"

Irish Keeper: "He has no mate, sor. We just fade him on fish."

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Sincerely yours,
(Signed) R. FRANCIS WHITING.

Note—This student passed Part I. Senior Leaving in July, 1906.

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The Ingle Nook.

I am sorry that it was found necessary to postpone the publication of the following letters so long. In regard to those who sent ice-cream recipes, I can only say that we thank one and all. Several recipes have been kept over for ice-cream season next year.

DAME DURDEN.

A Little Talk from Jack's Wife.

Dear Dame Durden,—There are two or three things I would like to talk about to-day, and as one is not usually very intelligible when trying to discuss two or three topics at once, I shall do as the old-time preachers did.

First, then, this is, with most of us, the busiest time of the year. Men are busy in the harvest fields, and the women not only refrain from asking for help, but must sometimes give help with the milking, etc.; and, as for going to town, do not ask a man to leave his harvesting to go to town—first, it is not safe, and, secondly, it is not necessary. Of course, those who make much butter, and keep much poultry, must make periodical trips to dispose of their produce while it is still fresh and sweet. This is part of the farm business, and is usually arranged for without trouble. But, with a good many people, this going to town becomes a habit, and they think they must go, whether there is any real reason or not. I heard a young man say once: "Father would not know when Sunday came if he did not get to town on Saturday." Yet, often he would only sit around and talk to the neighbors when he got there, while his wife went window-gazing from one store to another, and neither one would buy fifty cents' worth of anything. But a team must stop work so they could go to town.

But the people I want to find the most fault with are those who go to town at night. Ten chances to one it is a box of tacks, a paper of pins, or a spool of thread that is wanted, which, if a little forethought had been used, could have been purchased just as well months before. Now, I want all farmers' wives who read this to ask themselves this question: "Could I, very graciously, serve a tea to a person who persisted in coming in every Saturday evening at 10.30?" Why then expect a girl, who has been on her feet from 8 a. m. to anywhere from 6 to 11 p. m. every day of every week, to serve you obligingly and graciously when you come in after she has her counters covered and is ready to go home for the one day of rest allowed her in a week. I have frequently seen people stand talking in the streets until the blinds would be drawn in the windows; then they would rush to get their shopping done. Don't expect the shop girls to believe you when you say, "The men are so busy we can't get a horse in the day time." There are wet mornings when the hay cannot be touched, and the land is better left alone; or, there are slack days when the grain is not ripe enough to cut or not just dry enough to draw in. These can all be made use of. Follow your husband's work with the same interested eye you keep on your own (or the other one can be used, and you won't get cross-eyed either), and the matter of going to town can be arranged without inconvenience to yourself, your husband, or the shop people; and when you do go, know well what you want, what you can afford to pay, and you will not waste either your own time or that of the storekeeper. As soon as you find the supply of anything getting low, make a note of it, and renew it. Don't wait till the last slice of bread is eaten before going to town for yeast cake. An old scribbler, or a slate, hanging near the kitchen table or in the pantry, is about the best "memory-jogger" I know of. But this is the point in all this ramble, do not let the storekeeper say, "I must keep the store open evenings to accommodate the farmers." Storekeepers like a little home life as well as we do, and they also like a chance to breathe fresh air. So, see to it that you are ready to leave town before 6 p. m. every night—not just through the week, but Saturday nights as well, and the preachers will have less to complain of on Sunday, and the young man who hangs about saloons on Saturday nights

will no longer have for an excuse that he was waiting to take his sister (or some other fellow's sister) home from the store.

And now, secondly, I would like some of the older chatters to look into their account books, and tell me what is a reasonable amount of money to set aside as "board money" for each member of the family. Now, please, please, do not tell me, "I keep my house with the eggs and butter and never ask my husband for a cent of money." I invariably feel like asking the women who tell me this, "How many hens do you keep, and how many cows? Do they, first, pay their own board, and then you take what is left?" Words fail to express my contempt for the man who is so mean and niggardly that he can say to the woman whom he has honored (?) with his name, "You must work, not only for your own board, but also for that of your children, husband and hired help. Then after you buy all the clothing they need, your cooking utensils, house furnishings and furniture, if there is anything left, you may have a new dress or a new hat this summer. But mind you I want plenty to eat, and enough tobacco to keep me chewing." It is no wonder to me that the children of such parents prefer city life, for no self-respecting man in the city compels his wife to wash or scrub for a living (and neither occupation is much more difficult than making large quantities of butter).

I once boarded in a house kept with the butter-and-egg money. In the two years I lived with the family, we had eggs on the table Sunday mornings from about April to June, at other times eggs were too dear to eat. For a family of five adult persons and two children, there was reserved each evening a quart of milk. The cream (?) from that answered for porridge and tea, and the milk that was left helped to make the pudding for dinner, or was served as the sauce for it. We had chicken four times in the two years, fresh meat about twice each summer, and fish but once in that time. (Butchers' wagons passed twice a week, fish wagon once a week.)

Now, I do not want to live like that, but I am young and inexperienced, and yet I do not want to be extravagant. I have been studying my own account book, and find that it costs us about one dollar a week per head for board. That covers butter, meat, eggs, flour and potatoes, as well as all groceries and fruit, except apples and rhubarb. I use all the milk and cream we want, but have set no price on either. Is that too much? We are fairly comfortable on it anyway. Perhaps, to some it looks extravagant, but I cannot seem to make it less. I use very few pies and cakes, and not a great deal of meat in summer.

There is something else I was thinking of, but I am already as long-winded as the old-time preacher, so, for a "finally," I want to thank Grandma and D. D. for their "tuffy." I would be very glad to just be one of the little back-seat "Institutors" if I could only learn all I want to know. If I could afford to take all the women's magazines published, and then have time to read them all I might feel satisfied; but Dame Durden is so good to us, and helps us over so many hard places, I don't see how we can thank her enough.

To A Farmer's Daughter I want to say I have made ice cream frequently by setting a straight-sided pail into a larger pail or small tub. It is slow work and not very easy, but it works. Use lots of salt, and have the ice fine (pound in a bag with a potato-masher). A wooden knife makes a good stirrer, as it scrapes the sides clean; but be sure to keep the salt out of the cream.

I have used this recipe many times: Ice Cream.—Take 1 quart rich cream, a scant cup sugar, 1 egg, and 1 table-spoon vanilla. Let the cream come just to the boiling point, stir in the beaten yolk (mixed with a little cold cream to keep from being "spotty"), stir in the sugar, and stir well. Cool, then add beaten white of egg and vanilla, and freeze. Have cream as cold as possible before putting in the freezer.

Perhaps your cream for whipping is too thin. Try setting it away for 10 or 12 hours, and then using the top of it, or if you changed the separator to throw a denser cream, it would whip when really cold.

Cream cannot be frozen without a



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When Writing Mention this Paper.

freezer in less than two hours, and I usually allowed three or four, or more, if possible. Two quarts and one pint will fill a four-quart freezer when well frozen and well stirred. JACK'S WIFE.

Information Wanted.

Dear Dame Durden,—I wish to ask for someone to tell her experience in making plain cucumber pickles. Do they need to be sealed hot in jars, or will they keep without? Mine nearly all turned soft last year, but I just put them in the jars cold, after scalding in vinegar well spiced. Also will someone please tell the best way to dry green corn? Please ask Margaret Guthrie to send in that recipe for preserving linoleum. Tell the men that common vaseline is just splendid for scalded feet. Can anyone tell me the proper way to serve pineapple on the table—how to prepare it, etc.? I mean just plain pineapple. I like to read recipes for plain dessert that can be prepared without much time and expense. Just now, everyone can have shortcakes, and all kinds of puddings with fruit; but when fresh fruit is gone, it is harder to know what to have for dinner! "The Farmer's Advocate" has been a great help to me in this, as well as many other ways. A favorite dessert of ours is a plain boiled custard, not too stiff, with bananas, oranges, or any fruit which is handy, sliced up in it, and served cold. I will close, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate," especially Ingle Nook, every success.

MOTHER OF TWO.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dame Durden cannot speak from experience about the cucumbers. Perhaps someone else can.

The following method of drying corn has been recommended: Cut the grains from young corn. Put one layer deep in pie plates, and dry in a hot oven, taking care that it does not scorch. Put in bags of coarse cotton when dry, and hang in a dry, warm place. After two or three weeks, look it over, and if there are any signs of mustiness dry it again, then store away. When you wish to use it, do not soak, but cook just as you would fresh corn.

To get pineapple ready for the table, pare it with a very sharp knife, and take out the eyes—you can get a little instrument made especially for this purpose at any up-to-date hardware store. Next set the pineapple in a dish, hold it upright by the leaves, and shred the pulp down with a silver fork. Sprinkle with sugar; let stand a while, and serve. You may slice the pineapple if you like, but the shredded fruit seems more palatable.

Taking Out a Stain.

Dear Dame Durden,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, but I have never written before. I read the Ingle Nook Chats, and get much benefit from them and your recipes. Would you please tell me, through the columns of your paper, how to take a pink stain out of a white Nainsook blouse? The stain is out of a pink pattern in wall paper when it was wet. I washed the waist, thinking it would come out, but it turned a brown color.

A SUBSCRIBER'S SISTER.

Peel Co., Ont.

Sometimes stains got in such a way are very hard to remove. You might try Javelle water made as follows: Place 4 lbs. bicarbonate of soda in a large granite pan, and pour over it 4 quarts of hot water. Stir with a stick until dissolved; add 1 lb. chloride of lime, and stir until this also is dissolved. Let cool, then strain clear portion through thin cloth into bottles, and cork tightly for use. When you want to take stains out, dilute one part of the Javelle water with four parts of soft water; soak the stained article in this for several hours, then wash and rinse thoroughly. Only white goods can be treated in this way, as it will fade colored articles, and so, we think, may take the pink stain out of your waist. Javelle water is fine for table linen, as the most of the dirt, coffee or tea stains will wash out of it, leaving the linen as white as snow. A small cupful added to the wash water when washing white goods will give them a good color, and will keep the clothes in the least.

A Budget from Edna.

Edna, Kent Co., Ont., asks for a recipe for cooked cream. She also sends the following:

I make an icing that we like very much. Take equal quantities of granulated sugar and sour cream, and half cup nut meats, and boil until a little dropped on a tin will form a soft ball, then stir until half cold, and put on cake. It is very good without the nuts.

Can someone tell me how to pickle the tiny little ears of corn? I have seen them at London Fair, but do not know how to do them.

Can you tell me if horse-radish, put in with cucumber pickles in the brine, will keep the scum from rising?

I think Grandma's suggestion about the score-card is a good one, and I wish the officers of agricultural societies would profit by it. Good-bye for this time.

Kent Co., Ont. EDNA.

Do you mean Devonshire "clouted" cream? If so, the following is the recipe: Set a shallow pan of new milk away in a cool place and let the cream rise; then place it on top of the stove (without stirring the cream) and heat very gently—do not boil. When the cream forms a ring around the pan and looks thick and crinkly it is done. Take off, set in a cool place, skim, and use, with or without sugar, and flavoring as desired.

The horse-radish is added to the hot vinegar. It may not prevent the scum entirely, but certainly will help to make the pickles keep better. Can anyone answer Edna's question about the little corn-ear pickles?

Canning Pears, Peaches, and Pumpkins

Dear Dame Durden,—Like many others, I have long been a silent, interested member; but, having seen your kind invitation to help us housekeepers, I would like very much if you could answer the following: 1. How to can pumpkins for winter use, for making pies. 2. How to can peaches and pears. A NEWCOMER.

Halton Co., Ont.

To Can Pears.—Pare, halve, and remove cores, and throw the pears immediately into cold water to keep them from turning brown. For every 4 lbs. fruit, allow 1 lb. sugar and 1 quart of water. Drain the fruit, and put into a preserving kettle, cover with boiling water, and cook very gently until tender. Make a syrup with the sugar and water, and have it boiling and skimmed clear. According as the pears are done, lift them out with a skimmer, and put them in the boiling syrup. Simmer about ten minutes, and seal quickly in thoroughly sterilized sealers.

