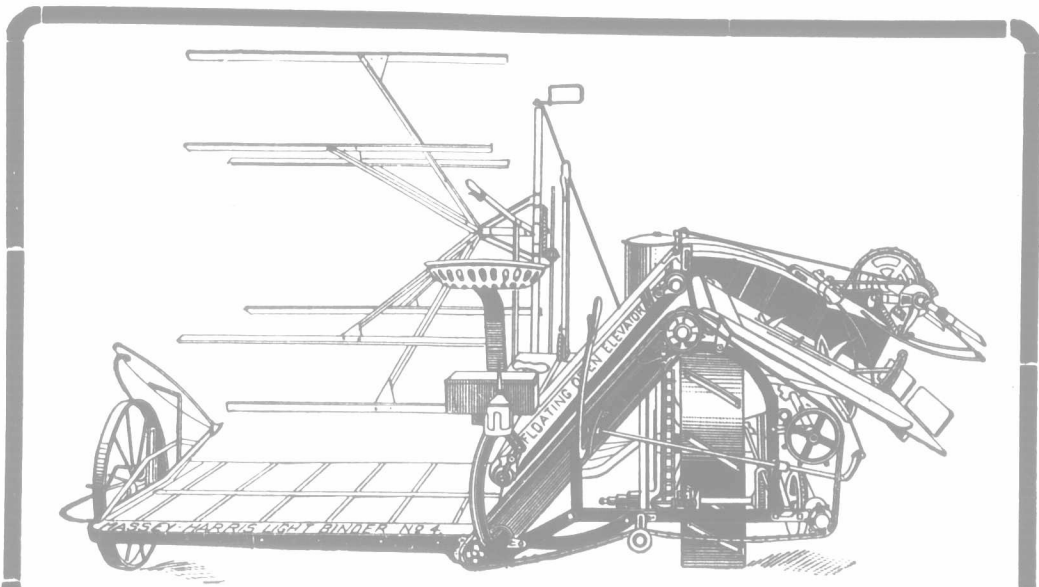


**PAGES  
MISSING**





## NONE SO GOOD AS THE MASSEY-HARRIS

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY:

STRONG STEEL FRAME, BRACED AND TRUSSED.  
HEAVY GROUND WHEEL WITH BROAD FACE.  
FLOATING ELEVATOR.  
ADJUSTABLE STEEL WEARING PLATES ON CUTTER BAR.  
POSITIVE FOUR-POINT CLUTCH.  
PERFECT KNOTTER, ALWAYS TIES TIGHT.  
ROLLER AND BALL BEARINGS—LIGHT DRAFT.  
SELF-ALIGNING BEARINGS WHERE NECESSARY.  
DOUBLE TRUSS KEEPS DRIVE WHEEL TRUE.  
RELIEF SPRING BREAKS THE JAR ON ROUGH ROADS.  
AUTOMATIC CHAIN TIGHTENER.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT FOR LONG OR SHORT GRAIN.  
FOLDING DIVIDERS.  
FOLDING SHEAF CARRIER.  
REEL EASILY ADJUSTED THROUGH A WIDE RANGE.  
SEVENTH ROLLER PREVENTS BUNCHING AND LOSS.  
EASILY TAKEN APART.  
ALL PARTS READILY ACCESSIBLE.  
EASILY RAISED OR LOWERED.  
MAKES SQUARE-BUTTED SHEAVES.  
PUTS THE BAND WHERE YOU WANT IT.  
DOES PERFECT WORK UNDER ALL CONDITIONS.  
VERY SIMPLE.

ALL THAT'S BEST IN BINDERS IS FOUND IN THE

## MASSEY-HARRIS

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

### LOW RATES

Manitoba, Alberta & Saskatchewan Points

FOR HOMESEEKERS.

Tickets good to return within Sixty Days. Liberal stop-overs.

Excursions Leave Toronto

Tuesday, July 3 & 17

Free berths in Colonist Cars. Berths in comfortable Tourist Sleepers at moderate rates.

Ask nearest C. P. R. Agent for booklet, rates and full information, or write C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., Toronto.

### ALBERTA FALL WHEAT LANDS

The wheat lands of Southern Alberta are recognized as the best in Western Canada, and the High River District is unexcelled. We hold some of the very best lands in this vicinity. If you are interested, write us.

THE HIGH RIVER REALTY COMPANY  
P. O. Box 230. High River, Alta.

### ALBERTA FARM LANDS

All eyes on the Golden West. 620 acres 1 1/2 miles from Midnapore station, 5 miles from Calgary. Good soil. All arable. Good water. \$16. Easy terms. 320 acres 2 miles from Beddington station, 12 miles from Calgary. Best soil in Alberta. \$13. Easy terms. 960 acres 4 miles from Calgary. Good soil. All arable. Good buildings. Fenced and cross fenced. \$20. Terms. All guaranteed.

D. R. MACLEAN, Alexander Block, CALGARY.  
P. O. Box 144.

## The Farmers' Mfg. & Supply Co., Ltd.

### Farmers

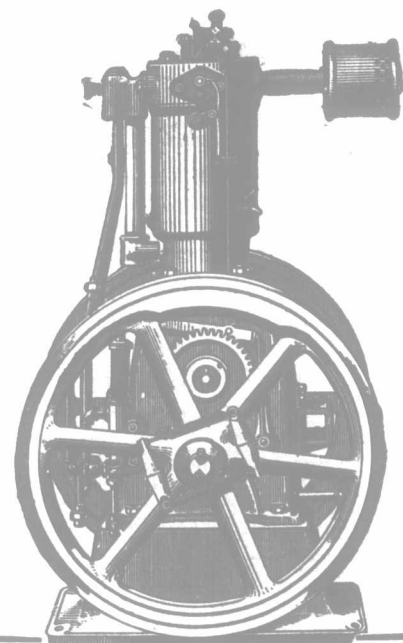
Everything you have to sell is sold at wholesale, and it is nothing but fair you should buy at about wholesale. If you buy an implement or any supplies for your farm, you have to pay from 15 to 40 per cent. more than their worth in order to support a lot of middlemen, which does not add to the value of the goods. By becoming a shareholder in the FARMERS' MANUFACTURING & SUPPLY CO., you save this unnecessary expense. W. J. Goodwin, of Owen Sound, one of our shareholders, says he saved \$18 on two pumps. We have over 2,000 shareholders, several who have saved more than the cost of their shares. \$20 buys one share. Write for particulars.

Farmers' Mfg. & Supply Co., Limited  
Durham, Ontario.

Central  
Canada  
Fair,  
Ottawa,  
Sept. 7 to 15.

It will pay you to write  
Sec'y E. McMahon,  
Ottawa, for a prize list for  
this year's show. Great offer-  
ings to farmers and breeders.  
Premiums increased in all de-  
partments. Forty-two gold  
medals—value \$1,200—as  
special prizes.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate



## Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money.  
The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind.  
The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.  
The best engine is the

### I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely. It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load. It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.

It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

Among its many uses may be named:

Shelling, Husking and Shredding Corn; Grinding Feed; Cutting Dry Fodder and Ensilage; Pumping; Sawing Wood; Separating Cream, Etc.

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical, 2, 4, 5 Horse Power.  
Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 Horse Power.

If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.  
E. C. (INCORPORATED)



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

#### HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

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

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

**Well** DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.  
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!  
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.





JUST ONE roof is required when it's Carey's, for the Carey roof lasts as long as the building stands. Send us your address. We want to tell you why

**CAREY'S**  
Flexible Cement  
**ROOFING**

affords the best protection for all farm buildings. The Carey roof is fire resisting, wind and water proof, and is unaffected by heat or cold. Because it is everlasting, requiring no patching, Carey's is by all odds the most economical roofing on the market. It is suitable for steep or flat surfaces; is easily and quickly laid on new buildings as well as over leaky shingle or metal roofs without removing same. Our patent lap covers and protects nailheads.

Write for free sample and beautiful booklet, which fully describes this wonderful roofing.  
**THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO.**  
Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.

**WINDMILLS**



- Self oiling.
- For power and pumping.
- Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced.
- Grain grinders.
- Tanks.
- Bee supplies.
- Ideal gas and gasoline engines.
- Automatic concrete mixers.

Write for Catalogues.

**Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.**  
LIMITED.  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.



**FARMS**

Send for our list of Alberta farms for sale.

**Benson & Houlton, Calgary, Alta.**

**Alberta Lands**  
For Sale

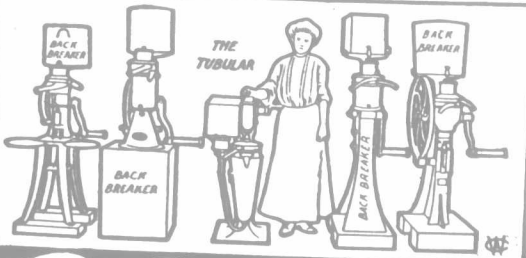
At Bawlf on the Wetaskiwin Branch. This includes some of Alberta's finest wheat lands. Terms easy. Write at once. Special Inducements to Large Parties.  
**J. Bradley & Co., Bawlf, Alta**

**Advertise in the Advocate**

**"TUBULAR--or "Back Breaker?"**

When you see the waist low Tubular you can't be driven into buying a back-breaking, "bucket bowl" separator. Can and crank are just the right height on the Tubular. Here is the largest Dairy Tubular along side four "back breakers." The girl with her hand on the Tubular is 5 feet, 4 inches tall. This is an exact reproduction from a photograph. Which kind for you? Makers of "back breakers" try to get their cans low by setting the cranks low. High cans break your back backward—low cranks break it forward. Unless you are a double jointed giant, you'll find a high can is no joke. To show you how high these "back breaker" cans really are, when the machines are set high enough to turn easily, we raised these "back breakers" 'til their crank axles were level with the Tubular crank axle. "Back breaker" makers don't like this picture—it's too true. They try to squirm out of it. You wouldn't like turning cranks as low as "back breaker" makers put them.

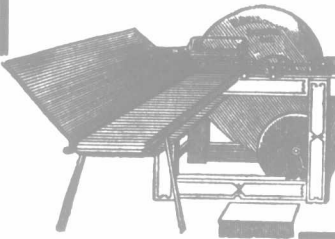
The low can is only one of many advantages Dairy Tubulars have over all others. Dairy Tubular bowls are simple—"back breakers" are complicated. Tubulars are self-oiling—no oil holes to fill up. "Back breakers" are oil drippers and oil wasters. To learn a lot more about Tubulars, write today for catalog N-193



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

**BELL'S**  
**ENSILAGE**  
**CUTTER**

Cuts Quick, Clean and Even.

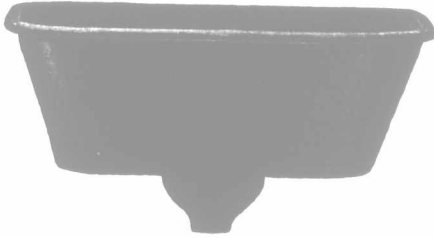


Bell's Exhaust Blower takes all the corn off the cob—breaks up the cob and smashes the stalk. Ensilage—cut with the Bell—gives horses and cattle an even feed, gives all an equal show at grain, stalk and leaf, packs evenly in the silo, and takes up about 1/4 less space of ensilage cut with the ordinary machine.

We make all kinds and sizes. Write us your needs and we will tell you what machines and attachments will pay you best to put in.

**B. BELL & SONS, Limited**  
ST. GEORGE, ONT.

WITH OUR  
**STOCK WATERING BASINS**



You have a constant, pure and even-temperature supply of water for your cattle. They prevent disease contagion.

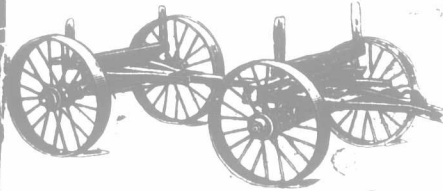
They are strong, durable and easy to install.

They are made of cast iron, and either coated or galvanized.

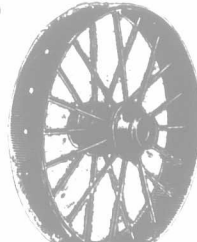
Write for prices to

**C. RICHARDSON & CO.,** Box 500. ST. MARY'S, ONT.

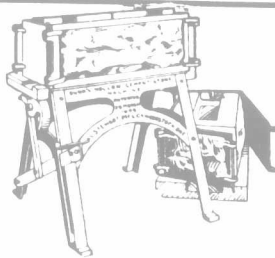
**HANDY WAGONS** and **WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS**  
FOR THE FARM



Made low to facilitate loading. They run easy, and carry a heavy load. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for illustrated catalogue to



**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., Limited,** ORILLIA, ONTARIO.



**DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES** are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the **Dunn Machine**; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full directions furnished.

Write for catalogue to Dept. O.

**THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED,** Woodstock, Ont.

**20,000**  
**Acres Wheat Land**

In the Famous Goose and Eagle Lake Country, with Homesteads Adjoining.

If you have Western Lands and wish to sell, kindly furnish us with description of it, the price per acre and terms of sale, and we will undertake to find you a purchaser.

**C. W. Blackstock & Co.,**  
BOX 21, REGINA, SASK.

**FARM LABORERS**

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the **Government Free Farm Labor Bureau.** Write for application form to

**Thos. Southworth**  
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

**TORONTO ENGRAVING & CO.**  
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

**A GOOD PICTURE**

Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock artist in Canada is with

**Binder Twine.**

Central Prison Binder Twine will be supplied to farmers as follows:

600 feet per lb.,	11 1-2c. per lb.
550 " "	10 1-2c. " "
500 " "	9 1-2c. " "

These Prices are Net Cash.

The twine is put up in 50-pound jute sacks, and is manufactured from **Select Fibre; Quality and Length Guaranteed.**

Please specify at once what quality and quantity required. Purchaser pays freight, and cash must accompany shipping instructions. Apply J. T. GILMOUR, Warden, Central Prison, Toronto, Ont.

**WE Rent, Repair, Sell, Exchange** all makes of **Second-hand Typewriters**. Write us for information and catalogue of

The Best Visible. The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter. WILLING IN SIGHT. Simmons & Newton, 441 Richmond St., London, Ont.

**Saw Mills** The Good Kind. The Best Kind—At Right Prices. Also Edgers. American Saw Mill Mch Co., 118 1/2 St. W., Kettletown, N.J.



# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 5, 1906.

No. 719

### EDITORIAL.

#### Mistakes in Corn Cultivation.

Few men thoroughly understand the objects of summer tillage of growing crops, consequently they often do poor work, and sometimes actual harm. The first object should be the formation and maintenance of a blanket of loose, dry soil to protect the capillary moisture in the firm soil beneath from the evaporating influences of sun and wind above. The second object is to permit circulation of air into, out of, and through the soil body. Moisture and air are necessary for the elaboration of plant food. A third object, though a minor one, is to open up the soil to a fair depth while the plants are young, so as to facilitate subsequent permeation of the roots. It is fortunate for many farmers that weeds threaten their crops. The cultivation they compel helps to fill silos and root cellars; but no man who understands the effects of cultivation will have much occasion for special work to keep down weeds. He will accomplish that incidentally.

We are amused sometimes at mistakes made in cornfields. Some men wait till their corn is well up, and then go at it a few times with shovels like plows, blindly believing they are "liberating plant food." They certainly do liberate it, but with quite a different result than they suppose.

As plants can draw little nourishment from the loose, dry layer which forms the mulch, the effect of overly-deep cultivation is to shut off the roots from two or three inches of the fertile sub-surface soil. In this well-aerated and somewhat moist lower portion of the mulch layer, humus is being gradually broken up and nitrates formed, which, the plants being unable to utilize them readily, are in part "liberated" to washing or leaching rain water. Four inches may be a permissible depth to cultivate when the plants are small, but as the lateral roots strike out, the depth should be reduced. A three-inch soil mulch is ample for practical purposes of conserving moisture, and, after the first cultivation it is worse than wasteful to go deeper. The third and fourth strokes should not be much over two inches. We have seen men go into their cornfields in a hot spell in July and rip up the ground four inches deep, cutting off many feeding roots at a time when the crop could ill spare them, wasting precious moisture in the third and fourth inches of disturbed soil, and giving the corn a setback that counted many bushels per acre off the crop. Other fields alongside, cultivated shallowly and often, remained green and growing. Another common mistake is disturbing sticky soil. Just lately, in Essex County, we noticed a hired man at work in a field which was drying up after a prolonged rain. The surface was in nice condition, but the points of the shovels were plowing up sodden clay that peeled off in lumps which would dry into brickly clods. When asked why he did not set the teeth a little shallower, he replied, "I ain't the boss." Most hired men need watching in a cornfield.

Cultivator teeth require more attention than they generally receive. Avoid those which leave deep furrows where the sun can get down close to the roots and close to the moist, firm soil. In making a soil mulch, some earth must be stirred, loosened and dried, so as to be of little direct use to the growing crop. Let the layer be as shallow as will serve the purpose. It will serve the purpose best if distributed in an even layer. Ridging is wasteful of soil moisture. The best cultivator is the one which leaves the top loose and the mulch uniformly deep. Then, take pains to keep the teeth from cutting deep near the

rows, and you have observed reasonable, practical precautions to provide an economical soil mulch. Maintain that mulch throughout the season. Many cease cultivation when the corn gets about to the horse's back, for fear of breaking off leaves. The fact is there is more danger of injury of foliage at that stage than later. When the corn gets away up, so that neither horse nor man can be seen in the field, one can go through without fear of breaking off anything of consequence. A wire muzzle will prevent the horse from snatching at the corn, and the leaves switch off the flies. There is danger of injuring the roots at this stage unless one is careful, but by using the scuffler only once through each space, throwing the ground towards the rows with broad-winged shares, which shave along about an inch deep, one will kill many germinating as well as larger weeds, prevent a crust from forming, conserve valuable moisture, and secure a paying increase of crop.

#### Searchlight on Insurance.

The investigation, by the Royal Commission appointed by the Canadian Government, into the life-insurance business, as prosecuted in Canada, has been proceeding leisurely, and, while the revelations thus far have not been so startling as in the United States a few months ago, still, transactions in the handling and investment of funds have been made public that fully justify the Government in ordering the enquiry, and, in our opinion, it has been made at an opportune time. This country appears to be entering the full tide of national progress and prosperity, when the concomitant struggle for display, material advantage and rapid wealth-getting naturally becomes very keen on the part of the people. Under such conditions, the temptations to make reckless or improper use of funds which are really held in trust for others, becomes very great. Hence the special desirability at this stage of letting in the daylight and anchoring upon principles and methods financially and morally sound. During the dog days the Commission may be expected to take a vacation, giving the insurance companies a respite till the early autumn. Thus far we notice that the enquiry has dealt altogether with the regular insurance companies, or those conducted upon what has latterly been described as the "level-premium" plan, whereby the amount of each premium is gauged according to the age of the insured, the number of premiums, and when payable, overpaying the cost of carrying the risk in the earlier years, but underpaying it in later years, when the death rate and risk inevitably increases. The other plan in vogue in the fraternal organizations is called the assessment system, by which death claims are annually assessed on the survivors, the proportion of deaths naturally increasing as the membership grows older. We presume the scope of the Commission is sufficiently wide to cover all these latter organizations, which are very numerous in Canada. Their membership is very large among people of moderate means—those who have been attracted by a form of insurance which at the outset, at all events, is less costly. The hopes of provision for the future of a host of families—wives and children dependent upon the head of the household for support—is largely wrapped up in these institutions, and if the principles and methods by which they are conducted are sound and safe, then they are entitled to the assurances of the Royal Commission to that effect, and if, in these societies, as in the regular insurance companies, radical defects or objectionable methods have crept in, these should be rectified as far as practicable, and people put upon their guard for the future. Turn on the searchlight.

#### Utilize the Enterprise of Youth.

The next best thing to reading an agricultural journal is to encourage your boys to do so. It was a wise farmer we met recently, who said, in speaking of one of his boys, "He knows many things that I do not. He is a great reader. He does not bother very much with the newspapers, but he reads 'The Farmer's Advocate' from cover to cover. He often tells me this, that or the other thing that he has read. He persuaded me to sow that piece of alfalfa last spring. 'I see they recommend it highly,' he said, 'let's try it.' So we did. In the winter he spends pretty near all his time, when he is not reading, among the cattle." Afterwards we had a chance to shake hands with the young man. He was a trifle bashful, and not much of a talker, but he had a good headpiece, and the calves and other live stock under his care showed that he took an interest in his work. He will make a thrifty farmer and the best kind of a citizen. We felt like shaking hands again with the father for the frank admission that he was willing and able to learn from his son. The man who will do that deserves credit. Boys may need guidance, and sometimes restraint, but many of them have excellent ideas, and if given a freer rein and a little more encouragement to think and plan, they would lift some of the fathers out of the ruts into which they have fallen. Boys are enterprising, and enterprise is the quality most needed in agriculture to-day. The judgment of a fairly level-headed youth is often superior in certain respects to that of his elders, because the young man is untrammelled by habit or custom. He can size things up impartially in the clearest light of his own generation. A good thinking boy is an invaluable asset on a farm, and the father who is wise enough and open-minded enough to recognize the fact and give the lad a chance to assist in the management of the place, is doing the very best thing for himself, for his son, and for the homestead.

#### The Macdonald College.

As was announced in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," the trustees of McGill University, Montreal, have agreed to accept the property and endowment fund of the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q., to be used exclusively for the maintenance of the College and its work. This, we understand, does not involve any departure from the original purpose of the institution projected by Sir Wm. Macdonald, under the direction of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson. The Principal and Faculty will control the educational policy and curriculum, but, naturally, courses leading to degrees conferred by the University, with which the college will be affiliated, must be approved by the University corporation. The structural and other work on the new college is going steadily forward.

W. R. Corwin, Secretary of the New York Committee of the American Reciprocal League, which advocates reciprocal tariff trade relations with all countries, but especially with Canada, in an address before the Detroit Board of Commerce, showed by statistics that the markets of the world are gradually being closed against the United States. He strongly advocated closer trade relations with Canada, and showed that, as a result of the commercial warfare of the United States with Canada, their manufacturers have been forced to establish in Canada mills and factories financed by American capital, and that there have been over 130 of such industries established in Canada within the last few years, employing something like 40,000 skilled laborers.

oo  
t Land

and Eagle  
h Home-  
ing.

nds and wish  
with descrip-  
and terms of  
to find you a

& Co.,  
SASK.

ERS

help  
reason  
ce to  
Free  
eat,  
ation  
o

orth  
Toronto.

RE

best ad-  
to bring  
assist-  
s. The  
is with

NG &  
ONTO

ine.

be supplied  
per lb.

ash.

pute sacks,  
at Fibre;  
eed.  
and quan-

must accom-  
arden,  
ronto, Ont.

Repair,  
exchange  
es of  
ypewriters

Good kind  
Best kind—  
light Pliers,  
so E. Rogers,  
Catalogue,  
Newtown, N. J.  
ing.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. (24 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 home-makers, 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, 1.25.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line of 10 words. 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.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
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.

### Automobile Madness.

For months past, serious, and in many cases fatal, accidents have been recorded in the newspapers to the credit of the automobile. In New York and vicinity, for example, during 4½ months of the present year there were 11 fatal accidents, 13 persons being killed. This is not to be wondered at, when one considers the speed and recklessness with which the machines are run. The other day a Detroit automobile man boasted that he made the run from Windsor to London, Ont. (over 110 miles by G. T. R. track, and presumably much more by country roads), in four hours, several times on the Longwoods Road the indicator showing bursts of speed at 40 miles per hour. After July 1st the maximum speed, according to the new Ontario Act, is 15 miles per hour on country roads. Will it be observed, and if not, how are these motor-maniacs to be kept in check?

### Always Improving.

I have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and find it improving all the time.

Frontenac, Ont.

WILLIAM WEBB.

He is the most successful reeder who maintains his pigs on a cheap, bulky, easily-digested ration, rich in bone and muscle forming elements, until they reach a weight of from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty pounds, then finishes on a stronger ration until they are in "prime" condition, but not too fat, and weigh from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and twenty pounds.

Do not continue to think that the farmer of the West is so much better off than you are. Get a piece of land, young man, and stay by it—even as your ancestors did, and learn to love that land. More people are coming East all the time, so never let a person tell you the West is better than the East. It is not so.—[W. A. Henry.

## HORSES.

### Improved Horse-breeding.

The remarkable prices that have been realized in the past three years for heavy business horses for industrial use, clearly demonstrate that the quality of American horses, as well as the demand, is improving. The prostration of the horse industry during the panic of 1893, and for the years immediately following, says the Prover's Journal, proved a blessing in disguise to breeders. The domestic markets were glutted with inferior offerings, and only the best classes sold at the cost of production.

Demand for several years was indifferent, and many offerings were nominally unsalable. The better grades found outlet in a broad foreign demand, which rapidly reduced a burdensome surplus which oppressed breeders in all parts of the country. The nondescript horses of the Western ranges, in many instances, would not realize enough to pay freight and feed charges, and leave a balance for middlemen's commission. So low did range horses sell that no commission firm would receive consignments unless owners would guarantee expenses.

For thirteen years there has been a campaign of education on the horse industry among breeders. A simultaneous and universal effort has developed in all parts of the country to improve the quality of commercial horses sold at wholesale markets. The heavy loss incurred by breeders from 1893 to 1898 proved a most impressive object lesson, and the horses that are now being marketed command extraordinary prices, on account of their superlative quality. The improvement is conspicuous in all industrial classes, as well as in the light harness offerings. Drafters that during the depression in 1893 sold at \$125 to \$150, now sell at \$175 to \$225, with the higher quality offerings that are now being produced commanding \$250 to \$600.

The elevation of the standard of excellence of the commercial horses of the country has been consummated by the individual effort of intelligent breeders, while the growth of business in ever-enlarging cities, together with the opening up and settling of new farm lands, both in the States and Canada, and the extensive building of new lines of railways, are factors combining to provide a market at high prices for all the horses likely to be raised or available for many years.

### Emasculation of Equines.

The best time to castrate horses, says "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg, is between one and two years of age, when the structural characteristics of the sex are evident. Horses castrated under one year old are unsexed before their character has developed, and grow into loosely-made animals, with flat sides, narrow chests, and long, effeminate-looking heads. They often lack stoutness, courage and endurance, because these qualities have not had time to become properly developed. Several breeders, who used to castrate their horses under twelve months old, now allow their colts to run entire until they are between fifteen and eighteen months old, and report that there is a decided improvement in the young stock. With improved castrating instruments, the emasculator (resembling scissors, only with the cutting edge grooved, thus making crushed, rather than clean-cut sections of the blood vessels), and the caressor, or chain instrument (based on the same principle), the risk of operating on the older animals is no greater than in castrating nine-months-old colts by means of the obsolete snare-iron, while the operation is more quickly performed, with less pain to the subject.

The successful altering of horses is dependent on three main things, cleanliness on the part of the operator, good health of the animal, and regular exercise afterwards.

### A One-sided Horse-breeding Contract.

Competition is the usual excuse of the zealous stud horseman for giving a stand-and-suck foal-insurance contract, in which he takes practically all the risks. That he should make such promises is an evidence that he is not up in the business, and that it is only a short time before he will be down and out, to increase the crowd of money-losing stallion men. The stallion owner has fulfilled his part of a reasonable breeding contract when his horse has got the mare with foal, and the man who will deliberately take the further risk by insuring "to stand and suck" means that he is anxious to take chances that he has no right to take. The elements of chance entering into horse-breeding are several: those relating to the health and care of the mare both before and during pregnancy belong to the owner of the mare, and should be stood by him.

### Light Horses: Origin and Characteristics THE THOROUGHBRED.

There is probably no word or term so much used and so often misused in connection with live stock as the word "Thoroughbred." It is used to express purity of breeding in the different classes of cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, cats, poultry, etc. We read and hear of thoroughbred Shorthorn and other breeds of cattle, thoroughbred sheep, dogs, chickens, etc. It is all wrong. The simple statement that a cow is a Shorthorn, a Devon, a Holstein, etc., or that a sheep is a Southdown, etc., implies that the animal is registered or eligible to registration in its respective studbook or register. When its purity of breeding needs to be emphasized, it should be stated that the animal is a pure-bred Shorthorn, etc. The word Thoroughbred can be correctly applied only to one class of animal—the horse under discussion in this article, the pure-bred descendant of the English race-horse, one that is registered or eligible to registration in the English Stud-book.

The Thoroughbred is especially a British production. At a very early period the attention of the rulers of Great Britain was earnestly directed to the work of improving the breeds of horses of that kingdom. These horses were deficient in size, and the earliest efforts were directed towards improvement in that particular by the importation of horses from Normandy, Flanders and Germany.

The idea of improvement commenced with the conquest of the islands by the Saxons; but it was many years before there appears to have been any clearly-defined or well-settled purpose, the object at one time appearing to be an increase in size, by the importation of heavy horses, and again, to give gracefulness of action and beauty of form by the introduction of what is known as "Oriental blood," that of the Arab, the Turk and the Barb.

For several years preceding the reign of King Charles II., horse-racing appears to have been rapidly growing in favor as an amusement and recreation among the English people, and from that time until the present, contests for supremacy upon the turf have stirred the British heart as no other sport has ever done.

To the constant growth and great popularity of this sport, which for more than 200 years has been regarded as the national amusement of the country, are we indebted for persistence in a course of breeding which has given us the race of horses so prominently distinguished throughout the world for speed and endurance upon the race-course, and which, on account of the great care taken in their breeding, and their consequent purity of lineage, have attained more marked individuality and greater prepotency than any other breed, and are called "Thoroughbred."

The foundation upon which this well-established breed was built was a somewhat promiscuous mingling of the native horses of Great Britain, first with the larger horses of Europe, especially of Flanders, Normandy and Germany, and subsequently with the lighter, more agile and graceful horses of Spain, which were almost identical with the Barbs. Frequent importations were also made from Egypt, Morocco and Tunis, also from Arabia and various parts of Turkey, until this Oriental blood, to a marked extent, permeated most of the stock of Great Britain, excepting that bred especially for agricultural purposes. So thoroughly had the passion for turf sports, or horse-racing, taken possession of the English people, as early as the reign of King Charles II., that ability to run and win a race was regarded as the principal test of merit in horses, and those most successful on the turf were most highly prized for breeding purposes. From that time to the present the selection of breeding stock has been constantly made with this as a primary object.

In the last half of the seventeenth century, breeding for speed and endurance upon the race-course began to be conducted upon a somewhat definite plan. The records of turf performances were carefully kept, special attention was paid to the pedigrees of horses designed for the turf, and an aristocracy of blood came to be recognized in the horses of England. Charles II. sent his "Master of the Horse" to the Levant for the purpose of purchasing horses with which he proposed to found a breeding stud. His purchase comprised three famous Turkish stallions and some mares that, in the equine literature of the day, were called "Royal Mares," and these mares are by many supposed to be the foundation of the Thoroughbred. This is, however, not strictly correct, as there were several other mares introduced from the Orient, and the produce of many mares not descended from nor related to the "Royal Mares" have distinguished themselves on the turf, and are recognized as Thoroughbred. About the middle of the eighteenth century the publication of the "English Racing Calendar" was commenced. In this the names and performances of all horses that participated in the races were published, and in a very



few years it became the custom to give, also, the name of the sire in each case. This publication has been continued, with little change in form or matter, to the present day, and the record of performances and the names of performers therein contained furnished the basis of the English Studbook.

A collection containing the pedigrees of all distinguished horses that could be obtained was published in 1786. Subsequent to this, attempts at a compilation of pedigrees from the racing calendar and other sources was made, but it was not until 1791 that the English Studbook took its present form.

The standard of admission to the first volume of the Studbook appears to have been simply creditable performance upon the turf, as shown in the "Racing Calendar," it being taken for granted that no horse could be a creditable performer that was not well bred. The first volume, compiled upon this basis, has furnished the foundation of all subsequent ones, and few mares have been admitted to registry that do not trace on both sides, without admixture, to an ancestry that is recorded in the first volume, or to subsequent importations of Oriental blood.

It is the general opinion of the best-informed English turfmen that the Oriental stallions which contributed most largely to the formation of the English Thoroughbred were Place's White Turk, the Ryerly Turk, Lister's Turk, the Darby Arabian, Curwen's Barb, Lord Carlisle's Turk, the Godolphin Arabian, the Leeds Arabian, Honeywood's White Arabian, Combe's Gray Arabian, Bell's Gray Arabian, D'Arcy's Turk, Selaby Turk, the Ancaster Turk, Compton's Barb, the Toulouse Barb, Stawyan's Arabian, Lother's Barb, Taflolet Barb, Hatton's Gray Barb, Honeywood's Arab, Sedley Barb, and Wellesley's Arabian. Of these, Lister's Turk got Brisk and Suske; Darby's Arabian got Flying Childers; Carlisle's Turk got the Bald Galloway, and Godolphin Arabian got Blank Regulus and Code.