To Can Peaches.—Use free-stone peaches. Have a wire basket, fill with the fruit, and immerse in boiling water, then drop in cold water for a minute, and peel with a silver knife. Cut in Halves.—Prepare a syrup with twice as much water as granulated sugar. Let it come to a boil, then put in the peaches, enough for one can at a time. Cook slowly, dip carefully into the cans, and fill the can full of the syrup before putting on the cover.

To Can Squash and Pumpkin.—I find the following recipe given: Cut in pieces, steam till tender, adding no seasoning. Mash fine, and while scalding hot, put into hot, thoroughly-sterilized sealers, and seal.

I must confess, however, that I tried canning squash just once, and failed miserably. Every bit of it spoiled, so I came to the conclusion that there were things that might be canned more easily than squash. The above recipe was not the one used, but one something like unto it. Perhaps someone else can give an absolutely reliable, long tried method.

Several letters had to be held over this time, but will appear as soon as possible. D. D.

Recipes.

Drop Cakes.—Three cups "Five Roses" flour, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 3 teaspoons baking powder, butter as for pie crust, currants and lemon peel as desired. Mix with milk to a stiff dough, and drop in heaps on a buttered pan.

Rough Bun.—Three cups "Five Roses" flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup raisins or figs. Butter and hard size of an egg, 1 tablespoon sugar. Enough milk to wet a little at a time. Drop in rough heaps.

**DIAMONDS
For Every Home.**

Diamonds for every Canadian home are not the gems which the wealthy alone can purchase; they are those invaluable gems known as DIAMOND DYES, which have been for twenty-five years true money-savers for the women of Canada.

DIAMOND DYES, wherever used, have proved their superiority over all other package dyes in richness, fullness and durability of colors.

Certain speculators, jealous of the popularity of DIAMOND DYES, are putting up adulterated and crude dyes to imitate the DIAMOND DYES. These common and cheaply-prepared dyes produce blotchy and muddy colors, and ruin good materials.

When you have dresses, skirts, blouses, jackets, capes, stockings and other articles of wearing apparel to recolor, use the DIAMOND DYES only, and you will have results which will fill your heart with joy. DIAMOND DYES make old things look like new.

Always ask your dealer for the DIAMOND DYES, and refuse any other make that may be offered to you. The common dyes are sold by merchants simply for the sake of big profits. New Diamond Dye Direction Book, Diamond Dye Cook Book and Illustrated Booklet, entitled "Diamond Dye Longjohns' Winter and Summer Sports," sent FREE to any lady who sends her address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal.

Our Policy

Progressive improvement. This, coupled with the unstinted use of

MONEY, TIME, BRAINS

and eighteen years' practical experience, has made

The Gold Medal

Sherlock-Manning

ORGAN

an instrument to be proud of.

For catalogue write:

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co
LONDON, CANADA.

ATTENTION! POULTRYMEN.

The choicest prizewinning birds from the best strains of any variety of Wyandottes. Only high-class birds for sale. Address:

JAMES HOULTON, GREAT MALVERN, ENGLAND,
or S. HOULTON, CALGARY,
Canadian Representative.



MORGAN'S ROUP CURE

Is guaranteed to cure Roup in all its forms, is a preventive of Colds, Gapes, Cholera, Diarrhoea and all Germ Diseases; not trouble. Price 25c. postpaid. Ask for Free article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.

WANTED

Farm Instructor

FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Must be experienced farmer. Apply to

C. FERRIER, Supt.,
Mimico, Ontario.

HANLEY Wheat Lands

ARE NOW FAMOUS.

I have **200,000** acres of wild and improved land for sale in this district. Write for information.

Homesteads Located.

HAROLD DANBROOK,
Hanley, - - Sask.

Extensive Auction Sale OF SCOTCH-TOPPED Shorthorns

WILL BE HELD

TUES., SEPT. 18, '06

on lot 17, E.C.R., 7th concession, McGillivray Tp. 3 miles from Ailsa Craig.

CONSISTING OF

17 Females, 3 Males

There will also be sold six Shorthorn yearling steers—all capital feeders. One was being fitted for Fat-stock Show, Guelph. Sale will commence 1 p. m. Terms: 6 months' credit on approved notes, or 6 per cent. per annum for cash. Teams will meet trains arriving evening previous and morning of sale.

H. C. Graham, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Shorthorns

Will be held on the premises, **Lot 29, Con. 9, London Tp.,** 3 miles from Ettrick, G.T.R., and 10 miles from London, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 17th, 1906

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. A number of Scotch-topped Shorthorn cows and heifers, in calf or with calf at foot; also a number of young heifers and bulls; also some high-grade dairy cattle.

Terms: 6 months' credit on approved notes, or 6% per annum discount for cash.

W. O. TELFER,
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Telfer P.O., Ont. Auctioneer. Prop.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

HOUDAN cockerels (April batch) bred from my 1906 Boston winners, \$3 each. Also two imported cocks, \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Vercy Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

Visitor.—How does the land lie out this way?

Native.—It ain't the land that lies, sir; it's the land agents.

In many a burden is hidden the blessing of strength.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

COW HOLDS UP HER MILK.

My cow will give about a quart of milk in the morning and about 12 to 14 quarts at night. She came in on the 25th of April, and she has good clover pasture, about 15 inches high, and the bush and unbroken land. She is eleven years old, and the breed is three parts Jersey, and the rest Shorthorn. Can you give a preventive, or anything that I can do for it?

A. J.

Ans.—The most common cause of cows holding up their milk is unskillful milking. The cow is more likely to hold up her milk when she has a small mess in her udder. When the vessel becomes too full she is glad to be relieved by any milker at all, so she lets down a pretty good mess, but the next time she can again hold it up. Thus she may get into a more or less regular habit of giving alternately heavy and light yields. More care to milk gently, but at the same time quickly, is the remedy when this is the cause. Change of milkers might be tried in the hope of finding a better one. Some cows are more or less whimsical about milking, and will hold back the fluid on the slightest provocation. Often it causes the cow to forget herself and give down her milk if a feed of something appetizing is placed before her ere commencing to milk.

POULTRY-KEEPING IN TOWN.

A young Farmer's Advocate subscriber, with twenty-eight dollars in pocket, has gone to a Georgian Bay town to apprentice himself to a tinsmith, with the prospect of earning for the next year barely enough to pay his board. As the boarding-house where he is staying has a barn attached, he wonders if he can supplement his income by keeping poultry. He asks us the following five questions:

1. What sorts of poultry are the best layers?
2. What proportion of cocks should be kept with hens?
3. How many fowls should he start with?
4. What is the best winter feed to make hens lay?
5. How do you keep them healthy?

Ans.—We would certainly not advise embarking in the business extensively, but if our young friend has a taste for poultry, and can get hold of one or two dozen well-grown Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Orpington pullets, he can make them a means of providing pin money, or even some clothes, as well as a wholesome mental diversion. To take the questions categorically:

1. Leghorns, Minorcas and Blue Andalusians are among the best layers, but the breeds aforementioned are usually counted about the best winter layers and the best all-round fowl, though opinions differ on this point.
2. For egg production for market, it is better to have no cock at all. When fertile eggs are desired for hatching, one good cock should be mated with each twelve or fifteen females in confinement, or with twenty-five females when cock and hens are ranging outdoors.
3. Not over two dozen.
4. Wheat screenings, oats, buckwheat, millet, peas, steamed cut clover or steamed lawn clippings that have been carefully dried and preserved, meat and table scraps, green cut bone, grit (in one form or another—finely-broken chinaware is excellent), vegetables and good clean water. Skim milk is an excellent food for laying hens, but we do not suppose you will be able to obtain any at reasonable prices.
5. Feed carefully as above; give them a box of dry earth in which to dust themselves; make them take plenty of exercise by scattering their grain in leaves, chaff or any kind of litter; watch for lice and mites; don't overcrowd or overfeed; provide all the ventilation you dare without danger of freezing combs; be sure to store plenty of leaves and a big box of road dust this fall.

A Chatham Kitchen Cabinet Cuts Your Work in Half. That's a Fact!

JUST think of the steps you take in your kitchen every day in the preparation of one single meal—running to the pantry—running to the cellar—running back and forward across the kitchen getting cooking utensils and supplies together. A CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET simplifies all this.

A place for everything and everything in its place—handy, compact, convenient. It keeps household supplies clean and fresh.

You can sit at this Cabinet, and everything necessary for baking and cooking are within reach without rising.

No housewife will be without one after she has once used it.

THE CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET is mouse-proof—rat-proof—dirt-proof.

It's the most convenient piece of furniture ever put into a house—and the price is within the reach of all.

CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINETS are



Sold On Time

Our easy terms of payment make it possible to own one of these Cabinets without noticing the expenditure.

I want you to know about this—I want you to have our booklets, which tell you about our Cabinets and quotes special prices. This book is FREE.

Write to me for it and I will send it to you at once.

My Free Book will tell you all about my many styles and sizes of Chatham Kitchen Cabinets. It is

will tell you how I pay freight on any Cabinet you order, direct to your station, selling it to you at factory price. You should get this book at once. Write today while you think of it.

The Manson Campbell Co. Ltd., Dept. 5 A, Chatham, Ont.

Rex Flintkote ROOFING

A Time-Tested Roofing

Rex Flintkote Roofing is not something that you need try at a risk. It is made by a firm that has been in business since 1837. It has been tested for its waterproof and fire-resisting qualities, for its durability and for its economy. We are in constant receipt of letters like the following:

"The Rex Flintkote Roofing that we put on our sheds in 1902 and 1903 is in good condition to-day, and after a new coating of paint this summer we think they will be as good as new. We have one roof of another brand that has always leaked and given us trouble, and we are going to replace it with Rex Flintkote."

Yours truly, Haynes Brothers, Cadillac, Mich. Beware of imitations. The "Look for the Boy" trade mark is the sure guide. If you do not know of a dealer who has the genuine, write us for the name of one near you who does.

Sample of the roofing and booklet of roofing points sent free. We make a red paint for an artistic Rex Flintkote roof, where looks count.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
20 India St., Boston, Mass.
Agents Everywhere.

FARM BUILDINGS,
N.P. LAWRENCE, NEBRASKA
COVERED WITH REX FLINTKOTE
ROOFING



SASKATOON

AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Free from
Stone,
Scrub or
Alkaline

CHOICE
PRAIRIE
LANDS

Close to
Town
and
Railroad

CROP PAYMENTS ON EASY TERMS.

J. C. Drinkle & Company
SASKATOON, SASK., CANADA.

A good chance is open to a competent farmer, who has the faculty of expressing his ideas clearly, in the position of farm instructor for the Mimico Industrial School. Apply to V. Ferrier, Supt., Mimico, Ont.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the auction sale of Shorthorns by Mr. H. C. Graham, of Ailsa Craig. This will be an excellent opportunity to buy, at reasonable figures,

some good strains of the breed. All must be sold, as Mr. Graham is going west immediately after the sale.

CLINTON TO WINGHAM.—By the addition of an extra long-distance line between these two points, subscribers to the Bell Telephone Company's system have noticed a decidedly prompt handling of business, and the service will presently be further improved by a direct continuation of this line into London.

A FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITY

Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust. Every cent you invest in my business will bring you DOLLARS of PROFIT. The MAN that succeeds is the one who knows how to GRASP a good opportunity.

Co-operation. — These are strenuous times. The remarkable opportunities of our day, and especially of our country, make it possible for men of brains to amass great wealth; and wealth gives power to control great industries, to the end that the man of smaller means is crowded out. But right here co-operation comes to his rescue. A company is formed, its stock is sold in comparatively small amounts, and the aggregate makes a sum equal to that of the millionaire. The company manages its affairs just as well as the individual, and attains equal results, thus giving to the dollar of the small investor the same relative earning power that is possessed by the dollar of the man of great wealth.

THE EARNING POWER OF MONEY.

Every man is desirous of making money. It is a problem, however, which is becoming more difficult and more complex each year. You have money that you could invest, but you cannot find the right place. You want a safe and profitable investment. You do not want to put your money into a banking institution which will give you 3 per cent. per annum, you intend to invest in a company that will give you large profits. Here is your opportunity.

DEFER NO TIME, DELAYS HAVE DANGEROUS ENDS.

If you invest at small interest, you are simply giving someone else the chance of making money. Why not make that money yourself? The question is: How and where can it be used to the best advantage? And to that question I will give you plain facts and make a proposition.

STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT. INVEST IN MY COMPANY and draw a

handsome yearly income on your money from its enormous earnings.

THE STORY OF THE GOLDEN KENNELS AND POULTRY COMPANY.

By President J. R. Cote.

I have been raising thoroughbred chickens and dogs all my life as a fancy. Two years ago, I saw the opportunity for establishing a large plant, and I gave the whole of my time to the business, giving up every other business.

During the first season with \$1,000 spent in advertising, I sold enough eggs for hatching and chickens, also dogs, to clear a net profit of \$16,500 in eight months. This proved that I had thought right in building up my new business.

Judging from the reports, and the order I had on hand, at a date when no orders are booked generally, I decided to get somebody interested into my business. After viewing the situation, I wrote to my customers, told them I had the intention to form a joint stock company if they would assist me. Inside of a month I received over 250 applications from people residing all over Canada and the States, sending me their applications for shares. Some subscribed one share, some five share, and some 100 shares. I got my company incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, divided into 20,000 shares, at \$5.00 a share.

I sold my plant inventoried at \$29,000 for \$25,000 of paid-up shares, which is my interest in the company.

To-day we have the largest plant of its kind in the world, and it is worth seeing. We have the best Scotch Collie dogs that money can buy, and our stock of thoroughbred chickens comprises the best breed and the best individuals.

At the present time we can turn out

about ONE THOUSAND EGGS A DAY, at 20c. an egg, which makes \$200 income daily, but the demand calls for 5,000 eggs daily, with an income of \$1,000.

The reason of my success lies in the fact that from the first I took a unique method of selling products. I took the same selling plan as the implement dealers, WHICH SYSTEM HAS AMASSED GREAT WEALTH FOR THEM. I sell anything. I produce on a note at one year's time, sometimes 2 years' time. Purchasers are all farmers, and farmers are the backbone of any industry. They are reliable, and selling breeding stock on credit is THE KEY OF MY SUCCESS.

I have a certain amount of \$5.00 shares at par, that I would like to sell. I am particularly anxious to get as many people as possible interested in the business, and with that view in mind I would rather sell a few shares at a time, though if any person has the intention to invest a large sum, I will ask them to take a trip out here, and out of the investment, I will reimburse the traveling expenses.

We have the largest plant in the world.

MY OFFER TO YOU TO-DAY.

I will sell you one, two or ten shares of \$5.00 at par, non-assessable, and all paid up for \$5.00 a share cash.

I should not be a bit surprised if these shares paid dividends as high as 100 per cent. in the not-far-distant future. Consequently a few dollars invested now in my company will enable you in the near future to draw a regular income from the large profits of the company as they are earned.

I can truthfully say to you that you have an opportunity to become interested in the largest plant of its kind in the

world, with a monopoly, and remember that it is by no means an experiment, as the business has been successfully worked up from a little breeding stock for pastime and pleasure into the largest in the world, AND THAT WAS DONE IN TWO YEARS, WITH THE PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS ONLY.

I earnestly believe that those shares of \$5.00, in a few years will be worth \$30 or \$50 each, on account of the large dividends which the company will earn and regularly pay.

The dividends will be paid semi-annually.

It is a well-known fact that shares that can pay 50-per-cent. profit semi-annually will readily sell in the open market for 10 times their value at par.

The outlook is such that it seems impossible for the earnings to fall far short of these figures. I would recommend that you write me at once, and I will send you further information with blanks, and you might also specify how many shares you intend to take up so that I may hold them for you.

Yours truly,
JOS. RAOUL COTE,
Chatham, Ont.

Please let me hear from you.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO.

All you have to do is to fill the blank for shares, and to send \$5.00 for every share that you want to subscribe for. You will never have to pay any more money.

Supposing that you would buy say 10 shares, which calls for a payment of \$50. At the end of the six months, profits being say 25 per cent. on the total, or \$12.50 per share, your ten shares would bring you \$125.00.

Fill in the following blank—

To JOSEPH RAOUL COTE, Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

I hereby apply for and agree to take and subscribe for _____ shares of the par value of Five Dollars of the capital stock of the Golden Kennels and Poultry Company, Limited.

I hereby enclose _____ Dollars,

being payment of Five Dollars per share on the shares above mentioned.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1906

P. O. Address _____ Name _____

Fill in the above blank and send it along with \$5.00 per share to MR. J. R. COTE, Chatham, Ont., who will send you a receipt for your money. Send all money orders payable to J. R. COTE.

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Sept. 7th.—J. A. Cochrane, Compton, Que., at Sherbrooke, Shorthorns.

Sept. 14th.—B. Lawson, Crumlin, Jerseys, at London.

October 10th.—T. H. Medcraft & Sons, Sparta, Ont., Shorthorns and Shropshires.

October 12th.—Scottish Shorthorns, at Inverness, Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Perth.

October 19th.—J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.

Oct. 23rd.—Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., Shorthorns.

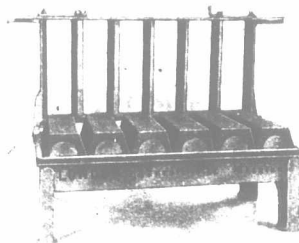
Oct. 24th.—H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Shorthorns.

Oct. 25th.—J. W. Innis and J. A. Latimer, Woodstock, Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Jan. 9th, 1907.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., annual sale, Shorthorns.

Lord Rothschild's magnificent Shire mare, Blythwood Guelder Rose, died on the exhibition grounds, at Toronto, last week. It appears that in some way she got loose on Monday night, and overate of grain in a box in the stable, or some strong food, and in the morning she was found in great pain. The usual remedies were applied, but she rapidly

LONDON CEMENT TILE MACHINE



Every farmer knows that the London cement two-piece tile is the best drain tile in the world.

If you have a London Machine you can make your own tile at \$5.50 per thousand; they are worth everywhere one-half more than clay tile.

Make tile spare hours, and have them when and where you need them. The price of the London Tile Machine is within reach of every farmer. We are

the only makers of this class of machine. Patents applied for. Send for descriptive catalogue. We also make the famous

LONDON CEMENT BRICK MACHINES.
LONDON CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES.
LONDON CEMENT FENCE-POST MOULD.
LONDON CEMENT SILL AND LINTEL MOULD.
CONCRETE MIXERS, ETC.

THE LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO'Y.

20 Bond St.

H. POCKOCK, Manager.

LONDON, ONT.

U. S. Factory: AUBURN, IND.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

grew worse, and succumbed to an attack of acute indigestion. She was a fine big mare, weighing something like 2,000 lbs., and had an uncommonly sweet filly foal at her side that will be taken care of. Blythwood Guelder Rose was foaled in 1895, and had won ten firsts, three championships, including two at Royal Agricultural Society's Shows, two reserve championships and a silver and a gold medal. She was by Prince Harold 14228, dam Tudor Rose, by Hitchin Conqueror, was insured for \$5,000 and valued at \$10,000. She was the dam of Blythwood King Maker, a famous stallion at Lord Rothschild's Tring stud. Mr. H. C. Beck in whose ever-watchful care all the winning Shires are, feels the loss very keenly.

A clergyman returning from a Western trip brought back this story from a farm town he visited.

He was the guest of one of the pillars of the local church, and the chief dish was beefsteak, to whose toughness the visitor testified by constantly sawing with his knife at the chunk on his plate. Finally the host thought it necessary to do something to save his reputation for hospitality.

"It's fine meat," he remarked. "Nice and tender, but, you see, we have to keep the knives very dull on account of the children."

THE BISSELL



The only Disk that does Twice the work while half easier on horses—a Record Not Equalled by anything else built for cultivating. A Success for making Seed-bed on Fall-plowed Land. For Summer Fatows or Stubble Fields after harvest. Look for the name "BISSELL." None genuine without it. For sale by agents. Test trials given on hard land against any other disk or cultivator. Manufactured by

T. E. BISSELL,
Dept. W. Elora, Ont.

Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.



30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.

82 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.

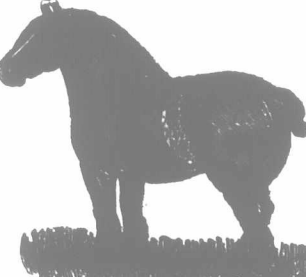


SMITH & RICHARDSON,

COLUMBUS, ONT.,

have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Scotland prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian bred fillies.

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



GRAHAM BROS.

"Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.




T. H. HASSARD

Millbrook, Ont.

My latest importation comprises 40 head of Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys from the most noted sires in Scotland, France, and England. They are an exceedingly choice lot, combining size, style, action and quality. Intending purchasers will consult their own interests by seeing this lot. Prices and terms to suit.

MILLBROOK STATION AND P. O.



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. 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 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion

Just arrived from Scotland, representing the blood of Scotland's greatest sires; one, two and three years of age. Several of them in foal. A number of them Old Country winners. Size and quality was my standard. They are all for sale at living prices.

Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta.
Local Phone connection.



DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES.

14 imp., 5 Canadian-bred; from 1 to 5 years of age. The get of such cracks as Everlasting, Acme, Mains of Airies, Goldfinder, Prince of Roxborough, Olympus, Royal Blend, Up-to-Time, Sentry, Rozelle, and Carbineer. All three years and over in foal. A high-class lot, with size and quality. Will be sold worth the money.

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN.
A number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes. 'Phone connection.

GOSSIP.

A modern thinker says: The strenuous life consists in doing, and the simple life in being done.

C. C. Willaman, Stark Co., Ohio, claims to have a ewe that is over fifteen years old, which gave birth to a pair of twins every other year until this year. Now she has one lamb. This is the oldest age for a sheep that we have seen reported.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

Derby hats are going out of style for wear with bathing suits.

Ties are usually worn around the neck. Much jewelry is not considered good form with informal outing dress. A few rings, a jewelled fob, a set of diamond studs and one large stone in the pin are the only articles conservative men wear at this season.

Bulldogs are not worn so much as formerly. They are being displaced by terriers.

Many men appear ignorant of when a coat should be worn. The rule is simple enough—formal functions are spoiled by shirt sleeves, and no self-respecting man will display them on such occasions, even if it does render him better fitted to fight his way to the supper table. Coats should also be worn when Jersey mosquitoes are about.

It is very gauche to wear life-preservers when canoeing. It seems to indicate a lack of confidence in the ability of the girl to save you in case of an upset.

"Gauche" is derived from "goat," and is the Parisian way of saying you're a goat.

College and club colors are very popular among young men, and add a touch of smartness. Good selections may be had at reasonable prices in most stores, but youths should be careful to select a college with becoming colors.

Bands are worn on straw hats and cigars.

Trousers are always in style. In choosing socks for vacation wear, while considerable latitude is allowed, one should not select a pattern that will scare the farmers' horses.

Good form is especially desirable in bathing suits.—[New York American.]

DO ANIMALS REASON.