The "Royal Mares" were imported Barbs. Of these Oriental sires it is generally admitted that the Godolphin Arabian, imported about 180 years ago, is the last that has proven of any benefit to the English stock, and, while this blending of the blood of the Orient furnished the foundation, there cannot be any doubt that the care and skill of the English breeders in selecting and coupling with the stoutest, best and fastest for successive generations, has been a more potent factor in the formation of the breed as it now exists than the Arabian and Barb blood to which tradition has ascribed its superiority.

Many importations of the choicest blood of the Orient have been made both to England and America within the last half century, and yet scarcely a name among them can be found in the pedigree of a horse that has distinguished himself upon the turf.

The Arabian horses possess undoubted beauty of form and grace of action, but are inferior in size to the average Thoroughbred, and their produce from the best mares have been failures both in the stud and on the race-track. In every instance where the speed and endurance of our Thoroughbreds have been tested side by side with the Arabian, they have proved superior. Hence, recent crosses of Oriental blood, while they do not exclude from the Studbook, are not looked upon with favor by the best breeders of England or America. The Thoroughbred of to-day is greatly superior to his Oriental ancestor in size, speed, endurance and other useful qualities, excepting, possibly, beauty and docility.

The Thoroughbred, having been bred for so many generations with especial reference to speed, we are not surprised that he has acquired characteristics of form and temper that in most cases render him undesirable for the uses of everyday life. He has been bred to race, and the form best adapted for speed, and the mental qualities which most certainly ensure the pluck, courage, energy and determination so essential to success in a hard-fought race, have been the qualities aimed at by breeders, and the standard by which selections have been made.

Such a course of breeding has made him rather too lithe and light of form, and too nervous, excitable and impetuous for ordinary business purposes, but in speed, endurance and resolution he surpasses all other breeds, and there is scarcely a race of horses in existence, except draft horses, but may be improved by an occasional infusion of his blood. This fact is almost universally recognized, and nearly all countries have for many years regarded the "English Thoroughbred" or "Blood Horse," as the basis of all subsequent improvements.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THOROUGHBRED**

In general appearance, he is full of quality, without the flash appearance and action of many breeds of harness horses. There is an absence of bulkiness. His bones, muscles and tendons are strong and very compact; not so massive, but harder and of finer quality than in other breeds.

Head.—Rather small; ears fine and pointed, with lively movements, tips approaching each other when pointed forward; cranium prominent;

forehead broad and flat; eyes prominent, large, bold, but not vicious in expression; nostrils large and flexible; lips firm, muzzle small and tapering; muscles of cheeks small and hard; jaws wide apart at angles.

Neck.—Clean-cut and rangy; crest well developed and whipcordy, but not so heavy as in other breeds; head neatly attached to neck, but not too fine at throat. Except in very fat stallions, there should be a well-marked depression where the neck ceases and withers commence.

Withers and Back.—Withers well developed, high and fine, and sloping gradually to the back; back straight and rather short; loins broad and strong.

Croup.—Rather long, and slightly sloping; dock coming out high up, fairly well clothed with straight hair of fine quality, and carried well out from the body, and straight.

Chest.—Somewhat cone-shaped, broad base behind, apex between the shoulders, where he is

with muscles well defined, and extending well down towards hock.

Hock.—Deep and strong in all directions, clean and angular, posterior border straight, point well defined.

Hock to Foot.—Same as knee to foot, but bone wider and flatter than fore cannon, and not pinched below hock.

Foot.—Same as fore foot, but rather narrower and longer, and he stands with toes turned slightly outwards.

Color.—Bay, brown, chestnut, black or gray, with reasonable modifications. Reasonable white markings not objectionable.

Skin.—Soft, mellow, loose; hair fine, straight, and silky.

Temperament.—Mild, not vicious, energetic, inclined to be impetuous, not too nervous.

Action.—Prompt, free, elastic, good walker, free shoulder action, not too much knee or hock action, but going rather close to the ground, especially in the canter or gallop. Must not paddle or roll fore feet, or go close enough behind to interfere, neither may he go wide behind.

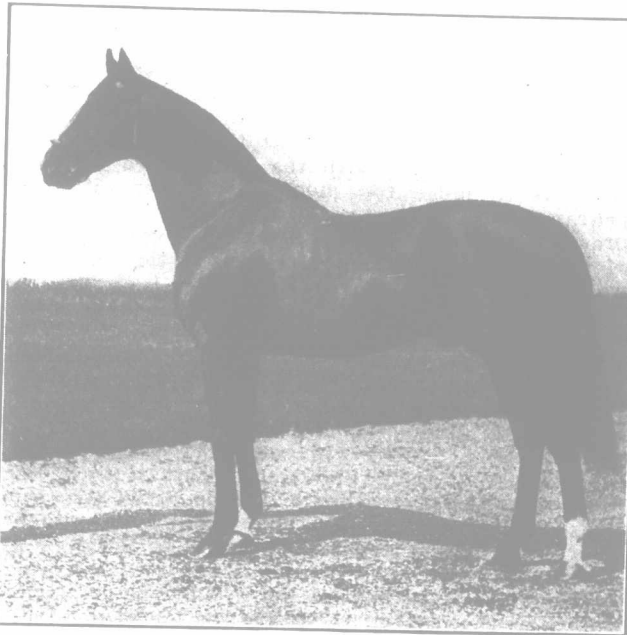
Weight.—Say, 1,000 to 1,300 pounds.

Height.—Say, 15½ to 16½ hands.

"WHIP."

**Sidebones.**

Many opinions are heard from horsemen, or would-be-considered horsemen, regarding this unsoundness, and its importance. No animal with it should be used for breeding purposes. To aid the uninitiated to get a proper understanding of this disease, let him get a foot cut off at the fetlock, and skin down to the hoof. You will then see a cartilage, which is a kind of prolongation from the bone inside (calf or pedal bone), and resembles the cartilage which prolongs the shoulderblade of mutton you may have noticed on your table. Unless you get an accurate knowledge of the position, thickness and "bendability" of this cartilage in a sound foot you can never become a judge of sidebone. Sidebone is a conversion of part or all of this cartilage into bone, by which, of course, it loses its elasticity, and will not bend when compressed by your thumb. In light horses it is very bendable, but in thick, coarse pasterns it requires much education of the touch to be able to decide in recent cases, where only a slight ossification (or, as it was recently put by an agricultural-college student at veterinary classes, "bonyfication") has taken place.



English Thoroughbred Stallion, Cylene, by Bonavista.

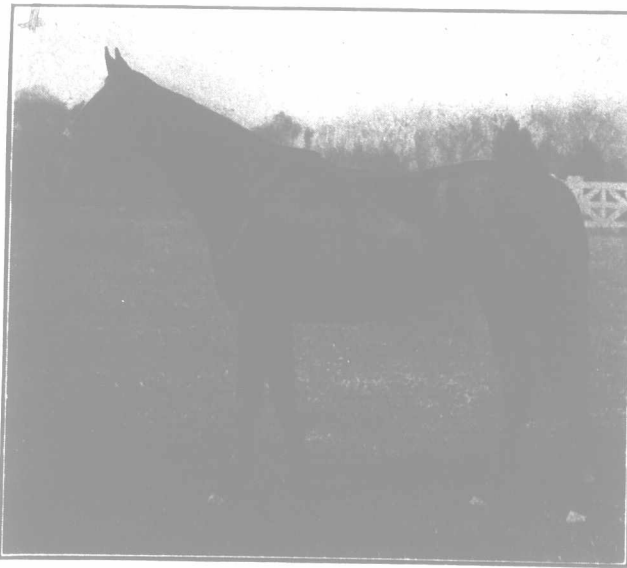
narrower in proportion than other breeds; ribs long and well sprung, deep from above downwards, especially at the girth; breast muscles hard, and projecting prominently forward.

Shoulder.—Quite oblique from above downwards and forwards; muscles hard and well developed, but not bulky.

Forearm.—Long and strong, with muscles extending well down the limb.

Knee.—Straight, clean and large in all directions.

Knee to Foot.—Cannon short, broad, clean and flat; ligament and tendons prominent and well defined, an absence of long hair; fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns rather long, and of medium obliquity. Limb must not have too



English Thoroughbred Mare, Sceptre, by Persimmon.

much of a pinched or tied-in appearance below the knee.

Foot.—Rather small and round, strong wall, sole slightly concave; frog well developed; heel broad, strong, and not deep. Must stand without turning toes either inwards or outwards.

Haunch, or Upper Thigh.—Broad, strong and muscular; all muscles well defined; thick through hams.

Stifle.—Strong and clean.

Gaskin, or Lower Thigh.—Long and strong,

**LIVE STOCK.**

**The Plague of Flies.**

The fly season is with us again. Much discomfort may be saved the cows, and a shrinkage in the milk flow and of cash returns avoided, by the application of some specific for the prevention of this annoyance. Among the preparations recommended for this purpose is the following by Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College: Fish oil, one-half gallon; coal oil, one-half pint; crude carbolic acid, four tablespoonfuls; mixed, and applied to all parts of the cow except the udder, once a week, will keep the flies from about twenty-five cows.

Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following mixture: Resin, 1½ pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish oil, one-half pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water; apply with a brush. One-half pint of this is considered enough for one application for a cow. At first it will perhaps be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with the resin. After that, retouch the parts where the resin is rubbed off. Still another preparation that has been recommended is: Fish oil, one gallon; crude carbolic acid, two tablespoonfuls.

**Altering Ruptured Pigs.**

This is a question that often engages the attention of the pig-breeder, and if performed when young—when on the sow is the best time—usually turns out all right. The get of some boars seem particularly prone to this trouble, and it is, judging from our experience, well to consider this weakness, in a sense, an hereditary one. The operation of emasculation, in any of the domesticated animals, needs to be attended with scrupulous cleanliness, and, if possible, the pigs operated on should be put out on grass or in a clean pen. The farmer should be provided with a surgical (curved) needle—the ordinary straight one may be made to answer, but it is more awkward to handle—and some clean thread, and a basin containing some antiseptic solution, carbolic or coal-tar dip. Have some one hold the pig back on the ground, the attendant straddling the pig, sitting on him lightly. The operator then works



the testicle up close to the anus—nearer to the tail than when the pig is standing—then make a short, deep cut into the testicle, and squeeze it out by the aid of finger and thumb through the opening. Remove as if a normal testicle, and, to prevent the intestines coming out, make a couple of separate stitches and tie. It is well, while the stitching is being done, to have an attendant press with his fingers on the parts to prevent the intestines protruding.

### Mutton Types.

The butcher's ideal of a mutton sheep, writes Prof. H. W. Mumford, in the *Prairie Farmer*, involves form, fleece, quality and condition, the main points being form, condition, and such points of general quality as contribute to the better killing qualities. The question of fleece is important only in so far as it increases or decreases the total value of the sheep to the slaughterer. Good killing or dressing quality is indicated by an absence, in the general appearance of the animal, of all wideness or coarseness. The bones of the leg and the head should be as fine as is consistent with good feeding quality and constitutional vigor.

The butcher's ideal mutton sheep might be one possessing bone so fine that the animal would be too delicate to make a profitable feeder. Thorough knowledge of the butcher's ideal is essential, but if the butcher's ideal animal for the block is at variance with the feeder's ideal for the feed-lot, shed or pen, the feed-lot ideal is bound to receive the most serious consideration at the hands of the producer.

Fortunately, the butcher's ideal and the most profitable type of mutton sheep to feed are not materially different. By careful study, the feeder can meet the demands of the butcher in almost every particular without sacrificing anything in animals so selected as profitable feeders.

To make a profitable carcass of beef and a profitable animal in the feed lot, it has been said that the well-bred beef steers are necessary. The statement applies with equal force in speaking of mutton sheep. The importance of breeding, as affecting the profitability of a mutton sheep, is not generally enough recognized.

High grades of almost any of the mutton breeds possess the qualities most sought after by producer, dealer and consumer, viz., short legs and neck, broad back and loins; long, level rumps; well-fleshed thighs, low, full flanks, and thick flesh.

The presence or absence of these characteristics is not so easily recognized in a sheep as in a pig or steer, because of the thick covering of wool, which may, in the hands of an expert shepherd, be made to disguise the real form of the sheep. It is important, therefore, to follow a more definite method of examination in order to determine their value.

The better a sheep appears to be—that is, the smoother he has been made, either with feed or with shears—the greater the possibility of deception; consequently, the more urgent the need of a careful and intelligent examination.

The mutton type should be possessed, to a high degree, by every individual of every breed of mutton sheep. It may be said to be almost the only breed-type characteristic that is held in common by all mutton breeds.

True, more perfect development of the leg of mutton is expected in the Southdown than would be looked for in the Oxford, but a glaring defect in the leg of mutton should be a disqualification from the standpoint of mutton production, no matter what breed of mutton sheep is involved.

The novice in judging sheep is often deceived in purchasing an over-fat sheep because it looks good. While a sheep too thin in condition is a puzzle alike to the novice and experienced judge, a sheep in a condition bordering on either extreme is an unprofitable sheep to the purchaser.

The safest plan to follow in examining the sheep is to adopt a systematic method of examination. Thus, one will generally avoid overlooking either the strong or deficient points.

It is not enough to make an examination with the eyes; it is safe to say that less can be told of the real characteristics of a sheep by general appearance than of any other farm animal. More dependence must be placed upon the use of the hands. Not all judges agree as to the best method of examining a sheep. Some begin with an examination of the most important points, while others think it best to begin at the head, taking the points in passing to the rear of the sheep. The latter is the safer method.

Careful students of physiognomy can judge much of the characteristics of a man or woman by a good look at the face. So, much can be seen in the head and face of a sheep to indicate its masculinity. The ram with the long, narrow head is seldom a prepotent or satisfactory sire.

Passing from the head back to the neck, we should look for a short, thick neck, one that gradually thickens towards the body, joining the shoulder smoothly and evenly. There should be

no drop just in front of the top of the shoulders, constituting what is known as a "ewe neck."

In judging of the depth of chest, place one hand on top of shoulders and the other between the front legs of the sheep, noting, also, the width between the fore legs, which should be relatively great.

Examine, also, the fullness of the brisket, as well as the covering of the point of the shoulder and the shoulder-blade. It is well, too, to press firmly on top of the shoulders, to determine whether the shoulders are well overlaid.

By placing the hands a little higher and nearer the middle of the back, which would be required in examining the sheep for fullness of heart girth, the spring of the ribs should be noted. The hand should be pressed firmly, and moved slightly back and forth, pressing firmly all the time. If the back and loin is not well covered, the bone will be more or less prominent.

The hind quarters should be of good length, and carried as level as possible. In all these examinations it is well to bear in mind that it is the form of the carcass of the sheep, regardless of the covering of wool, for which we should look. To do this, the hand, or fingers, as occasion may require, must be firmly laid on the sheep. The fleshing of thigh and the filling of the twist should be taken into consideration at this point.

While the danger with the beginner in judging sheep is to judge too much by the general appearance of a sheep, such an examination is of practical utility. For example, by a careful view of the sheep as a whole, at some little distance, we judge of carriage and style.

The general outline, providing the sheep has not been blocked by the professional trimmer, should indicate whether the top and bottom lines are straight and parallel, whether the body is deep, the flanks full, and the legs short.

At some distance the sheep should present a low, massive, blocky appearance, the short legs standing well apart and well to the corners of the body. The legs should be reasonably straight as viewed from the side, front and rear, which indicates strength and feeding type.

The first step is to become familiar with a correct method; the next to know that the principal points of the mutton sheep are the leg of mutton, the head and the back, with a well-developed loin, back, and thigh, a low, massive form, on short, strong legs, fronted with a masculine head, and you have a ram that is safe to depend upon as a producer of good feeding lambs.

### Bright Prospects for the Sheep Trade.

Not for many years has the demand for sheep been so brisk, or the prices for both sheep and wool so high as at the present time; and, owing to the scarcity of sheep the world over, the prospect is that this demand and the accompanying good and improving values will continue for many years. The pity is that so many Canadian farmers, becoming discouraged by the low range of prices of the past few years, and forgetting that ups and downs in values are inevitable in respect to all classes of live stock products, as, indeed, in all farm products, have abandoned sheep-raising, and have none to sell



The Dealer Driving Away the Last of the Farmer's Flock.

now that their value is on the up-grade, and those who have stood by them are bound to have a comfortable innings.