Dr. W. H. Miller, Kansas City, Mo., says:

Instinct is the natural adaptation of mineral, vegetable and animal life to ultimate ends, irrespective of volition. Instinct acts mathematically. Reason also acts mathematically. Reason is an action of the will working in harmony with the instinct. Hence, reason is a continuity of instinct, illuminated by understanding. If man's instinct becomes reason, who can affirm that the horse's or dog's instincts often reported do not become reason?

The buffalo had located the best route through the Rocky Mountains long before the engineers made an instrumental survey. Both were the results of reason. Would space permit, hundreds of parallel cases could be cited from every department of Nature. The truth is, every department of Nature thinks, and men are guided correctly only when they think in harmony with Nature.

Burroughs says in the quoted paragraph, "Innate or inherited impulse, which we call instinct and outward stimuli, explain most of the actions of animals." If this explains the actions of animals, then men's actions can be explained in the same way. A horse or a man would not jump over a precipice. Why is the man's refusal attributed to reason, and the horse's to inherited impulse? A man attempts to drive his horse the right way in the darkness; he loses his way, and the horse refuses to obey the wishes of his master. The animal, if given free rein, will soon extricate its master from his maze.

The monkey, when playing in the tree, holds on to the branches above, and jumps up and down on the dead limb to test its strength before trusting his weight upon it. Men could not reason more perfectly.

Reason is the continuity of the instinct acting under the control of the will; perfect reason is plagiarism from Nature.

All animals reason, John Burroughs, naturalist, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPPESSES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blight. 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, Ont.



ABSORBINE

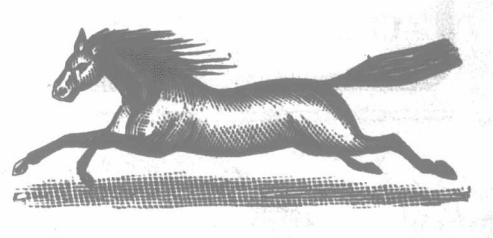
will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

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Auction Sales of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.
Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted
Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.



DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE
for Broken-winded Horses.
The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. The Dr. McGahey Medicine Co., Kempsville, Ontario.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes. BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have sure cure.



To Exaggerate is a poor motto, but we do not exaggerate when we say that we have the largest and finest herd of **HEREFORDS** on the market at slaughter prices. Now is your chance to improve your stock by purchasing a fine bull, cow or heifer early. Farm inside corporation of the town.
A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont. Grey Co.

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.

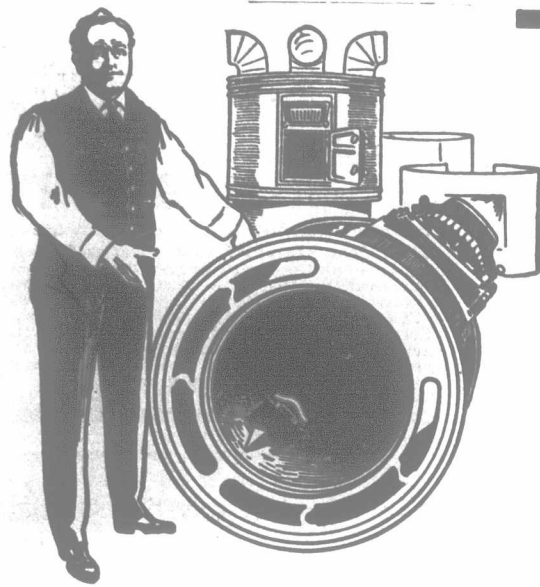
THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 3-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address:
A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P. O. or H. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P. O. Iderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK
Forest Sta. and P. O.

HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.
J. A. LOYER, Coldwater P. O. and Sta.

Advertise in the Advocate



Hecla Furnaces are fuel savers.

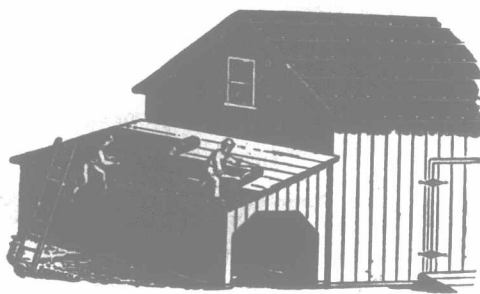
Because the cast iron combustion chamber is corrugated in such a way as to add about $\frac{1}{3}$ to the heating surface, with the result that

"Hecla" will extract a proportionately greater amount of heat than will a furnace built with a smooth combustion chamber.

The corrugations serve another purpose in relieving the strain of expansion and contraction.

Send me a rough plan of your house, and I will make you an estimate of the cost of installing a "Hecla" Furnace. I will also send you the new "Hecla" Catalogue. Write now—while you think of it—to "Clare's Furnace Builder," care of

CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, - - PRESTON, Ont.



Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, water-proof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co., 101 Rebecca St. HAMILTON, CANADA

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 826, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in showing. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service.

A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

For sale: a few good females of all ages, by imp. bull. Will sell right.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario. Drumbo Station.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE

I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief - 40419 - (79877); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring.

HUGH THOMSON, Box 556 St. Mary's, Ont.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by Hot Scotch - 52696 - champion bull Western Fair, 1905, and White Hall Rapidsen, son of the champion White Hall Sultan (imp.). High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale.

AUCTION SALE OCT. 22, 1906.

Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply T. E. ROBSON, - - Iderton, Ont.

For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

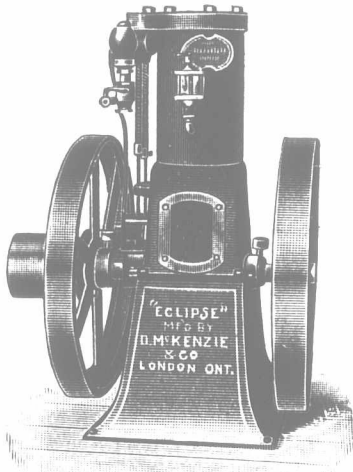
Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals.

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigold, the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

ECLIPSE HIGH-GRADE Gasoline Engines



MANUFACTURED BY D. MCKENZIE & CO'Y. London, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable.

Londesboro Station and P. O.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont

GOSSIP.

A FIGURATIVE INTERPRETATION. Here is a brand-new anecdote that was told to a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff a few days ago.

A usually very matter-of-fact ten-year-old girl was playing on the street when an accordion performer came along, bearing on his breast an illiterately-printed sign: "I am nearly blind."

With a pent-up emotion of sympathy, she ran to her mother, and tearfully described the man and his inscription, which she had interpreted to read, "One A. M., nearly blind," adding, in all seriousness, the comment, "I guess he must have got blind in the morning of life."

Mr. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., reports the following recent sales from his Maple Hill herd of Holsteins: "Mr. J. E. Johnston, Ernestown Station, Ont., secured almost a model dairy bull in Sir Akkrum Teake, son of Sir Mercedes Teake, out of one of my Mary Anderson cows, a daughter of our champion Count Mink Mercedes. Mr. Wm. H. Reeves, London West, took a very promising bull, Sir Mercedes Held, also a son of Sir Mercedes Teake, out of Anna Held, who milked 85 lbs. daily, without forcing, at twenty-six months of age. Mr. T. H. Gregg, Salford, Ont., was fortunate in securing one of the most promising calves I ever bred. His sire is Sir Mercedes Teake, and his dam, Alice Neilsen, is a daughter of Kaatje De Boer 3rd, one of the best cows I ever owned. This calf, had he been eligible to the calf class at Toronto, would have made the best of them 'hustle.' To head his herd of pure-breds, Mr. E. Pannabecker, of Hespeler, purchased Oyama De Kol, a large, growthy, short-legged bull, in whom I reserved a show interest. He is also a son of Sir Mercedes Teake, and his dam is a half-sister to Mr. Neil Sangster's well-known dairy-test winner, Lady Colantha De Kol. Mr. J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill, Ont., secured one of my stock bulls, Sir Posch De Kol, sired by Sir Abbekerk Posch, whose full sister, Alta Posch, holds the world's record for two-year-olds in an official seven-day record, viz., 27 lbs. 2 ozs. The dam of Sir Posch De Kol is Inka Rose Pietertje De Kol, who gave, on grass, 63 lbs. milk, testing 3.8 per cent. fat, milked twice daily. Mr. Kennedy wanted a bull bred from good-testing strains, and paid a stiff price for what suited him; but a bull of this kind is actually cheaper than an inferior one at half the price. Mr. R. A. Wilson, Wilsonville, secured a pair of choice yearling heifers, one by Sir Mercedes Teake, the other by Count of Maple Hill, which should prove great producers. The former is out of Alice Wayne, a member of my show herd, who gave 42 lbs. milk in a day at two years. The other is from Netherland Josephine, one of the best breeding cows I know of. I have a few young bulls and several females left for the fall trade."

\$33 00 to the Pacific Coast.

from Chicago via the Chicago and North Western Ry. Tickets on sale daily to October 31st at above rate to Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B. C.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and other western points. Correspondingly low rates from points in Canada. Choice of routes, and splendid train service. Special rates on household effects. For berth reservations, illustrated literature and further particulars, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

A TIGHT ROOF.—A rust-proof tin cap is the latest device for getting a tight roof, and it seems very practical. The ordinary cap furnished with ready roofings is made of tin scrap, which, of course, rusts in a very short time. The outside is painted, but the inside will rust just as quickly. Many roofs have failed because the tin caps rusted out. A patent on this new rust-proof cap has been granted F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., the makers of Paroid Roofing. It is made of new sheet steel, and has more binding surface than the ordinary round cap because it is square. This same firm is sending out a 48-page book of plans for all kinds of farm and poultry buildings. Send 4c., in stamps, to cover postage, and mention our paper.



Don't You Want to Hear Some Good Music?

"His Master's Voice"

The great artists of the opera, the finest musicians, the best bands and orchestras, the popular singers? They are all at your command, when you have

A BERLINER OR VICTOR GRAM-O-PHONE

Over 3,000 different selections, embracing everything worth hearing in music and song. Write for FREE catalogue of Records, and descriptions of Gram-o-phones, ranging in price from \$12.50 to \$110.

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POTATO DIGGER

Will Interest You.

Because of its simplicity and common-sense, practical features.

While it is a low-priced implement, it always does highly satisfactory work, and is, by all odds, the best potato digger made.

Send for descriptive circular.

THE DENNIS WIRE & IRON WORKS CO'Y, LIMITED.

26-28 Dundas St., London, Ont.

ALBERTA LANDS

We have for sale many improved and unimproved farms and ranches, ranging in price per acre from \$8.00 to \$16.00.

For information write

REED & MARTIN, Didsbury, Alta.

Exhibition Visitors

At Toronto and London are cordially invited to visit the exhibit of the

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., OF PRESTON, ONT.,

in the Agricultural Implement Building. The exhibit comprises Feed and Litter Carriers, Tanks, Stanchions, Water Bowls, Pumps, Troughs, Hay Carriers, and Metal Shingles, Sidings and Ceilings.

Shorthorns

OF SCOTCH BREEDING.

Imported cows and heifers for sale at easy prices, also Canadian-bred females all ages, and a fine collection of young bulls from six to sixteen months old—imported and Canadian-bred. New importation due home August 26. Inspection invited.

H. J. Davis,

Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. Main Lines.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133. St. Thomas, Ont.

Makes Any Fence "Stay Put" ... Stands Any Strain It Ever Has To Stand



This Swan Driven Anchor, that's put in place with a few licks of a hammer, will put a bracing hold on a fence post which nothing short of earthquake can loosen a little bit.

One Swan Anchor does more to brace a fence, to hold it rigid, to make it stand up against wind and storm and age, than three posts could do. So when you use a Swan Anchor, you've more than trebled the strength of your fence.

And you've certainly doubled that fence's life ... doubled the service it will give.

And yet the Swan Anchor doesn't add enough to the cost of fencing to count, — not when compared with the value it adds to the fence.