The greater part of Eastern Canada, as well as large sections of the West, are peculiarly adapted to successful sheep-raising, the land being undulating, the climate moderately dry, and the soil suitable to growing in profusion all the most desirable sheep foods. In no country within our ken are sheep liable to so few diseases or disabilities of any sort as in older Canada, while New Ontario promises to be equally favorable. No other class of live stock is so cheaply fed, or requires so little labor in their management. Quiet and unobtrusive, they are content with short pasture in summer, picking up much of their living in the lanes and byplaces of the farm, and consuming many weeds which would otherwise go to seed and foul the farm, while in winter they require no expensive housing, no daily ty-

ing and untying, or cleaning of stables, but only a few forkfuls of pea straw or clover hay, and a few roots, if they are at hand, and a little oats at lambing time, salt in a box where they may help themselves, and they pay handsome half-yearly dividends in the form of lambs and wool, the latter a crop no other stock affords.

The excuse that they rob the cow pastures has little point, as sheep despise the long and rank grass, and prefer the short, sweet bite on the hillsides, while they always sleep on the poorest places of the field—the high, dry hills—the fertility of which they improve by their droppings. The other excuse, the depredations of dogs, has even less force, since in England, where more sheep per acre are kept than in any other country under the sun, there are ten times more dogs to the square acre than in the most thickly-settled portions of Canada. These are the only reasons we have heard advanced for the neglect of our people to keep sheep, and they are more of the nature of a poor apology than a justification. A moderate-sized flock of well-bred sheep, with moderate attention, will never be found in debt to its owner, but will pay better returns for the capital invested and the labor and expense of attendance than any other stock on the farm.

This country will be overrun in the next few weeks by dealers from the United States looking for sheep for breeding purposes or for speculation, and anyone who purposes starting a flock, or strengthening an existing flock by purchase, will do well to act quickly in the matter of making selections before the bulk of the best specimens available are picked up and shipped out of the country. It's a case of the early bird securing the worm, and "forewarned is forearmed."

### The Scrub Man.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

So much has been said about the scrub cow in the dairy business that it seems to me a great many dairy farmers are of the opinion that if the scrub cow is eliminated from the field of dairying, all would be well. It would certainly be a help, but there are a great many things of importance besides, which, if practiced in our present herds, would tend to improvement. The great mass of dairy producers in our Province are men of rather limited means, and cannot get into the high-class cow company at one jump, but if they are wise, they can build up a profitable herd out of the cows they have.

I believe in an Advanced Registry or Record of Merit for dairy cows, and it would not be a bad thing for some of us if there were a Record of Merit for dairymen. There is a difference, though. If you have a cow who does not reach your Record of Merit, put her out of the dairy business; she won't change. If you have come to the conclusion that you are not in the Record of Merit as a dairymen, do not drop out of the business, but get out of the scrub class as quickly as you know how. If you are sure you can't improve on your present herd and methods, better put yourself out of the business also, and get into some line in which you can be a Record-of-Merit man.

Let each of us, as dairy farmers, put on our thinking caps, and decide whether we are in the "scrub" class or in the Record-of-Merit class; let us ask ourselves these questions:

Do I buy a bull calf at \$4 out of one of my neighbor's good (?) cows and by a half-bred bull, or do I buy a good pure-bred bull from as good a cow as I can by spending \$5 for every cow in the herd? 20 cows will allow me to spend one hundred dollars profitably.

Do I use my bull as soon as he is willing to serve a cow, and then allow him to run with them, and serve each cow five times, or do I use him as little as possible till he is two years old, feed him well, give him a roomy box stall or paddock, and allow him only one service to a cow?

When I have a good bull that is proving himself a good sire, do I sell him at three or four years of age for beef, or do I exchange with one of my neighbors who has an equally good bull the same age, or older?

Do I raise the calves indiscriminately, and feed them on whey and wind, with a little grass off a sunny pig pasture, or do I raise the heifers from the cows that conform nearest to my ideal, and then treat them as well as I know how up to their first milking period?

Do I hit the heifer early, so that I can get a crack at her, so that when the calves I have to tie her head to the manger, she will fight for two



weeks to milk her, or do I halter break her when a calf, give her a little pat whenever I pass her, rub her udder now and again, and give her to understand that I am her friend?

Some will say that readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are not the ones who should do the most thinking. Perhaps not, but I really believe that even some of us are in the wrong class. There are a number of other questions we might ask ourselves, more especially about the care of the milking cows and the milk, but enough for this time.

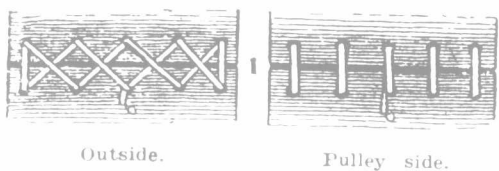
Russell Co., Ont.

G. A. McCULLOUGH.

THE FARM.

The Lacing of a Belt.

Next in importance to the belt itself comes the lacing of the connecting link between driver and driven. Except in the case of the larger-sized belts, nearly every belt is spliced, and its strength and usefulness depends in no small degree upon how neatly and securely the job is done.

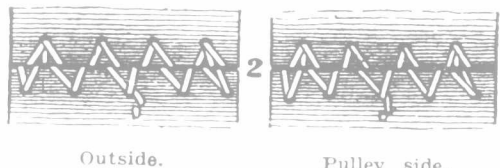


Outside.

Pulley side.

Recently the writer picked up a large city "daily," and among the headlines were the following: "Belt Comes Unlaced in A. & Co.'s Mill." "Two Men are Killed, and Several Injured." A farther reading displayed the fact that a careless workman had patched up a worn lace in one of the large main belts, which, weakening, broke, and, with tremendous force, bore down all human life within its path. Another case in point was where a weak lacing in a self-feeder belt caused it to stretch, come off and kill a workman.

It would be ideal, were it possible, to have all belts endless, and keep them so; but as this is



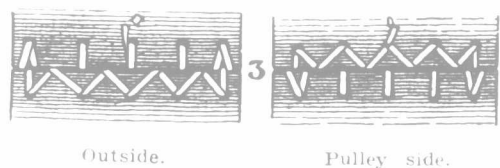
Outside.

Pulley side.

not possible, it is necessary to devise ways and means whereby the strength and safety of the belt will not be impaired.

THE LACING.

The first important step in the lacing of any belt is the lace leather. Many machine users make the mistake of buying a cheap grade of rawhide, and, as a result, it is continually breaking and causing stops. Good lace leather is neither hard nor soft, but is firm and pliable. Hard lace leather signifies that it has been burned in tanning, and just as soon as it becomes wet it will crack and break. On the other hand, soft, spongy lace leather is generally from a poor skin or a part of the belly, loose in texture, and weak in strength. Buy your lacing in the skin and uncut. It will last you a great deal longer, and will not dry up as the cut lacing will. Keep a

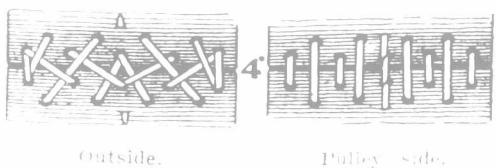


Outside.

Pulley side.

good sharp knife on hand, or, better still, a lace cutter, and you can cut your strings just as nicely as if done at a factory.

There is an erroneous impression prevalent that, in order to make lacing strong, it should be cut wide and heavy. This is not so, as heavy and clumsy lacing strains itself in going around the pulleys, and in a short time becomes worn, and perhaps tears the belt between the holes. The lacing should be as near as possible like the rest of the belt, so that it will pass over the pulleys without a jar. In lacing a belt, you will find it very convenient to wet or oil the end of the lace leather, light a match and crisp the end the least bit, which will make a hard point, and makes it easy to push through the hole. After the belt is



Outside.

Pulley side.

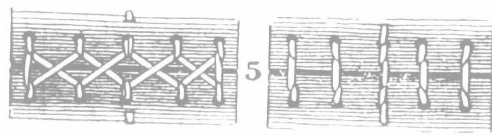
laced to fasten the end of the lacing, make small, semicircular incision in the belt, push the lace through, and it will be found that it will be securely held in place without the use of a knot. A

neat little tool, known as the Rogers Belt Punch, performs the above operation nicely, and should be found in every thresherman's kit.

PREPARATION OF THE BELT FOR LACING.

A great many belts are spoiled in getting them ready for the lace. All sorts of instruments are used, from a center punch to a wire nail, and, as a result, the belt is punched full of irregular holes, torn and weakened.

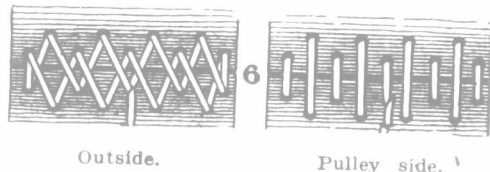
In the first place, cut off the ends of the belt square, and, unless one is an expert, it is wise to



Outside.

Pulley side.

use a try square. The square is also useful for getting the holes in line, and not zig-zagged across the belt. Do not make the holes too near the end of the belt, as they will only pull out, and nothing is gained by so doing. Space the holes equally apart, leaving the outside ones far enough from the edge of the belt to be safe against tearing out. Do not make too many holes proportionate to the width of the belt, as it only tends to weaken the material. A belt is much more apt to break or tear between the holes than it is to tear from the holes to the end, especially in the case of leather. Always punch the holes to fasten the ends in line with the lace holes, so that they will be in the right place when the belt is cut off, and they become

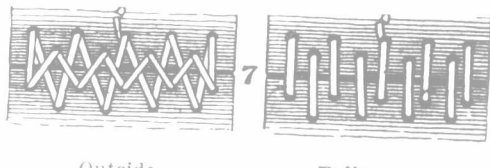


Outside.

Pulley side.

lace holes. In the case of new belts, do not cut the ends of the lacing off short until the stretch is taken out.

The lacing of a canvas belt is a somewhat different proposition to that of either leather or rubber. It is a woven fabric, and must be preserved as intact as possible, otherwise it will pull apart when the strain comes upon it. The holes for lacing should be made with an awl and not with a hollow belt punch, as it cuts off many strands and weakens the belt. Illustrations Nos. 2, 3 or 8 are good ways to lace a canvas belt, as they allow the lacing to pass around the ends of the belt, and thus protect it from fraying.



Outside.

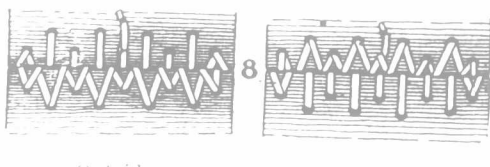
Pulley side.

For a heavy threshing belt, No. 8 is probably the best method, as it pulls laterally and longitudinally, thus dividing the strain.

Illustration No. 1 is probably the simplest and most widely used of any. For short, narrow belts it answers the purpose nicely, and is easily laced.

Illustrations Nos. 2, 3 and 8 are somewhat more complex, but are useful where wide belts are used, where canvas belts are used, or where the lateral pressure upon the belt is great. The lacing itself is so arranged that it forms a brace crosswise of the belt, and tends to restore it to its former strength before it was cut. It is also a very good style of lacing where both sides are used, as in the case of a set of under-driven or over-driven pulleys.

In lacing it, first select a good lace, not too thick, 3/4 in. wide, and 7 feet 8 inches long for No. 5 belt; other widths in proportion. Lay out the holes as for a double-laced belt (see Fig. 9). Begin at one edge of the belt, passing the lace through the outside hole in one end and then be-



Outside.

Pulley side.

tween the ends of the belt and up through the hole in the other end of the belt. Notice that the lace passes twice through each hole. After the ends are brought through the holes they must be passed between the ends of the belt to the opposite side. When this is done, put the ends through the same holes again, then pass them both between the ends of belt to opposite side, one end should not be put through two holes in succession, and both ends of the lace must be passed through between the ends of the belt to

the opposite side before either is put through the hole. Care must be taken to keep lacing as near the same tension throughout the width as possible, so that one edge will not be tighter than the other, which will cause the belt to be crooked and not run true.

Illustrations 5, 6 and 7 are self-explanatory, and are all very good, especially No. 6. This

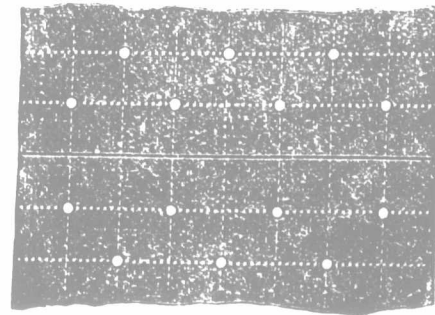


Fig. 9. Method of Punching Belt for Lacing.

method is strong, and where neatness is desired, as in a mill or engine room, it serves a very desirable purpose. No. 5 can be used to advantage on a wide belt of slow speed, and also where very wide lacings are used. No. 4 is just one of the many numerous ways of joining a belt together.

It is well for every machine user to be familiar with a number of different methods of lacing, as it greatly facilitates the use of time, and oftentimes ensures a better-wearing belt. Go over all belts frequently, and by no means use broken or weak strings. Keep them dry at all times, discard old or broken ones, and you will find that a great deal of time will be saved and trouble lessened.—[The Canadian Thresherman.]

Sow Rape in July.

Rape for late fall pasture may be successfully grown on rich and well-prepared land from seed sown any time in July or as late as August 1st, under favorable conditions of weather; and the preparation need not take much time or labor if judiciously managed. A piece of clover or other sod ground, plowed four or five inches deep, rolled immediately after, and well harrowed, till the surface soil is fine and mellow, will make a suitable seed-bed when rolled again. The seed may be sown from the grass-seed attachment of the grain drill, by closing part of the seed openings and turning the rubber tubes into three of the hoes, so as to drop in drills as nearly two feet apart as can be arranged, so that the horse hoe may be worked between the drills, sowing about two pounds of seed per acre. Or the seed may be sown by hand broadcast, four or five pounds to the acre, on a rolled surface, and harrowed in. We have seen a capital crop of rape grown on a field so prepared and sown, and have seen a fairly good crop from plowing down a barley stubble immediately after harvesting that crop, and fining the soil by rolling and harrowing repeatedly, and sowing the seed broadcast.

Rape makes superior pasture in the fall for sheep, pigs and young cattle. It is wholesome and fattening, and well fits the stock for wintering in the very best condition. Where there is a probability of other pasture being short in the autumn months, rape is well worth providing, and it is cheaply provided. It is worth more than it costs, if only for the purpose of saving the young clover, which should not be pastured in the fall, but allowed to grow strong for protection from the winter frosts. And all pastures are better for not being closely eaten in the fall. They make more rapid growth in the early spring, and furnish better forage for being spared.

Barley as a Stock Food.

When the Scott-act campaign was in progress in Ontario, back in the eighties, the barley bugaboo was worked by the Antis for all it was worth, farmers being assured that restriction of the liquor traffic would mean the destruction of the barley market, and that barley was of little use as a stock food. The McKinley tariff knocked the bottom out of the market for Canadian barley, and prohibition by local option is gaining ground steadily, yet there was more barley grown in Ontario last year than in 1888, before the McKinley tariff came into force. But it is fed to farm stock, and brings more money to the farmers through the medium of the hog, beef, cheese, cream and butter markets than in the palm days before the McKinley tariff got in its work, and our farms are being enriched, instead of impoverished, as they were in those days.

"Investigate!" is the command of the hour; even the cow is being made to show whether profitable use is made of the premiums paid in the form of feed.



**Fertilizers: Do They Pay?**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Under the above heading, in your issue of the 14th June, "H. H." makes the assertion that artificial fertilizers do not pay, although, as he says, "there are many good farmers who will say otherwise, and claim that they do pay, and pay well." Now, in making the above very true statement, H. H. has unconsciously weakened his argument, for it is just the "good farmers," those who understand how to balance and apply fertilizers to best advantage, who are thoroughly convinced of the benefits to be derived from their use, and the farmers using the largest quantities of fertilizers are those with the longest experience of them. Want of knowledge of the fundamental principles of manuring is, unfortunately, far too common among farmers, many of whom have been prejudiced against the use of fertilizers through having used them unintelligently, and consequently reaped no apparent result.

The three ingredients which usually are chiefly considered in fertilizing are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; and to obtain the best results, it is generally necessary to apply a combination of all three. According to Liebig's Law of Minimum, the substance in minimum rules the crop; or, in other words, the size of the crop will be determined by the manurial substance present in smallest quantity, just as the strength of a chain is that of its weakest link. If one plant-food ingredient is wanting, or is present in deficient quantity, it would be useless to apply large quantities of the other ingredients, since the crop could only utilize the latter in proportion to the amount of the manurial substance present in smallest quantity.

Many farmers may apply year after year a fertilizer which only supplies one ingredient of plant food, and, naturally, after a longer or shorter period, according to the natural richness of the soil in the other elements of plant food, the particular fertilizer will no longer produce the desired effect, and consequently the farmer's faith in the utility of fertilizers is shaken. Now, Thomas' Phosphate Powder, which H. H. denounces as worthless in his part of the country, has been repeatedly proved to be a most successful means of applying phosphoric acid to swamp and peaty soils, or any soils containing much organic acids, on account of its basic character, which tends to ameliorate the sour condition of such soils. But even this fertilizer may fail to produce good results unless a sufficiency of the other fertilizing ingredients be applied along with it.

In conjunction with a potassic fertilizer, Thomas' Phosphate Powder has given most remarkable results in the fertilizing of pasture lands, and in this way many farmers have proved its value to their satisfaction. H. H. further relates his experience with different brands of fertilizers. Now, did H. H. himself know the composition of these?

There are many fertilizers which, on account of their ingredients being improperly balanced, are entirely unsuited to the crops to which they are applied. Since phosphoric acid is the dominant ingredient in a fertilizer for turnips, and potash the dominant ingredient in a fertilizer for potatoes, it stands to reason that the same mixture would not be suitable for both crops. There are a few fertilizer dealers who prepare special mixtures, such as "Turnip Fertilizer," "Potato Fertilizer," etc., and these may sometimes be approximately correctly balanced; but in most cases the farmer will do well to buy his fertilizer ingredients separately, and make up his own mixtures at home.

In making up a fertilizer mixture, not only has the crop for which it is intended to be considered, but also the nature of the soil to which it is to be applied, hence the advantage of home mixing is obvious. B. L. E.

**An Improved Style of Road Leveller.**

In the County of Essex they are using an improved style of road leveller. It is made of iron or steel, and behind each end is a wheel supporting a frame attached to the leveller itself. A lever enables the driver to raise the "scraper" clear of the ground when turning, passing over stony road, corduroy, or obstruction of any kind. He can also regulate the "set" of the implement so that, although loaded to do the work on hard spots, it can be raised a little, and the draft eased on the softer places. We were told that the implement works well, and is considered a great advance over the old-fashioned leveller. The cost is about forty dollars, and, by providing itself with a number of them, and "scrapping" three or four times during the spring and summer, the municipality has kept the clay roads in fair condition at moderate expense.

"People along the Missouri will tell you that you can't drive a corn crop to the hills. If other crops fail, you can still raise cow feed. You draw your dividend on the cow every night and morning. The wheat may rot in the field, and the corn float away in the flood, the hog die from cholera, and the beef trust squeeze the profit out of the steers, but the old cow quietly plods along—always faithful, always doing a big share to make the farm pay."—[Curran.

**Mail Box on Wire.**

A Virginia correspondent, in the Rural New Yorker, suggests the following plan for bringing the mail from the farmer's gate to his door. The plan is presumably intended for rural-free-delivery districts: As shown in Fig. 1, he has attached

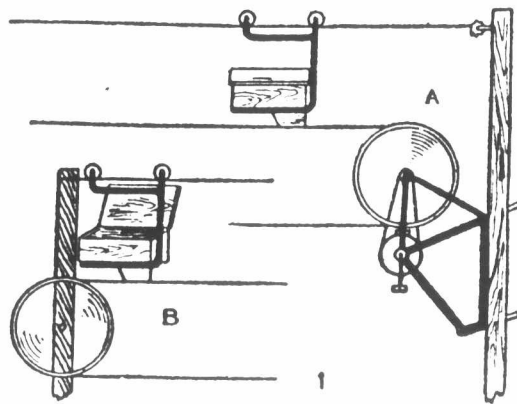


Fig. 1. Mail Box Attached to Wire

the rear wheel, sprocket and frame to a post. The tire has been removed from the wheel, so that the felly or rim carries the No. 17 galvanized belt wire to the other wheel at the gate. Above the belt wire is heavy No. 9 wire that supports the mail box. It will be readily seen that the use of the bicycle wheel and sprocket is useful, since considerable speed may be given to the mail box with comparatively little effort.

A. A. S. reports that this device carries his

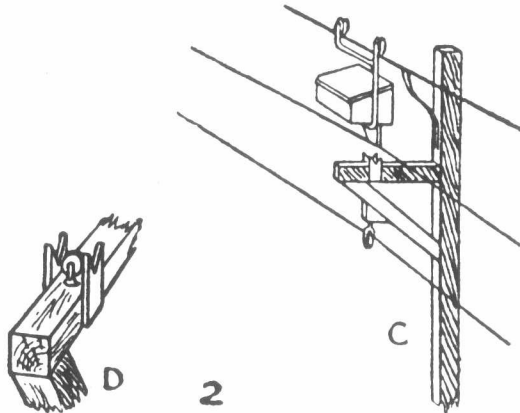


Fig. 2. Details of Mail Box on Wire

mail from the gate, some 250 yards distant from the house. Owing to the distance, intermediate posts are placed at every 50 or 60 yards. One of these is illustrated in Fig. 2, and shows how the support is given to both trolley and belt wire. The inventor states that he did all the work himself, and necessary material did not cost more than \$5.00.

**Has Little Respect for the Seed Act.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in your valuable paper a few weeks ago a Lambton County farmer gave his opinion on the Seed Control Act, and as his opinion and mine are so much the same, I feel like helping him. After one year's working, I fail to see what good the Seed Act has done the farmer. I have always made a practice of watching the Toronto market reports, and I never noticed red clover or alsike quoted over seven dollars per bushel last winter, and yet the lowest that I have seen it quoted from seedsmen was ten to eleven dollars per bushel. Now, I feel quite sure, if you had the market reports for 1904 and 1905, you would find that the farmers have had to pay a great deal more money, and have not got any better seed. I put it this way: If I bought in 1905 my seed from a reliable seed firm, and bought first-class seed, what risk did I run of getting poor seed? None whatever. One would think, to hear some people talk, that the seed was never released before this year. It is a fact that some of the seedsmen actually sealed their bags and put their brand on them. Does any one think the seed was any better this year? Of course, it had the inspector's tag on it, but my experience is that Government inspection is not much use. My honest opinion is that the Seed Act has cost the farmers of Ontario that used the tested seed from three to five dollars per hundred acres more than in former years, and it actually caused the farmers to truck and buy seed from neighbors, and in that way there would be as much poor seed sown as ever. I am as fond of sowing good clean seed as any person, but I do not want to pay about from three to four dollars more than the grower got for it. Perth Co., Ont. ELMFA FARMER.

**Green-curing of Clover.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Part of our hay consists of alfalfa alone, with the exception of a corner of a field that is low, on which we sowed some orchard grass along with the alfalfa, as we thought there might be danger of the alfalfa killing out, but all has stood the winters well. The great bulk of our hay consists of a mixture of red clover, alsike clover and timothy, first cut, only cutting a very small acreage the second year.

In curing alfalfa, we cut, if the weather permits, when probably one-tenth of the bloom is out, commencing in the morning after the dew is off, ted once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, put into small coils, and let stand for a few days, turn over the coils so as to let in the sunshine and air, and let lie for a couple of hours, then haul to the barn. We usually cut three crops a year, but last year we cut one crop of hay and a crop of seed. I think the hay the more profitable, but we had the satisfaction of getting about one bushel per acre of prime seed, perfectly clear of any foul weed seeds, that we used for seeding down another field this season.

In regard to our red clover and timothy, we aim to cut the bulk of it when the red clover is in full bloom. We start to cut in the morning, after the dew is off, with two mowers, and follow in about half an hour with the tedder. Cutting only in the morning, immediately after dinner I take a fresh horse, and ted until the men and horses have their noon rest. I hitch to the horse rake and rake up some of the hay, which is hauled to the barn and put into large mows. I continue the use of the tedder and rake all afternoon, while the others are hauling. All that was cut in the forenoon is put into the barn before night. We continue this from day to day, weather permitting, until all is housed. Our annual acreage is about forty acres. The hay comes out in perfect condition, bright green, with all the leaves attached, and the blossoms only slightly shaded to an amber color; the smell is that of new-mown hay.

I have personally known this plan to have been tried all over the Province of Ontario and the Province of British Columbia, with varying success, many speaking in the very highest terms of it, while others will denounce it as a failure. I believe that in both cases there were honest efforts made to cure the hay as directed. That being the case, we should endeavor to find out why one man succeeds and another fails. I think there are two principal causes that lead to failure: First, that of a very damp soil, such as is found in the alluvial deposit in those counties along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. In that section the rainfall is greater than in Western Ontario, the grass grows very rank, and it is hard to get it free from foreign moisture. A second cause is that of mould growing on the lower portion of the stalks next the ground. This will account for cases where part of the field has been cut early and was saved properly, and made A 1 hay; then a heavy rain came, the clover became lodged, the work of haymaking being delayed for a week or more. Then an effort to save it under the same plan was a failure. I am of the opinion that any lodged pieces of hay that has become mouldy should be put into coils, and allowed to stand until thoroughly cured. Some reader will ask, "Have you ever had any hay spoiled by putting into the barn under this system?" Yes, twice, under the following circumstances: The first time was when we cut until about four o'clock in the afternoon, and put into coils, and hauled the next day. One morning a load was brought in before all the dew was off the coils; that hay was not taken out of the mow until the following June, when this load was found to be dusty, although not very bad. Another time, and that was the year we started to cure and haul the same day, a mow was partly filled with fresh clover, when the weather broke, and we had more or less rain every day for a week. On the top of this mow we found two places where the hay was hot. Upon investigation, it was found that there was a leak in the roof at each of those places. The spoiled hay, which was only a forkful or so at each place, was thrown off, and the balance of the mow was filled up, and all went well. I took the precaution to put long pickets into the mow which could be withdrawn from the side at any time, so that we could ascertain if there were any heating going on, but the hay remained perfectly cool throughout.

A few things we try to have when making hay under this system: Bright sunshine, with a north west wind; do not cut when the grass is wet with rain or dew; let one day intervene between a rainy day and the cutting, so that the ground will be as dry as possible.

We have never tried curing alfalfa under this system. H. GLENDINNING. Victoria Co., Ont.



**Experience with Cutworms.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I wish to ask for a little space in your valuable paper to give my experience in regard to cutworms. They have done a good deal of damage on farms and gardens in this locality this year. Mr. Arch. Mitchell, the Provincial Weed Inspector and Entomologist, was out to inspect my premises for cutworms, and sowed some poisoned bran, and, on returning two days later, said he found some dead ones as a result. He told me that all he was sorry for was that there was not enough grubs. Well, I suppose he is like the rest of the doctors, there must be the means for an experiment before they can show what they can do. At any rate, he set me to thinking, and from that to making some experiments on my own account. We have sown several bushels of bran poisoned with Paris green—about one pound of Paris green and two pints of sugar to fifty pounds of bran. We found the best way was to dissolve the sugar in water, and use the sweetened water; about 2 to 2½ gallons of water will be enough water for the amount of bran. Then mix it, the more the better. If it is just wet enough to cause the poison to stick to the bran, and still dry enough to take in the hand and sow, as you would grain when sowing by hand, it will be in the best shape to distribute. Another thing that is very important is to sow it at the right time, and that is just before sundown, as the worms work almost altogether at night. Your bran will not dry out then before the grubs get out to feed, and it being juicy and a little sweet, they will eat it more readily. It is a question, in my mind, as to whether they will eat enough of it after it is dry, but I would not say that this is a fact, though I am quite sure the evening sowing is the better. Will say, too, that it is not nearly so much trouble as I supposed before trying it, and it is at least much less work than to replant; besides, in either garden or field, it is generally too late when replanted, and it is quite certain the more grubs we destroy, the fewer eggs are deposited the coming summer and fall for the next year's crop of the pests. We have tested the bran remedy in both garden and field crops, and succeeded in every case in stopping their work of destruction. There is another way, practical and effectual, which we tried last year. When the worms began on the side of the barley field, we put on the harrows and stopped them at once, but this must be done when the sun is very hot, in the middle of the day. They will not come out in the sun of their own accord, and anyone that knows the nature of the cutworm knows that it will play "possum," as the saying is, a little while after being disturbed, and if he is exposed to the hot rays of the sun for this short time it will kill him. Would be glad to have some other farmers give their views and experience, and I may write more later on.

D. W. WARNER.  
Alberta.

**The Needless Summer-fallow.**

Summer-fallowing liberates a good deal of plant food and causes the waste of a considerable portion by leaching and washing rain water. Such waste invariably occurs where conditions are made favorable for nitrification (as they are in a summer-fallow), but where no crop is growing to utilize the elements rendered available. One argument urged for the bare fallow is that it enables one to combat weeds effectually. This may be accomplished almost as thoroughly, and far more economically, with a hoe crop, since, in the latter case, every stroke adds to the crop return. There is, to our mind, only one important virtue in the bare fallow. It makes the chances good for a catch of clover to restore a portion of the fertility wasted. If a man cannot grow clover any other way, he is justified in fallowing, but there are really very few farms where clover cannot be grown successfully without fallowing, if one will only prepare the ground thoroughly, economize his manure, practice a three-year or four-year rotation, sow plenty of clover seed and a light seeding of grain, and use moderate dressings, if need be, of lime or ashes. Under such a system maximum returns will be secured from the farm, and the fertility will increase faster than under any system of fallowing or partial fallowing that we have ever seen tried. The modern gospel of conserving soil fertility is to keep the land producing as luxuriantly as possible, feeding a considerable proportion of the produce on the farm, and thus making manure with which to enrich the land that grew the crop. As a means of soil improvement, barnyard manure with clover is excelled only by more barnyard manure with more clover.

The day is past when it was necessary or advisable to sell Canada's lands to syndicates in order to settle such or bring them under cultivation.

**Soil Conditions and Crop Improvement.**

Excerpts from a paper prepared by Prof. R. Harcourt, Chemist, Ontario Agricultural College, for the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, Ottawa, June 27th and 28th, 1906.

In plant life, as well as in animal life, the biological law that "like will produce like," holds good. It is not possible for a poor, ill-shaped scrub animal to produce a well-developed animal of good conformation, nor is it possible for a poorly-developed seed of low vitality to produce seed of the very highest quality.

A clear conception of the fact that an infant plant, like an infant animal, requires warmth, air, sunshine, and an abundance of easily-absorbed food, will greatly aid in understanding the conditions under which it will make the best growth.

Air in the soil in which crops are growing is as essential to the life of the plants as the air in a stable is to the life of the animals housed. This ventilation of the soil is needed to supply oxygen required in germinating the seed and to permit the roots to live, for they, as well as the leaves, must breathe. It is also required to supply free nitrogen for the use of the free-nitrogen-fixing germs, and to remove the excess of carbon dioxide which is set free in the soil.

A continuous supply of all the essential elements of plant growth is absolutely necessary, for, if one constituent is present in insufficient quantity, no matter what amount of the other nutriment may be available, the plant cannot be fully developed. Consequently, just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so the crop-producing power of a soil is limited by the essential nutrient present in relatively the smallest quantity. Each of these essential food substances has its own particular work to do, work which cannot be done by any other material.

Plants, like animals, differ very much in their requirements and in their ability to secure that which they need. Cereal crops contain much less nitrogen than either leguminous or root crops, but they have more difficulty in securing it than the legumes. The autumn-sown cereals have both deeper roots and longer period of growth than those sown in the spring, and consequently are better able than the latter to supply themselves with the necessary ash constituents. The spring tillage for barley and oats aids nitrification in the soil; therefore, these crops have less difficulty in securing nitrogen. Barley, however, has a very short period of growth, and is shallow-rooted, and cannot rustle for its food to the same extent as oats. Corn is not only spring sown, but has a much longer period of growth than the other cereals, and will thus have command of the nitrates produced during the whole summer. It has a fairly good root development, but may not always secure all the potash and phosphoric acid required for the production of a large yield of grain.

The striking characteristic of all the leguminous crops is the large amount of nitrogen, potash and lime found in them. However, although they require fully twice as much nitrogen as the cereals, because of the power they have of making use of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, they have comparatively little difficulty in securing the required amount. On the other hand, they have difficulty in collecting potash, as, apparently, they have not the capacity of feeding on the silicates enjoyed by the cereals; consequently, it may be found that these crops sometimes suffer for want of this constituent on the same soil that cereals would find an abundance.

In one sense it may be correct to speak of the soil as a reservoir of plant food, to be drawn on for the growth of successive crops, but it is more nearly correct to regard the soil as a busy, complex manufacturing establishment, in which all the various parts must work together under proper conditions to bring this store of plant food into a soluble form, or into a condition in which it will be available as food for crops. On virgin soils it is possible to grow, even with indifferent cultivation, a number of good crops; but the supply of soluble food must soon become exhausted if the proper combination of air, moisture, germ life, decaying vegetable matter, etc., are not all working together to break down the insoluble part of the soil, to supply the demands of the crops and the unavoidable losses caused by cultivation.