Use a Swan Anchor to brace any post, any fence, and it will show you why it's being used very largely by the railways, by the telegraph and telephone companies (the Bell, the Great North Western, the C.P.R., all use Swan Anchors by the thousand).

Great for keeping gates from sagging ... for bracing end posts ... for staying wire fences in places where fence-posts cost a lot. Fewer posts will do when you use the Swan Anchor.

Makes fences lightning proof, too, — insulates every wire, — grounds the current harmlessly.

There's a book that tells fence facts you ought to know, — will you have a copy with our compliments?

Address The B. Hamilton Anchor Co., Limited Hamilton, Canada

Endorsed and Sold By the Agents of:
The Anchor Fence Co., Stratford;
The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Limited, Hamilton;
The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Limited, Hamilton;
The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Limited, Toronto;
The Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, Hamilton;
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The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville;
The Great West Fence Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Tudhope Carriages

hold their good looks, just as they hold their strength. A special feature is made of the painting and finishing. And Tudhopes retain their gloss—look new—when other makes, bought at the same time, have lost their pristine brightness.

TUDHOPE No. 45

Is one of the easiest carriages we make. It's built especially for the man who uses his buggy constantly—and besides making riding a pleasure—stands hard driving and rough roads. Supplied with rubber tires if desired.

Our free catalogue tells all about it. Write for a copy.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited ORILLIA, Ont.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite = 45214—, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride = 26106—, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering

- 2 imported bulls.
- 15 young bulls.
- 10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.
- 20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

SHORTHORNS.

We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull. Young Derby is in good trim for fall shows. W. J. Shean & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

1 roan calf, 15 months old, of the Duchess of Gloster family.

1 roan, two years old, from imp. sire and dam.

Also a number of good registered Clyde mares.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

Shorthorns ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

- 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).
- 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).
- 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.
- 1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor = 45187—. 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM.—Scotch Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star = 58585—.

Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TAPEWORM IN SHEEP.

1. I have had four sheep and lambs die, and find the trouble to be tapeworm. Prescribe.

2. Can you tell me how to can ripe tomatoes for winter use? R. B. P.

Ans.—1. Starve the sheep for twelve hours. Make a mixture of one part oil of turpentine and fifteen parts sweet milk. Shake until thoroughly mixed, and give each mature sheep about four ounces of the mixture. Give nothing to eat for five or six hours longer. Keep enclosed, and gather the worms that are passed and destroy them. Repeat treatment in 10 days, and, if necessary, the third or fourth time. Keep the sheep off low-lying pastures.

2. Good recipes for canning tomatoes were given, lately, in the Home Magazine department of this paper, one in August 9th, page 1259, and another in August 16th, page 1292.

DUSTY HAY.

I followed the method laid down by Prof. W. J. Spillman for curing hay, as follows: "The grass is cut in the afternoon. The first night's dew never hurts it. Let it lie the next day until noon. It is then put into curing cocks, which are made to lie flat. These cocks are upset the next morning, and in the afternoon four of them are made into one weathering cock. Let it stand thus for one day, then haul to the barn or rick." The professor, like many more writing on agriculture, forgets to tell when to cut the different crops. I cut the hay when the second bloom was just off. I had good bright hay, but was surprised to find it dusty. As there are many persons these days, who are turning to farming with little or no experience, if your correspondent would kindly inform me, through "The Farmer's Advocate," when is the proper time to cut hay, it would, doubtless, prove most valuable to myself and other inexperienced persons, as one of my farm hands tells me to cut it one time, and another just the opposite.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble was in the curing, not the time of cutting. We are afraid you made the mistake of following too literally advice not intended to apply to your conditions. If the crop was heavy, and the weather other than the best, it is likely the hay was insufficiently cured. Possibly a little rain or dew was on the hay when hauled in; a few drops of extraneous moisture are far more likely to cause dustiness than a much larger quantity of sap. Next year, as the haying season approaches, read the articles in "The Farmer's Advocate," written by practical farmers. As to time of cutting, some latitude must always be allowed where a crop of any extent is to be harvested, else operations begun in time will be far belated by the time the last of the crop is housed. The stages to aim for, however, are: beginning of bloom for alfalfa; full bloom for red clover, and second bloom for timothy.

At the recent annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, resolutions were passed informing breeders generally that the concern calling itself the International Consolidated Record Association, of Himrods, N. Y., and offering and purporting to issue certificates of registry of Holstein cattle, as well as other live stock, had no Holstein records sufficient to permit it to issue a certificate of registry, nor could it obtain such sufficient information therefor from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and that any such certificates issued by the International Consolidated records were without value, and useless as certificates of registry. The certificates of registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association bear upon their face the signature of F. L. Houghton, as Secretary, and the corporate seal printed thereon (embossed up to 1904) in yellow ink.—F. L. Houghton, Secretary.

LUCK VERSUS LABOR.

Luck waits for something to turn up; labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes to receive news of a legacy, labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines; labor whistles. Luck rules on chances; labor on character.—[Exchange.

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 45-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, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd comprises such noted Scotch families as Orange Blossoms, Missies, Crimson Fuchstias, Nonpareils, Mysies, etc., and is headed by the noted Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning, which sold for \$3,000, and also won first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Some choice young bulls for sale from four to eight months, also females. We have a few choice Yorkshires of either sex, five months old, from imp. sire and dam. Will be sold easy.

BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 2597, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

ELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.
16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Manager. PETER WHITE, JR., Pembroke, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Sired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45081 FOR SALE.

S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT. Ripley Station, G. T. R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS. Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40859— (78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Ayr P.O. Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS. Gotrox—What are your lowest terms as a son-in-law? Count—One million. Gotrox—All right; I'll sign a check to-morrow. Count—And how soon shall I marry your daughter? Gotrox—Oh, you won't marry her. I'm going to hold you for a rise and sell you to somebody else.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

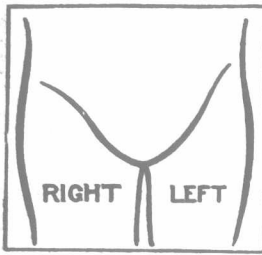
DR. J. C. DODD'S

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THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



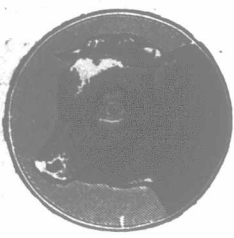
This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady. Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a NEW lease of life for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you Free A FREE TEST to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are FREE. No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, 95 Church Street, Block 279, Toronto, Ont.

Do you wear a truss?..... Does rupture pain?.....
On which side ruptured?..... Ever operated on for rupture?

Age..... Time ruptured.....

Name..... Address.....



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

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

Westside Shorthorn Herd and Border Leicester Flock.

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-tried families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for Sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

For sale: 2 very fine pure Scotch bulls fit for service; also 2 boars of bacon type fit for service, and grand young sows bred to Imp. boar. 25 males and females (Berks.) 2 and 3 months old.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,
MEADOWVALE, ONT.

Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

For sale: The two-year-old show bull, Blythstone Ruler—52436—, also cows and heifers in calf.

JAMES GIBB,
Brookdale, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of
High-class Scotch Shorthorns,
Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.
W. O. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. Ont.

Oak Grove Shorthorns—Present offering:

heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.

BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS

For immediate sale: Two 2-year-old heifers, safe in calf; four bulls, two of them out of imp. dam. All by imp. sire. Shropshires, both sexes—lamb and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville P. O. & Sta.

FOR SALE—Imp. cow, Scotch Thistle No. 43660—, Heifers from imp. stock on both sides, also Canadian-bred heifers. F. A. GARDNER, "Prospect Stock Farm," Britannia, Ont.

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Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

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Home of the first and third prize aged heifers, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Bellechin, grand champion Toronto, 1903; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

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For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers, a nice thick, well-put-up lot, and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, M.P.
Markdale, Ont.

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Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

For Sale—The stock bull, Queenston Archer—48898—, by Derby (Imp.) dam Veronica (Imp.) by Brave Archer (Imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.
BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

The Phantom Cance

(La Chasse Gal'rie).

A NEW YEAR'S LEGEND OF THE CANADIAN WOODS.

By W. Victor Cook.

Gran'pere Latoche is very old—over eighty years, they say. In the summertime he sits and smokes his beloved tabac Canayen in a rocking armchair on the veranda beneath the climbing flowers. In the winter he sits in the kitchen corner shaking his old gray head, and from time to time muttering to himself. At times he will tell stories of le vieux temps. Some of them are queer tales, for Gran'pere Latoche has seen things in his time; and if they were not so rambling, and if one could write them down in the old man's own words, they would make good reading.

Strangest of all is the story of how Gran'pere Latoche saw La Chasse Gal'rie. Had I but the gift, I could make you feel the grip of that weird tale as Gran'pere Latoche told it me one wild New Year's Night when I was snowed up in the Latoche homestead on my way back to Montreal. Nobody will believe the story, but that is neither here nor there. As Gran'pere Latoche is so very old, perhaps his imagination plays antics with his memory. Moreover, they say in Quebec Province that a man may live a hundred years and never see La Chasse Gal'rie.

It was about sixty years ago. At the edge of the forest, where it dips its feet in the Saguenay, Louis Latoche and 'Poleon Desbarres stood and clasped hands.

"You swear," said 'Poleon, handing the other a small crucifix, "that you will not see her, nor speak to her, nor write to her, till the year is out?"

"Yes, I swear—que Dieu me soit en aide! And you?"

'Poleon laughed a little wildly.

"Sure, I swear, too. For the rest, my friend, I am not likely to meet Mamzelle Henriette Manon on the shores of Hudson Bay."

"Nor I in the lake ports. It is a bargain?"

"A bargain," repeated 'Poleon, stepping with noiseless moccasined feet down the river bank, where a Montagnard Indian awaited him in a birch-bark canoe.

"Good luck to you," said Louis Latoche.

'Poleon turned round as he grasped the peak of the canoe, and laughed again, this time defiantly.

"You mean to say: 'I hope you will get drowned in the first rapids.' But au revoir, Louis."

He got into the canoe, and Louis watched him and the Indian paddle up stream into the wide, wild north.

That was the last that Louis Latoche ever saw of 'Poleon Desbarres in the flesh. But often when his turn came at the wheel on a starry night, or when in a calm the sunset glow bathed the St. Clair flats in the hues of dreamland, the picture would come before his mind of his rival 'Poleon as he saw him that last time—tall, and strong as a young bull, with unkempt sandy hair loose about his face, and his hazel eyes alight with scornful defiance.

All the spring and summer, and late into the fall, Louis sailed up and down the Great Lakes on the little trading-schooner of which he was the mate. The first snow flurries had fallen when he made his way to the great stern river of the north. The young man's imagination dwelt lingeringly upon the vision of Henriette; but mindful of his pledge to his rival, he did not at once go home to his own village of St. Pierre de Beaulieu. On New Year's Day—come snow, come shine—he and his rival would be back to prove their fate. But till then their oath held them. Therefore Louis went to visit with an uncle ten miles lower down the river.

The old Year died on a day of lowering clouds. At noon the wintry sun showed a cold, dead disc through the leaden atmosphere, then faded and was seen no more. The wind, dubious and uncertain, sprang up time and again

with a sudden howl as of a spirit in distress, shaking the snow from the gaunt black forest trees; then it subsided into an oppressive silence.

"If I were you, I would not go," said Louis' uncle, peering from the window upon the desolate sky; "it will be a wild night."

"Have no fear," said Louis Latoche in the pride of his youth and strength; "I know the way."

"I do not like the sound of the wind," the elder man insisted. "Louis, be advised, and stay until the morning."

"I must go," persisted his nephew.

"I know you," his uncle smiled. "It is of that girl of Manon's, with her brown eyes and rosy lips, that you are thinking. Be assured good wine will keep, mon gar."

"'Poleon Desbarres will be there," said Louis. "St. Michael himself would not keep 'Poleon from the fete of the Jour de l'An. Uncle, you do not understand how the thing is between us. I tell you, I must go."