It is well to bear in mind that a productive soil contains millions of minute organisms, or, in other words, that it contains life, and, therefore, must have moisture, air and warmth, just the same as animal life, wherever it exists, and that one of the main objects of cultivation is to ensure this.

The presence of air in the soil is essential for the development of the roots of plants, for the oxidation of certain compounds, and for the life of millions of organisms engaged in the breaking down of the organic matter in the soil.

Good drainage, to draw the water out of the interspaces and allow free access of air; the presence of abundance of humus, and all the benefits occurring therefrom; thorough cultivation to open up the soil, check evaporation, destroy weeds, etc.—tend to ensure thorough aeration of the soil, plenty of moisture, and a continuous supply of soluble plant food.

**A Quebec Haymaker's Methods.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In curing clover hay, I use the system which your Colchester correspondent employs: Cut when the blossoms are fresh and vigorous, turn as soon as wilted, put into cock as soon as the surface looks dry, and never use a tedder, as the less clover is handled, the better the quality; the tedder kicks off the leaf, which is the best part of the clover. If the weather is fine, I would leave it in the cock two or three days, open out after the dew is off, turn in a couple of hours, and commence getting in about two in the afternoon. There is no hard-and-fast rule to follow, as a man generally knows by experience when clover or other hay is in fit condition to haul in. I might add that, by cutting clover early in the season, it secures a second crop, which can be cut, pastured or plowed in. I use a 5½-foot mower, and think it the best cut to use. I never would recommend a 4 or 4½ foot cut, unless a man's land is very stony and rough, as there is too much time lost. I use a 12-foot rake. We load about 1½ tons to a load. I use a fork for unloading; use this for unloading loose grain, and find it works well. Very little hay is ever stacked in this part of the Province; there is generally ample barn room.

H. J. ELLIOTT.  
Richmond Co., Que.

**Trees to be His Monument.**

"I want no monument of stone," said Ex-Gov. Hogg, of Texas, "but let my children plant at the head of my grave a pecan tree and at the foot of my grave a walnut tree, and when these trees shall bear, let the pecans and the walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas, so that they may plant them, and make Texas a land of trees."

**THE DAIRY.****Prefers Milking in Stable.**

I am at the present time milking thirty cows, mostly Jerseys. Have about 100 acres of broken land, which I have divided in three pastures, two pastures containing about forty acres each, which I use every other week, and one I use at night containing about twenty acres. We usually turn cows to grass from May 15th to 20th, according to state of grass. The pastures being high and rocky, are abundantly supplied with springs, which very seldom go dry; have also a couple of good wells in one of the pastures. We have salt at all times in front of the cows, and use green corn in the fall, when the pastures get short. The farm contains 800 acres, a good deal being low, black ground.

We milk at all times in the stable, finding it easier and quicker than where cows are loose, and do not think the flies bother so much. We always milk with dry hands, brushing the udders thoroughly before starting. We find it to be a better way than wet; in fact, have personally never milked with wet hands. Have occasionally had help that wet hands, and find that the teats are apt to chap. We never had cows that kicked, except in case of chapped or sore teats, in which case usually one holds cows by the head, and the milker uses a little glycerine while milking, one application usually being sufficient. We have never been bothered with cows inclined to hold up milk. We do not reject the first few streams in milking. We milk as fast as possible, drawing all the milk in the udder in about an average of four minutes per cow, though we all know some cows can be milked in half the time that others require.

We weigh each individual cow's milk twice a day and record weights, taking samples for Babcock test three times each month, before commencing to milk we thoroughly clean each cow's udder, and after each cow is milked her milk is weighed and emptied into a large can, ready to separate. The separator is placed in one corner of stable fixed for that purpose, and immediately after separating the cream is taken to the house and dipped and placed in cold water. The separator is washed in the morning, and after separating at night it is well rinsed.

In our section, the prices for hauling milk are



\$1.00 per cow, and 2½ cents a pound for making butter; but my cream is collected, and costs me 2c. per pound for making butter. The outlook in this district for butter and cheese is good; cheese a little better than butter.

A large number are putting in separators, and now have a cream-gathering system. We think that, providing the cows are properly fed and cared for, dairying in these parts pays better than any other branch of farming.

We have water in front of the cows in stable at all times, summer as well as winter, and one would be surprised to note the amount of water drunk as soon as cows are tied up, even immediately after leaving pasture, where there is plenty of water. The water is pumped with a windmill. We also do all of our grinding with the windmill, and practically all work where power is needed, and find it a great saving, costing, up till now, nothing for repairs. All the expense is a little oil. ED. H. MORGAN.  
Missisquoi, Que.

#### Salted vs. Unsalted Butter.

Prof. Slater, of the Purdue University, Indiana, undertook a series of experiments to determine the relative advantage of making salted or unsalted butter. The experiments were made on a commercial scale at the creamery of Schlosser Bros., at Plymouth, Ind. We give the results, as reported in the Dairy Record:

Churning No. 1: Number of pounds in churning, 1,650; acidity of cream, .63 per cent.; temperature of cream, 52 degrees F.; no water added; test of butter-fat, 26½; time of churning, 33 minutes; temperature of buttermilk and churned butter, 54 degrees; temperature of wash water, 54 degrees; number of revolutions of churn in rinse water, 10; number of pounds of salt used, 27½; number of revolutions of worker, 14; test of buttermilk, 3½ spaces in an Ohlsen skim-milk bottle; number of pounds of buttermilk, 1,128; pounds of finished butter, 522½; per cent. of overrun, 19.4; pounds of fat in butter, 437½.

Churning No. 2 was taken out of the same vat of cream (a large Wizard vat, with the coils kept continually in motion, so as to keep the cream as nearly as possible of an even percentage of fat). There were 1,650 pounds of cream. The workmanship, amount of rinse water, number of revolutions of churn, and all, were exactly as in churning No. 1, with the exception that it took 38 minutes to churn instead of 33 minutes. The buttermilk in churning No. 2, no salt or color having been used, showed a 2½ space, as against 3½ in churning No. 1. The amount of finished butter in churning No. 2 was 526½ pounds, and the per cent. of overrun, 23.

As these two churnings are compared, it will be noticed that the fresh butter is 3.6 per cent. in overrun ahead, while we have the contrary in churnings No. 3 and No. 4.

Churning No. 3: 1,815 pounds of cream; temperature, 54; acidity, .64 of 1 per cent.; per cent. of fat, 23; no rinse water, color or salt added; time of churning, 20 minutes; number of times revolved with rinse water, 10; temperature of rinse water, 54 degrees; pounds of buttermilk, 1,339; test of buttermilk, 10 spaces; number of revolutions working butter, 14; pounds of butter-fat, 417.45; finished butter, 477½ pounds; per cent. of overrun, 14.

Churning No. 4 was carried on in all details exactly as in No. 3, except that one ounce of color was used and 24 pounds of salt, and it took 24 minutes to churn in place of 20. The buttermilk tested 13 spaces. Pounds of butter-fat, 417½; finished butter, 493; per cent. of overrun, 18.

These experiments show practically the same results as we have been able to obtain the past 18 months by carrying on the test in a large, commercial way, at different seasons of the year. At first the salted butter will come out slightly ahead in overrun, and then the Jewish or unsalted butter will take the lead.

The purpose of this experiment on the part of the State was to determine whether or not our Indiana creameries were losing by selling unsalted butter.

While we, no doubt, have not carried on experiments enough to decide accurately, the writer is of the opinion that water takes the place of salt, and that there is nothing gained by weight with the use of salt, and that these experiments have been of much more value than those conducted in a smaller way in a chemical laboratory.

Impatient people water their miseries and hoe up their comforts; sorrows are visitors that come without invitation, but complaining minds send a wagon to bring their troubles home in. Many people are born crying, live complaining, and die disappointed; they chew the bitter pill which they would not even know to be bitter if they had the sense to swallow it whole in a cup of patience and water.—[C. H. Spurgeon.

#### Big Money in Dairying.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In dealing with the topic suggested by you, "Successful Dairying," I wish to state at the beginning that I will not deal with the subject from a cheese-factory standpoint. Happily, or unhappily, I don't know which, our County of Waterloo has but a few cheese factories, although there are a large number of splendid dairy cows kept, some very fine, large herds. There are several very successful creameries in operation, but most of the farmers have good home dairies, making either butter or cheese on the farm, or selling milk and cream to the busy manufacturing towns with which our County is exceedingly blessed. Others, again, send their butter direct to Toronto and other points, realizing good prices, leaving the by-products on the farm, realizing handsome margins on feeding hogs and raising good calves.

My cows generally remain in the stable till the end of May, unless we have an early spring and plenty of pasture. We feed them on good sweet ensilage, clover hay and grain, in preference to turning out too early in spring before there is much substance in the young grass, spoiling the meadows largely for the season. For early pasture I have a nice meadow of natural grass along a spring creek, where the cattle have an abundance of good fresh water at their pleasure; they always have free access to salt. For summer and fall pasture, besides the meadow, we depend on the hay fields which were cut early, yielding the best quality of hay, soon becoming green and fresh, and furnishing an abundance of luxuriant pasture. For supplementary feeding, I find the easiest way to overcome the difficulty, with the scarcity of labor, is to use corn ensilage, fresh-cut clover hay (a few loads go a long way) and bran, which is always fed in small quantities, even

food more valuable. Use the milk scales and test your cows, and weed as closely as you feed liberally, if the cows do not measure up to a paying standard. Give comfortable quarters, regular care and attention. Put your product in the most attractive form for the trade you are catering to, and you will find there is big money in dairying. A. C. HALLMAN.  
Waterloo Co., Ont.

#### Danish Population and Dairy Experts.

"In Denmark the dairymen have very small holdings, and the family does the work," said Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, before the Agricultural Committee, Ottawa, this spring. "The whole secret of their success is thoroughness. Denmark shipped to Great Britain last year 83,520 tons of butter, valued at \$45,000,000. Canada sent, during that same period, about 12,847 tons. The population of Denmark is 2,464,000, against 2,182,000 in the Province of Ontario. The area of Denmark is only 14,848 square miles, or about two-thirds that of Nova Scotia."

#### APIARY.

##### The Importance of Quality in Honey.

One of the greatest hindrances to the proper development of the beekeeping industry is the carelessness on the part of present producers of honey in the matter of producing a first-class grade of honey. If every pound of honey offered for sale this coming fall and winter were taken in such a way that the producer could truthfully say of it that it was "the best it is possible to

produce," there would be such a demand that the supply would be cleaned up in less than half the time required under present conditions. As it is now, a great deal of the honey is extracted and put on the market in such a condition that it quickly deteriorates in quality. When the consumer, who knows nothing about honey except that bees are supposed to have gathered it, gets a pail that is not what it should be, he thinks he has been duped into buying a glucose mixture, and the next time he wants something sweet he buys a cheaper article, with more frills on its dress—corn syrup, or something of that style. The result is that, to keep honey moving at all, it has to be sold at a price that almost does away with profit; whereas, if it were all of such quality that each lot sold would of its very quality create a demand for more, there would be something worth while in it for the beekeeper.

Nine-tenths of the inferior honey is the result of extracting too soon, coupled with want of care of the honey after it is extracted, and a neglect of appreciation of the importance of absolute cleanliness in everything from the honey knife to the can the honey is put up in. These points should be kept in mind by every producer of honey this summer, for their importance cannot be over-estimated. The extracting of honey before it has been thoroughly ripened by the bees is undoubtedly the greatest detriment to the demand for honey, and there is no gain in any way or sense in doing it, though many beekeepers have an idea that they get far more honey by taking it before it is sealed up in the combs than by waiting until the bees have finished the making. Even if fifty per cent. more honey could be obtained by extracting "green," it would still be done at a loss, for reasons already stated. Another important matter in the production of extracted honey is the use of the queen excluders. No man should think of taking honey without these, as honey stored in brood combs will be injured to a certain extent in color and flavor, especially the first honey stored after brood has hatched, and it is almost impossible to extract ripe honey from a comb in which there is unsealed brood, without extracting more or less of the brood at the same time. Then, if the honey is canned up without straining, and a customer finds "worms," as he calls them, in the honey he buys, he doesn't try to find out what particular variety of worm they may be, or how they happen to be there—he simply gives honey the "go by" for some time thereafter.

The trouble with the honey market is not "over-production," as some people think, but "under-consumption," and poor quality is chiefly



Pearl's Golden Crown 60827.

Jersey bull at head of herd of F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Quebec, to be dispersed by auction at his farm, July 11th.

in the flushest pasture, if the cows will eat it. Milking is always done in the stable. With a little bran in the manger, cows very readily go into their stalls, and remain quiet through milking. The udder is carefully brushed. The first milk is taken to dampen the end of the teat, which has a tendency to draw the milk, after which milking is done with dry hands. Our heifers are all carefully handled before calving, and we never knew of a kicking cow or a cow holding up her milk. Prevention is the best cure for such vices. Kindness, patience, and a little bran or other palatable food in the manger, is the best method we know to overcome those difficulties. Cows must be milked out dry, and if this cannot be done with a free hand, it must be done by stripping or massaging. Milk scales were in my stable ever since I began farming, and an occasional test has been made with the Babcock test for the last ten years. For authentic work, the cows are officially tested, to pass into the Record of Merit. The separator is placed in the barn, where a suitable place is fixed for it. The bowl is washed twice a day. The cream is immediately cooled by setting in cold water and stirred. The cream is kept sweet within twenty-four hours of churning in the summer, and from thirty-six to forty-eight in the fall and winter. The butter is put up in pound prints, both summer and winter, and we never have any trouble with soft butter. We sell direct to our customers, and have an unlimited demand for it.

For successful dairying, breed and raise your own cows from dairy breeds. Feed liberally from birth to maturity with cheap, yet wholesome, nutritious food. Give lots of succulent food, which assists digestion and makes other



responsible for this. If every beekeeper would sell only the best honey he knows or can learn how to produce, instead of having to peddle his honey for what he can get for it, he would find more customers for his honey than he could supply; and, to even things up, it would be necessary for him to either kill off some of the population, or else keep another bee.

E. G. H.

## POULTRY.

### Isolate the Roosters.

The season for hatching out chickens is practically over; in fact, chickens coming out after June rarely become well enough grown and feathered to stand the early winter or late fall blasts; consequently, the male birds should be removed from the poultry flocks now, so that the eggs laid from now on will be unfertilized.

Another good reason for the removal of the males from the flock is to avoid having the eggs intended to be packed for winter consumption fertilized; unfertilized eggs always keep better, and are a better flavor. The males have no influence on egg-production, although some novices think that unless there is a chivalrous rooster in the flock no eggs will be laid. Such is not the case. In the majority of farm poultry flocks, the male birds might better be cooped or penned now, and fed heavily and fattened. It seldom pays to keep a male over two years old in the farm flock; better results will be had by bringing in fresh blood, the best obtainable, and getting, if possible, the son of a biddy that has made an egg-laying record in a trap nest.

### Turpentine for Gape Worms.

"I have no dread of the gape worm," writes E. Van Dyck, in the Farmer's Review. "I think there is no need of losing a chick with that difficulty. A few drops of turpentine mixed with corn meal, and given them occasionally, is a sure preventive. It will also cure those that are afflicted with gape worms. I had a good deal of trouble with that disease, and lost a good many chicks before I found out about that remedy. I would not exchange ten cents' worth of turpentine for all the gape remedies that have been invented. With the turpentine I will not lose any chicks, while with the medicines we are likely to lose many."

We would commend our readers who have been reporting cases of gape worms to give this simple remedy a trial, and tell us the results.

The hens should be grass widows from now until next spring.

## GARDEN ORCHARD.

### Thinning Overloaded Fruit Trees.

In these days, when the doctrine of quality-before-quantity is so strenuously preached, it is rather surprising that more emphasis is not laid upon the matter of thinning fruit on overloaded trees. Probably one reason so little is done in this way is that fruit never makes much of a showing until approximately mature, and so growers, amateurs particularly, will let the tree tax its energies in producing a large number of pits or seeds and a large number of undersized fruits, many of them defective, whereas timely and judicious thinning would result in the production of nearly as large a crop, an appreciably larger quantity of first-class fruit, an improved quality of the best grade, and a conservation of tree vitality, resulting in a much larger crop the following year. This latter point possesses special importance, because overloading usually occurs in seasons of plenty, while following these we generally have seasons of scarcity and tantalizingly high prices. The man who thins his fruit trees when they bear heavily is pretty sure to have fair crops in the years of best prices. Especially important is thinning in the case of young trees. Let these get into the habit of alternate bearing, and they are predisposed to continue thus thereafter. Thinning, by preventing the habit of alternate bearing, may ensure the production of regular, paying crops, and to a large extent obviate the necessity of laborious thinning in subsequent years. The habits of youth persist in old age, even in the case of trees. Never let young trees bear heavily, for the above reason, and for the further one that it stunts their growth. Greed is false economy in orcharding.

Apropos of this subject, we quote the following from Bailey's Principles of Fruit-growing:

"Thinning the Fruit.—The thinning of fruit for

the purpose of improving that which remains is a practice which is always advised, but comparatively seldom followed. It has been demonstrated time and time again that no work in connection with a fruit plantation pays better than this thinning. It not only results in a much finer product, but it is also a means of destroying the insect-infested and diseased specimens, and of saving the energies and vitality of the tree. Persons complain that the thinning of fruit is expensive and laborious, and this is true; but it is a fair question if there is anything worth the having of which the same may not be said. If the operation pays, then there is no excuse for not performing it. It should be considered, also, that the fruit must all be picked sooner or later, and it really does not cost much more to pick it early in the season than to pick it late; in fact, much fruit which is not worth picking in the fall might have been eminently worth the labor if the trees had been thinned in the early summer.

There are two general methods of thinning fruits: One is a matter of pruning, by means of which the superfluous branches, or even the fruit-spurs themselves, are removed; the other is the direct picking of the redundant fruits. There is no reason in the nature of things why trees should not bear every year; but the formation of the fruit-spur is usually such as to preclude the production of fruit upon the same spur every year. The philosophy of the thinning of fruit, therefore, is that one spur shall bear one year, and another spur the next. This means that when fruit is thinned it should be the object to remove it wholly from some spurs, in order that they may produce fruit-buds for the following year. In those regions where certain fruits are systematically thinned, the crop is obtained with great uniformity every year. This is especially true of peaches along the Michigan lake shore, and in

No. 1 fruit than did the unthinned Hubbardston.

"The Greenings were very heavily loaded in 1895, and in 1896 they bore a good crop, but were not overburdened, and needed comparatively little thinning. They were thinned according to the second method, and gave 6 per cent. more fruit and about 10 per cent. more first-class fruit than the trees did which were not thinned.

"In all these tests the picked fruit gave about one bushel of culls where the fruit was thinned, to three bushels where it was not thinned. Where the fruit was thinned the 'drops' were fewer and considerably better, and in all grades the fruit was clearly superior in size and color to fruit of the same grade which was not thinned. The first grade included no apples less than two and one-half inches in diameter, and the proportion which measured two and one-half inches was a great deal larger where the fruit was thinned than where it was not, so that No. 2 apples from trees which were thinned were much superior to the No. 2 fruit from trees not thinned. Mr. Wilson (in whose orchard the tests were made) estimates that the fruit from the trees which were thinned would generally bring 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. more in market than the same grade from trees which were not thinned. According to these results, the second method of thinning is enough superior to the first to more than pay for the extra work involved. The second and third methods cannot well be compared from the data now at hand."

Maynard reports experiments in thinning apples and plums, from which there were marked gains. To thin "full-sized" apple trees, costs from 35 to 48 cents. In plums, "a distinct advantage gained by thinning is the appreciable decrease in the ravages of fungous diseases, and, to a small extent, of insect pests. This is especially noticeable in the case of monilia, or brown fruit-rot,

which often ruins the peach or plum crop in wet seasons, while the specimens of fruit attacked by the curculio were largely removed in thinning."

The thinning of tree fruits is done in essentially the same way in which the fruits are picked; that is, the fruits are picked off by hand, and are then dropped onto the ground, where they may either be allowed to lie, or, if they are infested with insects or disease, may be raked up and burned. It is customary to thin the fruits as soon as the dangers of spring frosts and other early accidents are past, but before they have become of sufficient size to be a tax upon the tree. Peaches are generally thinned when they are

about the size of a small hickory nut—that is, about the size of the end of one's thumb—and apples are thinned from that size until they are twice or sometimes even thrice as large. Various devices have been suggested for the thinning of fruit, but they are all impracticable, because they do not discriminate between good and poor fruit, because they do not leave the fruit well distributed over the branches, and because they are very likely to break off the spurs. It really requires more discrimination and judgment to thin fruit properly than it does to pick it. In the thinning of peaches, it is a good rule to allow none of the fruit to hang closer than four or six inches of each other. This means that in years of very heavy setting fully two-thirds of all the fruits are to be picked off in June. In many parts of the country this thinning is systematically done, and it has in all such cases come to be regarded as an indispensable element in successful fruit-growing. No reliable estimates of the cost of thinning fruit can be given, because so much depends upon the form and pruning of the tree, and the amount of fruit to be removed. The result is also greatly influenced by the character of the workmen and the price paid for labor. Full-grown peach trees may be thinned for 15 to 50 cents each. Apple trees twenty-five and thirty years old have been well thinned for 30 to 80 cents each.

### Prizes for Vegetable-growers.

The Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association has decided to give \$150 to the annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, to be held in Toronto, on November 8th and 9th. The association will pay express charges on exhibits of vegetables sent to the exhibition by its members, and will also give \$125 in prizes for the best essays in respect to vegetable growing.



Why Eggs are Scarce.



## THE FARM BULLETIN.

Every cloud has its silver lining. The attempts at road "improvement" seen in many localities are a hopeful deterrent of automobile traffic.

A Dakota experiment seems to show, says the Farmers' Review, that a corn plant two feet high uses 3 pounds of water daily. This is equivalent to a rainfall of four inches per month, or about 48 inches per year. It will, therefore, be well understood that the corn field is daily using up an enormous quantity of water, several tons being thus consumed in every 24 hours.

### The Pension Grab to be Repealed.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, has introduced a bill into the Dominion Parliament to repeal the notorious act granting pensions to ex-Ministers of the Crown who had served a full five-year period. The measure as placed on the statute book had provided for an annuity equal to half the salary at retirement. Instead of the pension, provision may be made at some future date for increasing Ministers' salaries, in accordance with the enhanced cost of living, so as to enable them to lay by something for the future. To such a proposal there could not be the same objection, since it would rest with the people to say how long the public beneficence should be enjoyed in each individual case, whereas the pension scheme was a virtual invitation to Ministers to disregard the will of those who placed them in power, since expiry of their term of office could only mean retirement at half pay, with no obligation to turn a hand to earn the money. Once more public opinion has triumphed through the press.

### The Central Canada Fair.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association is offering greater inducements than ever before to attract farmers and breeders to its annual fair, September 7th to 15th, inclusive. The premium list of this year's show is upwards of \$1,500 greater in the live-stock classes than last year, and every reasonable change suggested for the benefit of the exhibitor in these classes has been made. Moreover, the gold medals, so prized by the exhibitors in the past, have been increased in number to 42, and in every case the winner, if he chooses, can have the equivalent in cash. There are new classes in the horse, cattle and poultry departments. Horses this year will be judged in front of the grand-stand, and all horses will be examined by a veterinary surgeon before entering the ring. For poultry a new building has been erected, and for butter and cheese, the modern building of steel and concrete, erected last year, is available. In this building this year lectures and demonstrations in butter and cheese making will be given by Government experts. In special attractions an entirely new programme has been adopted. In place of the night spectacular, the popular comic opera, "The Gingerbread Man," will be put on in the new theatre hall being erected. This hall will have a seating capacity of 6,000. Horse-racing for purses aggregating \$8,000, and many other outdoor attractions, will be given every afternoon; the last day's events to include a league championship lacrosse match, between the two famous teams, the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Capitals of Ottawa.

Altogether this year's show at Ottawa promises to be very attractive, and many who have not previously exhibited at the Capital might well do so this fall. The Secretary, Mr. E. McMahon, will gladly furnish a prize-list upon application. This book contains ample information about Ottawa's great fair.

### Why?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Why should residents of cities have their mail delivered twice daily, the farmers twice weekly, and in a very irregular way?

If a farmer sells a bunch of cattle to be weighed (say without feed for twelve hours) at a certain time, generally on scales at the village hotel, are the cattle weighed at this hour? No. The farmer carries out his part of the contract, and arrives with the cattle near the appointed time, but frequently the buyer or weighman is absent, and the cattle are turned in with more cattle, to fight and lose a few more pounds. If the purchaser is at hand the weighman cannot be found; probably he has been seen slipping off through the stable, to give the cattle time to shrink a little more. Why are the weighmen so deferential to the buyers? Are they under a greater obligation to the buyers than the farmers? Eventually when the cattle are weighed it is with up-beam weight, brought back to the naught (by up-beam weight I mean the beam tight against the top). In some instances I have seen the weighman, the beam solid against the top, push the weight further in. Why is it that if a farmer buys a load of corn to feed these cattle, he doesn't get up-beam weight of three or four hundred pounds? I have seen this much on a load of cattle. Why should the farmer be expected to go into the hotel of the weighman and treat the crowd of village loafers who congregate about the place, waiting for a free drink? Why should cattle and pigs be weighed with up-beam more than any other commodity?

Why should farmers be forced to buy their supplies from middlemen, at an advance of from fifteen to one hundred and fifteen per cent. over factory prices?

Why are men who weigh for the public not compelled to take out a license and give bonds?

Why did not the farmers make their case a little stronger during the sittings of the Tariff Commission,

and make the Government understand they will not tolerate any more tariff tinkering in the interests of capitalists?

I have heard something about a man by the name of Atlas carrying the world on his shoulders. I think the farmers are rapidly assuming his burden.  
Middlesex Co., Ont. RUEBEN ODDTIME.

### Fair Dates for 1906.

Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary.....	July 10-12
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.....	July 23-28
Brandon Exhibition.....	July 31-Aug. 3
Cobourg Horse Show.....	Aug. 14-16
Canadian National, Toronto.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 6
St. John, N. B.....	Sept. 1-7
Canada Central, Ottawa.....	Sept. 7-15
Western Fair, London.....	Sept. 7-15
Michigan West, Grand Rapids.....	Sept. 10-14
Sussex, N. B.....	Sept. 10-14
New York State, Syracuse.....	Sept. 10-15
Chatham, N. B.....	Sept. 14-21
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N.S.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 5
Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial Exhibition.....	Oct. 8-12
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.....	Oct. 2-6
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.....	Oct. 6-13
International, Chicago.....	Dec. 1-8
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.....	Dec. 10-15

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

### Alcohol for Power.

C. J. Tintheo, in the Gas Engine, reviews the possibilities in the use of alcohol made from waste farm products for heat, light and power, showing the urgent necessity of free alcohol for industrial purposes. Any farm product containing large percentages of starch or sugar, such as grains, potatoes, beets and cornstalks, may be used. Distillers claim that corn at 40 cents will produce 94 per cent. alcohol at 13.5 cents a gallon, and that it has been made at a cost as low as 8 cents. It has been sold for 18 cents a gallon over the tax. While its heating power is about half that of gasoline, its combustion is so much more perfect that it is about as efficient, gallon for gallon. European Governments have all removed the tax on denatured alcohol, and large areas are devoted to crops for producing it. In America free alcohol will not only insure cheap power, but will steady the price of corn, and avert local overproduction of other crops.

### Cost of Bacon Hog Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Mr. Wm. Parkinson has done a valuable service to the further development of the bacon industry in Canada, in stating to the readers of your journal, in the issue of June 21st, what it costs him to produce pork in the fall and winter season. I have no doubt that Mr. Parkinson, and many others throughout the country, could show even cheaper production than this at seasons of the year when sowing crops, such as clover, rape, oats and tares, could be mown and fed to the pigs in pens or other enclosures. I have long contended that for economical production the intelligent farmer, who needs the dollars he makes, can be depended upon to reduce the cost of pork-making to a lower point than the experimenter who undertakes to test breeds, feeds and methods as a part of his duty. While I hold this view, I have every confidence in the skill and thoroughness of our experiment station officials who are undertaking this line of work, and in the accuracy of their reports. These men carry on a work in testing indoor and outdoor feeding; the comparative values of different crops and foods, the cost of gain at different stages of growth, and other features of hog rearing that could not be carried on by private individuals. The published results of such experiments are most valuable in assisting the busy man on the farm to avoid methods of feeding and the use of foods proved unprofitable. As a rule, the experiment station official has so many important matters under his charge that he cannot give personal attention to the details of a hog-feeding test, which is very necessary in reducing the cost of production to a minimum; then, again, the experimenter has to bear in mind the report he must prepare and issue, which in many cases prevents him varying the feeding or care given in order to avoid complexity and conditions that might tend to contradictions.

The farmer, on the other hand, has none of these hampering restrictions; he needs all the profit he can make, and he makes all he can with each batch of hogs he feeds. Anxiety for cheapness is always a strong factor in reducing cost, and it is the men who are paying rent and interest on land that have not to be told the value of every dollar.

It has always seemed to me unfair, when figuring the cost of production, to charge against the hog the retail market price of the grain fed, for the reason that in most cases the feed, when grown on the farms where the hogs were fed, has not cost anything like this amount, because a hog-raising farm is a rich farm, producing a maximum of crops for a minimum of labor. I am of the opinion that hog-rearing will not be extensively carried on unless practically all the feed used is produced on the farm on which it is fed. We find, as a rule, men like Mr. Parkinson, not only planning their crop rotation with a view to producing the greatest quantity of pork per acre of land, but studying as well

the results of the feeding tests at experiment stations, and the market reports of this and other countries. With this done intelligently, with the earnestness of a man badly in need of dollars, we shall have hogs reared in increasing numbers, farms becoming richer, the bacon industry growing in value to the country, and better times for the farmer.

I have watched closely the growth of the bacon industry, from an export business of about two millions in 1890 to the present, when it has reached the sum of about fifteen million dollars per annum, and I am convinced that the production and profit will continue to grow as in the past. The Province of Quebec, with all its dairying, is only commencing to take hold of the bacon hog, and the other Provinces, east and west of Ontario, are waking up to the possibilities of the hog-raising industry. Let Mr. Parkinson and others keep account of what their hog feeding costs; let them make known as far as possible their methods of cheapening the cost of a pound of gain; in addition to this, let them keep in view the development of the industry, by rearing only the kind of hogs demanded by the best markets (which it has been proven are as cheaply produced as any), and the future is bright for agriculture in Canada. Let it be remembered that quality and quantity of hogs, as well as regularity of supply, are important factors in keeping up the price, by reason of the fact that these aid in developing the markets and in reducing the cost of killing and curing.

J. B. SPENCER.

Live-stock Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

### The Tebo Lawn Shorthorn Sale.

The dispersion by auction, on June 19-21, at Kansas City, of the great herd of Shorthorns belonging to the Tebo Land and Cattle Company, of Clinton, Mo., marks an important event, and goes on record as one of the most successful sales in Shorthorn history. 11 bulls selling for an average of \$1,101, 166 females for an average of \$308, and 77 head for an average of \$357. The 39 top-priced animals made an average of over \$1,000 each, a record said to have been unequalled since the New York Mills sale in the early seventies. The celebrated champion bull, Choice Goods, now 7 years old, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., and sold at one of his Chicago sales for \$7,500, topped the Tebo Lawn sale, selling for \$5,500, to Howell Reece, of Pilger, Nebraska. Two sons of Choice Goods sold for \$1,500 each, and another, a September, 1905, calf, for \$1,000. The highest-priced female was the seven-year-old, Marengo's Lavender Countess (imp.), bred by Philo L. Mills, sired by Marengo, and sold for \$2,150 to C. E. Leonard & Son, Bellair, Mo. The second highest-priced female was the eight-year-old Duthie-bred Village Belle (imp.), the dam of D. R. Hannah's champion cow, Village Belle 2nd, with c. c. at foot, the price being \$2,000, and the buyer M. E. Jones, of Illinois. The champion Ruberta, now seven years old, sold for \$1,325 to the buyer of Choice Goods; and Cicely, the same age, imported by W. D. Flatt, with a roan bull calf at foot, by Choice Goods, brought \$1,200, going to M. E. Jones, of Illinois.

### Macdonald Institute Results.

The results of the final examinations of the Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, in June, are as follows, the names not being placed in the order of merit:—

Normal Course—Senior Class—First-class honors—Misses Bodwell, Card, DeLury, McCaig, Pritchard, White. Second-class honors—Misses Bartlett, M. Cameron, Davis, Gardner, Hamilton, McDunnough, McMurchie, Penfold, Robertson, Shaw. Passed—Misses Bickell, Cleland, Fleming. Conditional—Miss O. Winchester.