The end of it was that Louis dressed himself in his best, and putting on over his fete dress his warm seaman's jacket, slipped his moccasined feet into the loops of his snow-shoes, and started on his ten-mile journey. At the door his uncle put a gun into his hands.

"They say the wolves are about," he warned the young man. "Pere Sebastien saw two last week, so early in the season. Be careful, Louis, and keep along the river where you can see the way."

It was still a dull gray daylight when the young man set forth. The winter road over the hard, dry snow was good, and for a time he made rapid progress.

Then, while the uncertain wind continued its intermittent dirge, the snow began to fall, almost imperceptibly at first. Soon, as the spirits of the storm rushed from their lairs, it whirled in blinding clouds of paralyzing white dust round about him, sweeping with a sound like a brush along the frozen roadway, cutting his face with its icy touch.

Louis was no stranger to the wintry woods, and he fought his way doggedly onward, pulling his fur cap low over his ears, and taking a small "coup" from a flask of whisky he carried.

More and more furious grew the storm, and deeper and deeper the drifts. It was impossible to see two yards through the whirling snow-fog around him, and in vain his eyes, shrinking from the pitiless needles of the frost, sought the friendly lights of St. Pierre de Beaulieu. The path was long since obliterated; the going was heavier every minute. Louis realized too late that he was lost in the tempest.

There was but one hope for him. Fighting blindly along, he stumbled on a spot where under some great tree trunks the snow-drifts lay less heavily than elsewhere. In his desperate straits the place seemed made for him. He scooped himself a hole in the snow and crept in.

Long he lay in the comparative warmth of his strange retreat listening to the tempest, which howled in the forest trees around him as though all the fiends of hell were riding on the gale. Louis fell into a reverie, regretfully conjuring up pictures of the festive scene in the house of Josef Manon—the sound of the great viol, the young men and girls dancing the Old Year out and the New Year in.

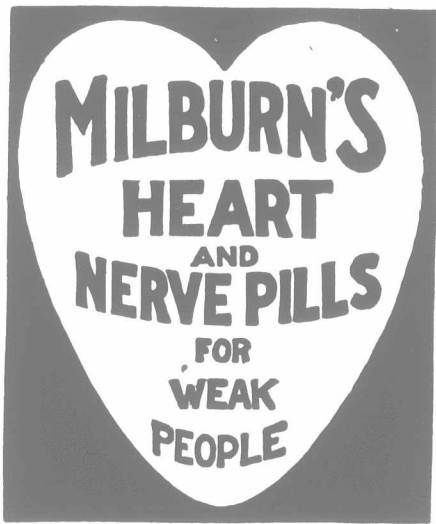
Something warm brushing by his face aroused him. A red fox had crept through the already narrowed opening of his retreat. Louis put out his hand and touched the creature. Instead of resenting the touch, it whined like a dog in trouble, and drew closer to him.

"Its den is choked up," thought Louis, and in sympathy stroked the head of the frightened animal. He took another nip from his whisky flask and strove to keep himself from falling asleep in the growing warmth of his snow-nest.

Hark! What was that? The red fox quivered from its head to the tip of its bushy tail, and Louis started and listened hard. The sound came again, penetrating and weird, like the cry of the wild goose as it passes southward in the fall. But when did wild goose fly on a midwinter night?

Louis brushed the sweat from his forehead and listened as though his soul were in his ears. A third time came the cry, high over the tree-tops, out of the north-west sky, closer and closer with the rush of the wind. Was it words that he heard, and the sound of singing?

(Continued on next page.)



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2 heifers one year old. A number of young cows with calves at foot, most of which are again bred. 3 bull calves from 2 to 6 months old. Sired by Scotland's Fame #47877, the bull now in service. Also 15 registered Cotswold shearing rams, 10 registered Cotswold shearing ewes. No large prices expected. Correspondence solicited. John Forgie, Claremont P.O. and Stn.

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One registered Lincoln ram and some nice spring ewe lambs for sale cheap up to Oct. 25. Write for prices.

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Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns descended from the best English stocks. JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

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ing—over the tree-tops, out of the north-west sky? Holy Virgin, what chorus was that?

"Un Canayen errant,
Banni de ses foyers,
Parcourait en pleurant
Des pays etrangers."

"Si tu vois mon pays,
Mon pays malheureux,
Va, dis a mes amis
Que je me souviens d'eux."

The slow, sad minor of the old chanson came weirdly out of the night on the wings of the storm. Louis Latoche trembled in every limb. Dragging himself to the opening, he forced himself to look out.

"Hello, Louis, hello!"
His own name, in a voice that he remembered; a voice from the storm-racked sky that paralyzed him with fear!

"Hello, Louis, hello!" came the hail again.

Louis looked up. High overhead, through the storm and the snow, a great canoe hung in mid-air; and as soon as he saw it Louis knew that it came from the great northland, and that the men who sat in it were no living men. Cold terror clutched at his heart as he recalled the old story of the phantom Chasse Gal'rie which brings back the dead men on New Year's Eve, to kiss the girls of their heart and to dance unseen at the old fireside.

He started at the ghostly crew. Through the whirling snow he recognized one and all in their dress of hardy voyageurs. All of them, at one time or another, had gone out from this district into the wild northland, and none of them had ever returned. Dead men all, yet there they sat and trolled out to the savage winter night the old canoeing song.

But Louis trembled most at the sight of him who held the paddle in the stern of the canoe. The long hair hung down like an Indian's on his neck.

"Hello, Louis, hello! Ha-ha!"

The voice, and the long sandy hair, and the reckless laugh! It was the wraith of his rival that called his name.

"Hello, 'Poleon," said Louis.

"Come up here, Louis," called the phantom. "Come and steer for us, old friend. It is a long way that we have paddled, all the way from Saskatchewan to-night; and dead men's arms grow tired, mon gar."

Louis had crawled out of his retreat. His limbs well-nigh failed beneath him.

"I have lost my way," he faltered; "I do not know the bearings in the storm."

"To be sure—a devil of a night! But see, we have a merry corpse-candle to light us, Louis."

Sure enough, in the prow of the canoe a pale light flickered, unquenched by the raging gale.

"Up here you can see lights," said 'Poleon. "Maybe 'tis St. Pierre. Make haste, Louis."

The specters leaned over the side of the canoe and beckoned.

Louis crossed himself. Before he realized what had occurred he was sitting in the stern of the canoe, with the steering-paddle in hand. Far away, below the canoe and the swaying tree-tops, he discerned through the swirling snow-clouds a faint twinkle of lights. Thitherward he steered the canoe, while the ghostly crew again made his heart quake with the sound of their mournful song.

"O jours si pleins d'appas,
Vous etes disparus;
Et ma patrie, hélas!
Je ne la verrai plus!"

"Time to have a little drink," said 'Poleon, as they glided toward the lights. A black bottle passed from one to another, and each as he drank cried "Salut!" to the rest.

The black bottle came to Louis last, and having crossed himself again, he essayed to drink. But nothing came from the bottle. The crew of phantoms laughed.

"Dead men's wine is good wine, hein, Louis?" said Desbarres.

Louis was mortally cold—from fear and from the storm.

But the sound of voices ascended. The lights were below them. It was St. Pierre de Beaupre.

"Chez Manon," ordered 'Poleon with a leer.

The canoe hovered outside the door of Henriette's father. The phantom crew disembarked, and in diverse directions faded quickly away through the village.

"Stay with the canoe. Don't let it blow away," said 'Poleon with sudden anger. His eyes flashed and he gave his rival a push. It was as though the push sapped all the young man's strength, and he fell back in the canoe.

But very soon the deadly cold overcame all other influences, and he sat up in the canoe trying to persuade himself that he was dreaming. The lights shone from Josef Manon's windows, the music came clear on the frosty air. Louis got out of the canoe and pushed it among some bushes.

A large barn adjoined the Manon homestead. With chattering teeth Louis made his way into the barn, and for a few minutes lay in the grateful warmth, recovering his sensations. High up in the wall dividing the barn from the home a beam of light shone up to the roof from a small glazed window that served as a feeble illuminant; by and by Louis mustered his courage sufficiently to clamber up on a heap of firewood and peep into the living-room.

In the solid, companionable barn his fears had somewhat abated; but lo! on an empty chair near the fire sat 'Poleon Desbarres, wild and weird as he had appeared in the canoe. He sat with his elbows on his knees and his hairy chin in his hands, and he stared at Henriette as she sat at the other side of the room. Nobody seemed to see 'Poleon. Least of all did the young girl appear to be conscious of his presence.

The big viol scraped again. A dance was just beginning. 'Poleon rose and stalked across the room toward Henriette. He approached quite close to where she sat laughing and joking with the others. No one looked up at him.

"They do not see him!" thought Louis. "O, mon Dieu, what does it mean?"

'Poleon stooped over the girl. "He will dance with her and kiss her," thought Louis. Suddenly the conviction came to him that if once 'Poleon got his arm round Henriette, she was lost.

All in a moment Henriette gasped and stood up, deadly pale, her hand to her heart. 'Poleon put out his arm.

From his watching-place Louis Latoche gave a great cry. He raised his hand to strike at the intervening glass. His foot slipped on the loose logs, and with a loud crash he rolled to the ground.

When he came to himself he was lying before the stove. Old Josef Manon was chafing his hands and pouring whisky between his lips, and Henriette was leaning over him, while the company stood around.

"'Poleon—the canoe!" said Louis, wildly.

"Poor boy, he wanders," said old Josef. "But what an escape! Had he lain another half-hour, banoir Louis Latoche!"

Louis sat up and stared round. The company, the viol player, all were there, all save 'Poleon Desbarres. At the back of the room old Monsieur Jarreau, the doctor, whom he had not noticed before, was taking off his great coon-skin overcoat, like a bear emerging from its skin.

"It must have been a presentiment," Henriette often used to say to her husband in the after days. "I had such a strange feeling. For a moment I thought I should die. And then in came Monsieur Jarreau with my poor, dear Louis, nearly frozen, on his sleigh. It was lucky the good doctor was called out that bad night."

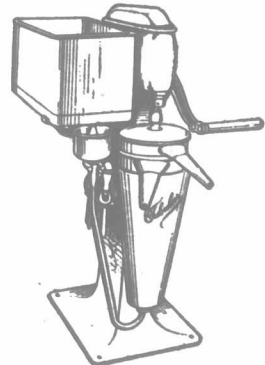
And as for Louis Latoche, he went fearfully the next morning to the barn and found the stacked lumber all in a tumbled confusion below the little window. But the mystery of that night was never made clear to him.

It is only in these latter years that he has told the story; for when he spoke about it to the priest, the good father counseled him to say nothing to his wife.

The priest is dead long since, and Louis Latoche is such an old, old man that it is hard to get at the truth of the matter. And, nowadays, even in the Province of Quebec, few people believe in La Chasse Gal'rie. Nevertheless, it is very strange.—[Leslie's.]

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GOSSIP.
SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES.

Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., recently arrived home with a fresh lot of Clydesdale stallions—14 head, from 1 to 5 years of age. The phenomenal success that has attended this firm the last few years shows that the quality of horses they import, and their invariable method of square dealing, is appreciated by the public. Although in the past they have imported many noted show horses, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago on this side of the water, yet it is an indisputable fact that for size, quality, style and action, this lot far exceeds any previous importation made by them, which is only the result of experience as an educator. Prominent among them is the big, flashy-quality horse, Talbot, probably the greatest son of the great sire, Up-to-Time. He is a bay four-year-old, stands 17 hands high, and was first and champion three years in succession at the Royal North-ern. He is a horse of faultless form throughout, and choke-full of style and quality. Lismore is a bay four-year-old, son of the prince of sires, Baron's Pride, a big, flashy-topped horse, with ideal underpinning, and moves easy and true. Prince of Maryfield is a bay five-year-old, by Royal Stamp, a horse of vast scale, full of Clyde character, with style, quality and action. Ruler is a bay eight-year-old, and is one of the good kind, combining size and quality, and a proven sire of stirring worth. He is got by Baron's Pride. In three-year-olds is the crack colt, Baron Richardson, the great son of Baron Maclivie. He stands 16.2 hands high, weighs 1,800 lbs., and is still growing; will make over-a-ton horse; is very smooth, and full of quality from the ground up—a show horse of a high order. Whinbloom is another three-year-old, by Prince Thomas, dam by Prince of Carruchan. This colt is a royal good kind, a large, quality horse, built on ideal draft lines, and a show horse all over. Bogie Marquis is a bay three-year-old, by Moncrieffe Marquis, dam by Royal Gartley. He is a colt of outstanding excellence, that, when put in condition, can hold his own with any of them. Maclivie Laird is a roan two-year-old, by Baron Maclivie, stands 16.2 hands high, and will make a 2,200-lb. horse, and coupled with that is a beautiful top and perfect bottom timber, a rare good one that has several firsts to his credit, and was reserved for championship, and one of the judges said he should have had it. Dashing King is a black two-year-old, by King o' Kyle, one of the natty-moving, flashy-quality kind, a cracker, and will reach 1,900 lbs. or over in weight. Baron Livingston is a bay two-year-old, by Prince Thomas, another of the big draft type, on grand feet, ankles and legs, and moves straight and true. Royal Freeland is a bay two-year-old that won several firsts in Scotland; in fact, was never beaten, and is certainly a hard one to beat, as he is big, smooth, has A1 quality, and moves like a machine. He is by Lothian Tom. Another two-year-old bay is Baron Buchanan, by Baron Rogbill, an extra large colt of lofty, stylish get-up; will make an extra heavy horse. Sir Henry, bay two-year-old, by Prince Thomas, is another very large colt, and a rare good one. Baron Columbus is a bay yearling, by Baron Maclivie. We look for this colt to win his spurs at the shows this fall. Another yearling, just as good, is Passport, by Marmion. Both these colts are large, and stand on grand feet and legs. King Cobalt 5859 is a three-year-old, Canadian-bred, by Imp. King's Cross, dam by Granite 1913. He will make a ton horse, and an all-around good one, with heaps of style, action and quality. Newby 4463 is a bay two-year-old, by Imp. Ruler, dam Newby Jane 3rd 5779.

He is one of the thick, smooth kind, a natty, stylish chap. Russelton 4485 is a bay yearling, son of the Toronto champion, Imp. Lavender, dam by Imp. Warrior, a very sweet-turned colt that is hard to fault. In mares, there is Lady Sally (imp.), by The Dean, and Miss Wilson (imp.), by King o' Kyle, both five years old, a pair combining size and quality. Maggie Prince 7559, by Imp. Prince Prime, is a brown two-year-old—a show filly all over. Salomie 6th 5781, by Imp. Lavender, dam Salomie 5th (imp.), is a bay two-year-old, a rare good one. Then there are a pair of choice yearlings, Mysie 9063, by Prince of Scotlandwell (imp.), and Blair Gowrie Lass 9062, by Imp. Mickaboo. Both are out of imported dams. All these horses are for sale. The farm has long-distance telephone connection, and is only about four miles from Brooklin, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R.

JOHN BRIGHT'S CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLD AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A short time spent walking over the splendid farm of Mr. John Bright, at Myrtle, Ont., the well-known breeder of pure-bred stock, was amply repaid by a magnificent look over his flocks and herds. Although during the last few months his sales have been heavy, extending practically all over Canada, yet intending buyers will always find something choice in his stables and fields that can be bought at a price that generally ends by the visitor leaving directions where it is to be shipped to. In Clydesdales just now is Imp. Rosalie, by Boghall Mac, dam by Prince of Millfield. She is a big, typical Clyde, now suckling a grand horse colt, by Durbar, the great son of Baron's Pride. Royal Mamie (imp.), by Royal Champion, dam by Lord Semple, is a bay three-year-old, a very smooth-turned mare, with a heap of quality. Miss French (imp.), by Acme, is an Old Country winner of considerable note. Besides these are half a dozen Canadian-bred registered mares, a grand, good lot, full of Clydesdale character, on the best of feet and ankles. All these mares mentioned are safe in foal to Imp. Baron Richardson, a Toronto winner and a horse of outstanding merit, also two of the Canadian-bred mares have foals at foot, by the grand champion, Baron Gartley, and Royal Dean, both imported. As usual, the Shorthorns are looking in fine bloom. They represent a number of the leading Scotch families. Several of them are imported, and for sale are females of all ages, also one eleven-months-old red bull that is a cracker. He is out of a Meadowflower cow, has an imported sire, and is a show calf all over. There are also several bull calves coming on. There are about 115 Cotswolds—a big, heavy-fleeced, strong-boned lot. For sale are 15 shearing rams, and about the same number of ram lambs, 25 shearing ewes and 15 ewe lambs, the balance being ewes, two-shear and over. The Shropshires number 175 head, 40 shearing and spring rams, 40 ewe lambs, 15 shearing ewes, the balance being nearly all two-shears. The lambs are got by Imp. Historian, a ram of great scale and covering, the whole flock presenting grand type, and are well covered. These sheep are for immediate sale; first come, first choice. Buyers should look alive, as here is an opportunity to get a couple of carloads very handsly.

FRESH-LAID EGGS.

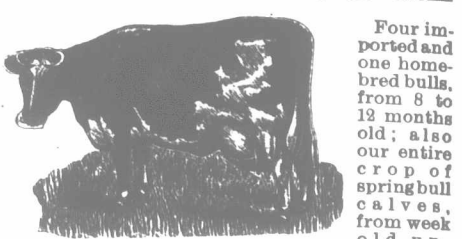
The woman was doing her marketing, and it was a question of eggs. "Are you quite sure that these eggs are fresh?" she asked. "They are, madam." "You will guarantee them?" "I will, ma'am." "But how am I to know that you knew they are fresh?" "My dear lady," said the exhausted shopman, with incisive emphasis, "if you will kindly step to our telephone and ring up our farm, you will hear the hens that laid them still cackling. I'm afraid I can't say any more than that."

Idaho lambs were sold in Chicago Stock-yards recently for \$8.40 per cwt., and in Jersey City for \$9.50. A year ago \$6.50 was the highest for lambs in Chicago. Prices are climbing, and it is believed will go higher yet.

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows). Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy yours if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont. HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 13 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up. Sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howie B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS
Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.3 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, also a few Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 oss. each. **BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain; our own raising. Sold out of females at present. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pieterje and Posch families. Schuiling Sir Posch, son of Annie Schuiling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Aaltje Posch, stock bull. **S. MACKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.**

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex. **D. JONES, JR., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.**

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few sows. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.**

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

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

Maple Glen Holsteins—Three sons of Sir

Altra Posch Beets, whose grandam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grandsire has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters—the most by any bull on record. Brother of Angie Cornucopia. Secure the best. **C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

Grove Hill Holsteins—Herd contains 56 head,

a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females. **F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.**

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and

Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O., Campbellford Stn.**

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset

SHEEP FOR SALE. At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.

J. A. Richardson, South March P. O. and Sta.




Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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DEVOTED TO
ASTHMA & HAY-FEVER.

Issued quarterly, containing short articles on the origin and cause, and the principles involved in the successful treatment of Asthma and Hay-Fever. Special Hay-Fever and Summer Asthma number now ready. Free on request.

DR. HAYES, Dept. D. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

DOWN

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904

SPLENDID MUTTON
GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.
Salisbury, England.

The Riby Herd and Flock

of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.

Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, **Winchester**, used in my flock for three years; also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs; ewes, all ages.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are 25 ranch shearing rams seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram.

Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.

R. R. Stations: **W. H. ARKELL,**
Midway, G. T. R. Teeswater, Ont.
Teeswater, C.P.E.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
North Toronto, Ontario

SHROPSHIRE

Good young rams and ewes **FOR SALE.**

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Dorsets. Can supply Dorset sheep of the various ages, of either sex, in pairs not akin, at very reasonable prices, quality considered. **Gilead's Spring Farm, E. DYMENT, Copetown P. O. Wentworth Co.**

GOSSIP.

Mr. E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., has an exhibit at the Toronto Fair of 40 head of choice Cotswolds. Parties wanting good flock headers might do well to visit this flock. Mr. Park states that he has for sale twenty field yearling rams—very typical Cotswolds—a choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs and yearling ewes.

At the auction sale, on Aug. 15th, of a selection of 80 Lincoln shearing rams from the flock of Mr. Robert Fisher, of Beverley, Yorkshire, keen competition prevailed. The top price was 150 guineas (\$785), others selling for '85, 84, 70, 55, 51 and 50 guineas, or an average for these six of \$345. Eighty rams averaged \$122 each.

WHAT DOES THE GOOSE WEIGH?

There is an old catch question that never fails to mystify half the people who hear it. Perhaps it may be known to many of the Wide-Awakers; to the others it may give some amusement. Here is the form in which it is usually put: If a goose weighs ten pounds and half its own weight, how much does it weigh? The unwary are likely to answer "fifteen pounds"; whereas the right answer is twenty pounds, for if it weighs ten pounds plus one-half its own weight, ten pounds must be the other half of its weight.

GLENHODSON YORKSHIRES.

Two miles from Brooklin Station, G. T. R., and the same distance from Myrtle Station, C. P. R., in Ontario County, lies Glenhodson Stock Farm, the home of one of the largest, as well as one of the highest-class herds of Yorkshire swine in Canada, imported and the get of imported stock, and Canadian-bred, that, under the able management of Mr. Lorne Foster, the farm manager, are in the pink of condition. The main stock boar is Imp. Royal Prince 7652, by Bottesford Long Sam, dam Bottesford Queen 12th, by Bottesford Rufford. He has never been shown in Canada, but in England won first at the Royal, first at Nottingham, and first at Peterboro, and was pronounced, by competent judges, to be the best young boar on exhibition in England in 1901, and now, in his five-year-old form, is as straight of leg and clear of wrinkles as a yearling. Next in service is Oak Lodge Chancellor 1st 6582, by O. L. Conqueror, dam O. L. Clara 12th, by O. L. Emigrant. He was only shown twice, and won first at the Pan-American, and first at London. He is the sire of four pigs, the get of one boar, that won first at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, and is the sire of O. L. Frederick, the grand champion barrow at same show. The brood sows represent the Empress, Cinderella, Princess and Mite strains, all noted as being the choicest of Yorkshire strains. They are an exceptionally large, smooth and even lot of sows. Cinderella 27th 12524, by Hollywell Hewson (imp.), dam O. L. Cinderella 110th, is a big, straight, deep sow of grand type and quality, as is also her full sister, Myrtle Mite 11th 9302, by O. L. Chance 3rd, dam O. L. Mite 7th. Hollywell Empress 6th (imp.) 9222, by Hollywell Emperor, and two of her daughters, imported in dam, are a very choice trio. O. L. Princess 16th 16578, by O. L. Julius 6th, dam O. L. Royal Princess (imp.), is another grand sow. In younger ones are seven sows, ten months old, Mite and Empress strains; six sows, seven months old, Empress strain, with imported sire and dam; fifteen sows, six months old, Princess and Cinderella strains; several four months old, Empress strain. In young boars are three, eight months old, by Royal Prince (imp.), who is also the sire of nearly all the young sows, and boar, seven months old, by same sire, and Empress dam; two boars, six months old, by same sire, and out of a Cinderella dam. These are certainly a high-class lot, and nearly every one a show pig. The firm have also on hand for sale a large number of Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte and Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets, a choice lot, extra well colored, and bred from A1 stock. Write the Glenhodson Co., to Myrtle P. O., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. veterinary.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.

Three-months-old colt has soft lump, which feels as though full of water, on pastern joint, and a like enlargement is showing on the other leg. They are not sore or tender, and the colt is in first-class condition, and thriving well.

T. G. H.

Ans.—Enlargements of this kind at the fetlock joint are quite common, but I have never seen them on the pastern. I would advise you to leave the colt alone, and it is probable they will disappear. If they are still present after the colt is weaned, and kept in the stable, blister repeatedly in the ordinary way so often described in these columns. V.

SKIN DISEASE.

I bought two fillies, and they have an itch like mange all over their bodies. All my horses, old and young, have it now. In Aug. 9th issue, R. T. Deachman recommends dipping, but does not tell us how or what to use. W. T. H.

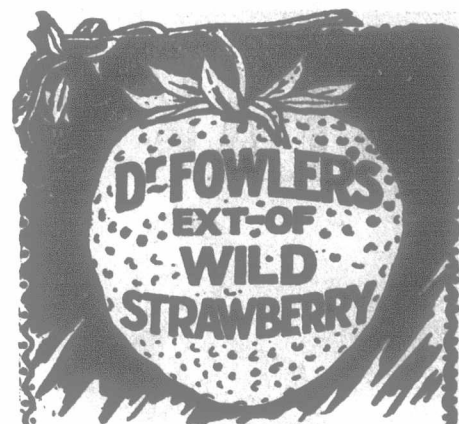
Ans.—The fact that all your horses have contracted the disease, indicates that it is mange. If so, the Dominion Government, at Ottawa, should be notified, and a Government inspector will be sent to investigate and treat. You had better send for your veterinarian, and if he is suspicious or satisfied it is mange, it is his duty to notify the Government. In order to dip horses, special dipping apparatus, which is very expensive, is necessary, and unless very large numbers are to be treated, it will cost too much to build a vat and treating apparatus. The animal should be clipped; the hair burned. There are many applications which act well as a cure. The body should be well washed with soft soap, to which has been added about 1 per cent. creolin or Zenoleum. This should be followed, in a few hours, by a thorough dressing with one of the many dressings used, as crude carbolic acid, 25 ozs.; quicklime, 18 ozs.; carbonate of soda, 53 ozs.; soft soap, 53 ozs. Dissolve in 28 gallons of water. Always heat the dressing to about 110 degrees Fahr., and apply. Repeat treatment every week as long as necessary. All affected horses must be isolated, and the premises quarantined. If the trouble be simply eczema, it is not necessary to quarantine. I would strongly advise you to employ a veterinarian, as when a man suspects a contagious disease in his stock, and fails to notify either his veterinarian or the Government, it is considered a serious offence, and he is liable to a heavy fine. V.

Miscellaneous.

TO MAKE CELLAR FROSTPROOF.

How can I make my brick cellar frost-proof? Originally, it was in two parts; one had hollow walls, and the other just solid wall, with solid partition between. I took the partition out, and where wall was solid, put up two-inch strips, and sheeted it up, then paper, and then match board. The ceiling is lathed and plastered, and top of joists is covered with matched boards, and a few inches of sawdust on that. The roof is sheeted and shingled. There are double windows and doors; but still the frost got in badly, though last winter was not very severe here. I cannot bank it with earth very easily. Please suggest something. J. F. W.

Ans.—We judge the cellar must be pretty largely above ground. One way would be to set up scantling outside the solid wall, nail up with boards, and pack shavings, sawdust, chaff or cut straw (pea straw is best) between the brick and boards. Cover with a board laid sloping outward. This, however, while promising to be effective, is rather an unsightly arrangement. A permanent, and better-looking job, would be to veneer with an above-ground wall of hollow brick, leaving a two-inch space between the new and old walls. A third plan, which would not be very expensive, and is probably worth a trial, is to apply a layer of asbestos to the inside of the wall.



Is nature's specific for
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH,
COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM,
SEA SICKNESS, and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults.

Its effects are marvellous.
Pleasant and Harmless to take.
Rapid, Reliable and Effectual in its action.

IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS.

PRICE 30 CENTS.
BEFORE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and
CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT,
Myrtle Station, Ontario

HAVE JUST IMPORTED THE BEST LOT OF

Shropshire RAMS AND EWES,

ALSO

Cotswold Rams and Ewes

THAT I HAVE EVER OWNED.

Will quote close prices on application.

ROBERT MILLER,
Stouffville, Ontario.

Farnham Farm Oxfords.

We have some extra good yearling rams for flock headers, all sired by imported ram. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs. These are principally sired by our famous imported ram.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.
Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, C. P. R.

We Want HIDES SKINS, WOOL

Our advice is. Consign to us at once while we can pay present very high prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

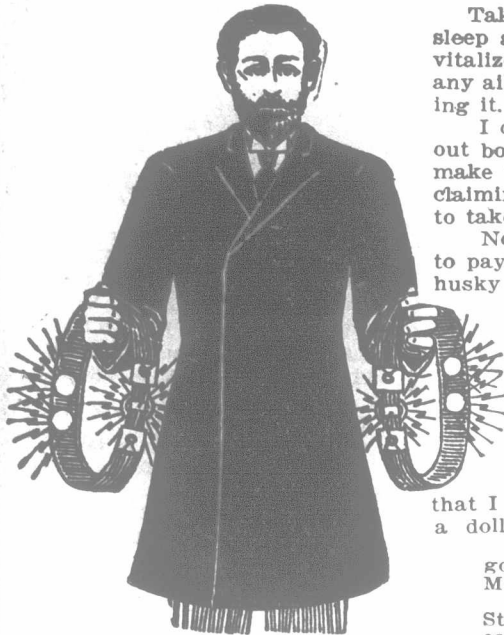
The flock is retired from fall-fair showing. It took the lead for 23 years. 25 good to choice yearling rams and 30 first-class ram lambs now offered. Sires: Champions and producers of winners. Dams: Many of them imported, and all choice. Do you need a moderate priced flock-header? If so, come, or write for circular and quotations to **JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.**

Southdowns

New importation of rams and ewes on offer: also home-breds by Royal prizewinning imported rams **COLLIES**—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.
Long-Distance 'Phone.

WEAK MEN This Belt Is FREE Until You Are Cured



Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it while you sleep at night or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitalizer, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use it for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints, and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price, you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt and I won't ask a cent. All I ask is security while you use it.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly, and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt, because it couldn't be used again. I refused and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

"I am highly satisfied with your Electric Belt. Pains in my back are gone, and digestion is perfect."—JOS. RICHARD, 260 St. Catherine St. Montreal.

"Your Belt is everything you claim it to be. I feel like a new man. Stomach does not bother me now. Have gained in flesh and strength. Can eat and sleep well. I am very thankful I became your patient."—JAS. BIGLOW, Mount Maple, Que.

"I am now wearing your Belt for a month, and am feeling better in every way. The rheumatism has decreased in severity, and I am well pleased with the benefits I have already received."—JOS. MALBOEUF, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn) as in old style belts, and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. If you can't call let me send you my book full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. Consultation Free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME,

ADDRESS,

COTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

For Sale: Registered Pedigree

SOUTHDOWN RAMS

One 2 years old, one aged. Owner has used them two seasons. Good stock-getters and from imported stock. Address:

HUGH A. ALLAN, "KNOLL FARM," Pointe Claire, P. Q.

Canadian Agents for the Original

McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing

Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c.; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$2.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.**

Dorset Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle

Specialties. Choice young stock for sale.

R. H. HARDING, "Mapleview Farm," Thorndale, Ont.

Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.

Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1943. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

Berkshires and Shorthorns—Choice young pigs of both sexes, sired by Polgate Doctor (imp.), and from Industrial prizewinning stock; also a few excellent Shorthorn cattle. We invite your inspection.

McDONALD BROS., Woodstock, Ont.

For Sale: 3 Poland-China Boar Pigs

Two months old. Also one sow.

F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9801, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) (12185), first at the Royal On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville.**

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr

Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O.

Lefroy Station, G. T. R.

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; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Yorkshires!

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from A1 stock. Will sell at living prices. **L. HOOEY, Powie's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.**

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.

GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. **G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.**

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can 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

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORRAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of

YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. o

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 1, Renfrew, 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.

GOSSIP

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. W. Chapman, Secretary, we are in receipt of the report of the seventh International Conference of Sheep Breeders, held at Guild Hall, Derby, England, on June 26th, 1906. It is full of interest to sheep breeders, the discussions being practical and instructive.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE-LIST.

The preliminary classification and prize-list just issued for the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1st to 8th, 1906, is certainly an exceedingly liberal bill-of-fare. In the cattle classes, this is especially noticeable. In the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford classes are twenty to twenty-three sections with liberal cash prizes, besides specials by the breed societies, totalling a large amount in cash. The other classes of cattle, sheep and hogs are also well provided for, while the horse division has been much improved and extended.

On page 24 will be found a very important change in the rule as concerns the ability of exhibitors to show "get of sire" and "produce of dam" regardless of ownership. This is quite a step in the right direction.

What promises to be the remarkable feature of this year's show will be the increased exhibit in the carloads and single fat classes of steers. This showing will be better in quality and quantity than ever.

CLOVER LEA SHORTHORNS.

We were agreeably surprised a few days ago on the occasion of a visit to Clover Lea Stock Farm at the really high-class character of the herd, the property of Mr. R. H. Reid, Pine River, Ont., a few miles from Kincardine, G. T. R., comprising about 25 head, imported and Canadian-bred, the get of imported sires, and representing the Lovely, Claret, Heather Blossom, Duchess, Lavinia and Beauty strains. They are an exceptionally large, thick-fleshed lot, built on ideal lines, many of them weighing 1,600 to 1,700 lbs., and some very heavy and persistent milkers. The stock bull is Imp. Golden Cross (88718), a Cruickshank Brawith Bud, sired by Spion Kop (90207) (a son of Bapton Favorite, out of Princess Royal 23rd, by William of Orange), dam Golden Wreath 7th, by Touchstone, carrying also in his veins the blood of such noted sires as Champion of England, Gondolier and Roan Gauntlet, breeding rich enough to satisfy the most exacting, his individuality, besides, being strictly up-to-date and leaving very little to be desired. He is the sire of all the young stock in the herd. All the females of breeding age are in calf to him, and nearly all due to calve in October. His predecessor in service, and the sire of a few now in the herd, was the Miss Howe-bred bull, Pride of Huron 48466, by Heir of Hope, a son of Imp. Blue Ribbon, and out of Imp. Cleopatra 1st, dam Miss Howe 6th (imp.), by Abbotsford 2nd. Among the many good females is Claret Cup 3rd (imp.), by Golden Prospect, dam by Count Joyful. She has a nine-months-old heifer calf, by Pride of Huron, and is in calf to Golden Cross. Lovely (imp.), by Knight of Strathgogie 2nd, dam by Wanderer, is another good one, who has a nine-months-old bull calf, by Golden Cross, that is sold to James Thompson, Glamis, Ont., and that looks like the making of a winner. Lady Aberdeen, by Gold Nugget, is a massive, 1,700-lb. roan, and a cracker, and her two-year-old roan daughter, Viola, is a show heifer all over. She is by Imp. Merchantman. Heather Blossom 3rd, Imp. Blue Ribbon, is another very thick, heavy animal, put up on winning lines—an extra good one. She has a two-year-old daughter, by Wellesley Chancellor, a son of Imp. Bapton Chancellor. Space forbids individual mention of all the good ones. Suffice it to say, that anyone wanting something a little better than the average of good ones will not be disappointed in visiting this herd, as anything can be bought, excepting the stock bull. There are several young bulls coming on, all by the stock bull, and out of gilt-edged dams, that cannot fail to develop into very large and good animals. Bulls bred here that have gone all over Ontario and to Quebec, have given grand satisfaction. So, we believe, will these.