Normal Course—Junior Class—First-class honors—Allan, Carlyle, Elliott, E. McKenzie. Second-class honors—Armstrong, K. McLennan, Merritt, Pickett, J. Ross, Warner. Passed—M. McLennan, Northrup.

Senior Housekeeper Class—Second-class honors—Mrs. Dunbrack, Misses T. McKenzie, Shand.

Junior Housekeeper Class—First-class honors—Miss Drummond. Second-class honors—Misses Bray, Murdoch, Purdy. Conditional—Miss Edmondson.

Home-maker Class—Second-class honors—Misses Constance Algie, Cora Algie, Beamer, Fraleigh, Mortimer, Weir. Passed—Misses Carter, Greening, Holman, McLellan, Malcolm, Mennie, M. Ross, Thompson, Thorne. Conditional—Miss Forbes.

Special Normal Students—First-class honors—Miss Bigelow. Second-class honors—Miss Gallup.

### Canadian Seed-growers' Convention.

The Canadian Seed-growers' Association held its annual convention at Ottawa last week. A programme of excellent papers and addresses was carried out, and the year's business transacted. An account of the convention will appear in "The Farmer's Advocate" next week. The following officers were elected:

President, Prof. James W. Robertson. Directors—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina, and Messrs. Thomas A. Peters, Fredericton, N. B.; G. A. Gilgalt, Quebec; Thomas H. Woolford, Cardston, Alberta; Hugh W. Gibson, Wolsely, Sask.; W. G. Davidson, Bethel, Que.; Thomas C. Waugh, North Bedouque, P. E. I.; J. G. Duke, Olanda, Ont., and John Mooney, Valley River, Man. Secretary-Treasurer, L. H. Newman.



## Foreign Banking Service

The Extensive Foreign connections of The Sovereign Bank of Canada give Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers exceptional facilities for the quick and satisfactory dispatch of foreign business.

Telegraphic and Cable Transfers to all parts of the world; Letters of Credit and Travellers' Checks issued—payable anywhere. Drafts issued and Collections made at best rates.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.  
68 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of cattle on the City and Junction markets have been light this week, fully 60 carloads less than last week. Trade was brisk at both markets, and prices reached the highest mark of the year thus far. Choice to prime-quality, stall-fed butchers' and export cattle were scarce, and more would have found a ready market.

Exporters—Prime-quality shipping cattle were in demand at \$5.25 to \$5.50; loads of good at \$5 to \$5.15; medium, \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt. The bulk sold at \$5.12½ to \$5.25; export bulls at \$3.85 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers'—Prime picked lots butchers' heifers and steers sold at \$5.10 to \$5.25; loads of good, \$4.75 to \$4.90; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.60; stall-fed cows, \$3.75 to \$4.40; grass cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—There is little doing in the better classes of feeders, as all steers and heifers in good flesh are being bought for killing purposes. A few lean lots of feeders and stockers are being sold at following quotations: Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, \$4 to \$4.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.80 to \$4; stockers range all the way from \$2.75 to \$3.60 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Receipts have been moderate with a poor demand for all excepting good to prime quality. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$60 each, but only one was reported at latter price. Good to prime cows sold at \$48 to \$55 each; medium at \$37.50 to \$45; common, \$30 to \$35, and inferior, \$20 to \$27.

Veal Calves—Demand good. Prices firm at \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt. for the bulk. Choice new-milk-fed veals sold at \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt., and more of this class would find ready sale at these quotations.

Sheep and Lambs—Deliveries light. Prices firm. Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.50; export bucks, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; choice picked butchers' sheep of light weights, \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt. Spring lambs sold at \$8 to \$9.25 per cwt., or \$4 to \$6.50 each.

Hogs—Packers are at last quoting about the value, or what they are paying for hogs. They are quoting \$7.75 per cwt., off cars; and \$7.50, fed and watered.

Horses—The Toronto horse market during the past week has been quiet, although Mr. Carroll, of the Canadian Horse Exchange, reports having had a good sale last week. Purchasers were there from several of the outside cities and towns. A large number of horses was disposed of at fairly good prices, although not quite as high as some of their previous sales. At the Repository, on Tuesday, the number of buyers was not nearly as large as usual, but there was fair bidding, though not at as long prices as a month or two ago. But good horses brought fair prices. Of the buyers present, a large percentage was from outside of Toronto. Burns & Sheppard report the following as the prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$130 to \$175; match'd pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$350 to \$500;

delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$150 to \$175; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$160 to \$190; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$175 to \$200; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$75; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$80.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery is being offered freely. The market for all kinds has an easy feeling, but there is little change in prices, which are quoted as follows: Creamery prints, 21c. to 22c.; creamery boxes, 20c. to 21c.; dairy lb. rolls, 18c. to 19c.; tubs, 17c. to 18c.; bakers' tub, 14c. to 15c.

Eggs—Receipts have been light, with prices firmer, at 18c. to 19c. per doz.

Cheese—Receipts moderate, prices firm at 12c. to 12½c. per lb.

Poultry—Receipts light; prices steady. Spring chickens, alive, sell at 15c. to 17c. per lb.; dressed at 20c. to 25c. per lb.; spring ducks scarce, selling at \$2 to \$2.50 per pair, or 25c. to 33c. per lb., dressed; last year's pullets, 14c. to 16c. per lb.; old hens, fat, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; turkeys, 12c. to 16c. per lb.; squabs, 50c. to 60c. per pair.

Potatoes—Car lots of Eastern are coming forward liberally, but prices are again firmer. Eastern Delawares at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag; Ontarics, choicest white, 95c. to \$1 per bag.

Hay—Baled, receipts more liberal; prices tending easier. No. 1 timothy, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton; \$7.50 for mixed or clover, on track, at Toronto.

Straw—Baled, by the car, on track, at Toronto, prices easy at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

Beans—Hand-picked, prices unchanged at \$1.70 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.50 to \$1.60; undergrades, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Honey—Market quiet. Strained, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; \$1.25 to \$2 per dozen for combs.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Grain—Wheat firm. No. 2 white, 82½c. bid, outside; sellers, 83½c.; No. 2 red, 82c. bid, outside; No. 2 mixed, 82c. bid; sellers, 83½c., outside. Manitoba northern No. 1, 88½c., sellers at Owen Sound; 87c. bid, at Point Edward; No. 2 northern, sellers, 84½c., at Owen Sound.

Oats—No. 2 white, buyers, 39½c., outside; sellers, 40c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, sellers, 60½c., on track, Toronto.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.20, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.20 bid, for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.10.

Bran—Market about steady at \$15.50 to \$16, in bulk, outside. Shorts, \$18.50 to \$19, outside.

#### HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, etc., have been paying: 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, dried, cured, 11c.; calf skins, No. 1 city, 14c.; calf skins, No. 1 country, 13c.; sheep skins, \$1.60 to \$1.90; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; wool, washed, 26c. to 27c.; wool, unwashed fleece, 16c. to 18c.

#### Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.10; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.25; calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.65. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.70 to \$7.50; medium to good heavy, \$6.65 to \$6.70; butchers' weights, \$6.65 to \$6.75; good to heavy mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.70. Sheep—\$4.50 to \$6.35; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; shorn lambs, \$5.40 to \$7.85.

#### Buffalo.

Veals—\$4.25 to \$6.25. Hogs—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$7; pigs, \$6.90; dairies, \$6.70 to \$6.90. Sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$6 to \$9; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$7.50; a few, \$7.65; wethers, \$6.35.

#### British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8½c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 13½c. to 16c. per lb.

### Montreal.

Live Stock—Both Canadian and American cattle have been about ½c. down. Canadian shippers of Northwest ranch cattle, being desirable of exporting to the Liverpool market during the next few months, owing to the advantages of that market, and finding insufficient space available on the ocean ships leaving Montreal were compelled to go to Boston. It is claimed that they have engaged the bulk of the space on the Warren and Cunard lines, for July, August and September, at 35s. per head, to Liverpool. This will necessarily divert a large proportion of the exports originating in Canada. At the same time there has also been a good demand for space from Montreal, all the Liverpool and Glasgow space for July being reported taken at 40s. per head, space for London having been contracted at 32s. 6d. to 35s. In the local live-stock markets, receipts of nearly all kinds have been lighter than usual; demand fairly active. Really choice animals brought 5½c. to 5¾c. Good to fine stock sold at 4½c. to 5¼c., medium being 4c. to 4½c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Sheep, 3½c. to 4½c., and lambs, \$3 to \$5.50 each. Calves, \$2 to \$4 for poor, and \$5 to \$8 each for good. Hogs were very firm, notwithstanding every effort to keep them down. Buyers would gladly pay 7½c. for choice, and some were reported sold as high as 7½c., and even 8c., off cars. Milch cows were \$25 to \$60 each.

Provisions, Dressed Hogs, etc.—Dressed hogs were 10½c. for select, fresh-killed stock. Bacon is firm and in excellent demand at 11½c. to 12½c. for long clear, and 15c. to 18c. for finest smoked. Hams also are active, prices being 13c. to 14c. for large, 14½c. for medium, and 15c. to 16c. for small, per lb. Barreled pork was dull at \$21.50 to \$24 per bbl., the market being firm.

Horses—A fair, steady demand, mostly from city sources. Prices were firm, however, at: Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, at \$250 to \$350; light-draft, or coal carters, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$225, and choice saddle or driving horses, \$350 to \$500; common old horses being \$75 to \$125 each.

Hides and Tallow—The market for lamb skins advanced, owing to the greater quantity of wool on the skin. Prices, 85c. each, laid down here. Tallow firmer, both for rough and rendered, rough being 1½c. to 3c. per lb., and rendered, 5c. Calf skins are 15c. per lb. for No. 1, and 18c. for No. 2. No. 1 horse hides are \$2 each, and No. 2, \$1.50. Beef hides are unchanged, and dealers are paying 12c. per lb. for No. 1, 11c. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 3, and selling to tanners at an advance of ½c.

Butter—Prices have been maintained throughout the country, at from 21½c. to 22c. for finest light-salted creamery. Exports to Britain for the week ending June 23 amounted to 14,900 packages, or 3,000 more than for the same week a year ago, bringing the total exports since the opening of navigation to 65,120, or a thousand more than for the same period of last year. This shows that the butter is going out of the country.

Cheese—The market for cheese showed increased strength. Shipments were

about 5,000 boxes behind those of last year, for the week ending June 23, the total shipments since the opening of navigation being, however, 5,000 ahead, at 448,000 boxes.

Eggs—Dealers do not appear to be meeting with very great success in their effort to get prices down to 15c. in the country. In the local market, sales are being made at all sorts of prices, apparently. One dealer has not had to accept less than 16½c. for any of his straight-gathered stock for weeks past. Another says he has had to take as low as 15½c. during the past few days. He admits, however, that the quality of this stock was not right. Others talk of 16c. and 16½c. It is simply a question of quality. Select candled stock is 19c., and No. 2, 14c.

Potatoes—Finest stock, 76c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track. From this, the market for good stock ranges down to 70c. Broken lots, delivered into store, range all the way from 80c. to 95c. per bag of 90 lbs., the quality showing much variation.

Grain—The market for oats has been very dull, and dealers, in some instances, have shaded prices slightly to effect business. However, quotations are given out at former figures, being 42½c. for No. 4 oats, store, 43c. for No. 3, and 43½c. for No. 2. Wheat is but little changed. There is almost no demand for it in Montreal, but prices are in the vicinity of 90½c. per bushel, in store, for No. 1 northern, Manitoba, and 89c. for No. 2 white winter, Ontario.

Flour—In the flour trade, the demand is only moderate, and prices are steady at \$4.20 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba strong bakers', patents being \$4.70, some quoting 10c. less.

Millfeed—Owing to the large number of little pigs and other young animals, there is a good demand for shorts, and prices of Manitobas are \$20 to \$21 per ton. Bran is rather dull, but prices are steady, at about \$18 per ton, some quoting rather less.

Hay—The tone of the market is weaker than a week since, and quotations are about 50c. lower, being \$7 to \$8 for clover and clover mixed, \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2 timothy, and \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1, track. Some dealers may be paying a shade more, but those who quote the above claim they can get all they want. Foreign markets are said to be dull and weak.

#### Cheese Board Prices.

Woodstock, bid, 10½c.; no sales on the board. Picton, 11½c. Stirling, 11½-16c. Kingston, 11½c. to 11 7-16c. Madoc, 11½c.

J. W. Eastman, an Englishman, graduate of Edinburgh University, and for four years teacher in the Agricultural College at Holmes Chapel, Eng., has been appointed to the position of Demonstrator in Botany at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Summer Boarder (just arrived)—Why, when I was here last year there were three windmills, and now I see only one. Landlord—Well, you see, there wasn't wind enough to keep all three going, so we took down two.

# 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

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

#### FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.



**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.**

**TO DESTROY TANSY.**

What is the best way to destroy tansy?  
A SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—We do not know of any way better than pulling up by the roots, spading or hoeing.

**ORANGE HAWKWEED.**

What is the name of the enclosed weed? Is it a hard weed to get rid of?  
A. L.

Ans.—This is orange hawkweed, also called devil's paint brush, scientific name, *Hieracium aurantiacum*. It is a pernicious weed introduced from Europe, and become a pest in pastures, meadows and roadsides. The heads are bright red-orange in color. The stems grow to a height of 12 inches. The leaves are oval, downy, and greyish-green in color. The seeds are provided with tufts of down, whereby they are scattered by the wind. It flowers from June to August, and seeds from June or July to October. It is dispersed by root-stocks and tufted seeds, also as an impurity in clover seed. It is claimed that salt, at the rate of 1½ tons per acre, will kill this weed in pastures. Other means recommended are prevention of seeding and cultivation.

**MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES.**

1. Does millet leave any aftergrass?
2. What kind of fowl would be most satisfactory for a boy to raise on a farm?
3. Also what food should be fed to hens to produce a good yield of eggs in winter?
4. Cow, out on grass, has one teat that we have to milk with a syphon. There seems to be an enlargement in end of the teat, size of a bean. The hole in teat is always scabbed over, and it hurts her to use syphon, although we use it very carefully. What can be done, as the syphon is doing no good?
5. Would you please republish that yeast treatment for cows not getting with calf, and can it be kept bottled up, or should it be made fresh for using?
6. What should be used for horses with scalded shoulders?
7. Please give some remedies for horses with strangles.

C. M. L.

- Ans.—1. No.  
2. Chickens are best, as a rule. Ducks and turkeys pay if well handled, and are convenient where the boy wishes to keep the proceeds from his birds separate from those of the regular farm poultry stock.  
3. It is rather out of season now for an article on winter feeding of poultry. Briefly, we should say, mixed grains, an occasional mash, raw vegetables, or steamed cut clover, and grit.  
4. Dry the affected quarter as speedily as possible. Meanwhile, soften the scab, before inserting the teat syphon, by gently applying a little vaseline.  
5. Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow to stand for twelve hours in a moderately warm place; then stir in one pint of freshly-boiled lukewarm water, and allow to stand for eight to twelve hours. Mixture will then be ready for use, and entire quantity should be injected into vagina of animals to be bred. Use the mixture when period of heat is first detected, and breed when period is about ended. Prepare this mixture twenty-four hours ahead of the time the cow is expected to come in heat.  
6. Take 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, add a pint of soft water, and dress three times a day.  
7. Rub the throat twice daily, until it commences to blister, with a liniment composed of equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine, and raw linseed oil. Give two drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily by placing it well back on the tongue with a spoon. Do not drink, as they cannot swallow on account of soreness of the throat.

**WEIGHT OF CREAM.**

State the standard weight per gallon of, say, 26 per cent. cream, also the weight per gallon of coal oil.

J. H. F.

Ans.—The weight varies slightly, but cream testing 26 per cent. butter-fat should weigh 10.01 lbs. per gallon, or practically 10 lbs. Cream weighs about the same as water. Coal oil averages 7½ and 8 lbs. per gallon.

**WILD CARAWAY.**

Have you or any of your farmer friends had any experience with a weed known as wild caraway spread over the field? I find it very troublesome to get rid of, and one I dread nearly as much as the sow thistle. It has a root resembling a carrot, and grows spontaneously in grass and grain crops.

K. N.

Ans.—Wild caraway belongs to the order, Umbelliferae. It usually grows chiefly in waste places and roadsides. It yields to cultivation, and the best means of combating it is supposed to be a short rotation, bringing in hoe crop frequently.

**ORANGE HAWKWEED.**

Enclosed find a specimen of a weed which is becoming quite common in our part of the country. What is it, also give any other information regarding it which you think necessary?

I. T. M.

Ans.—This is a European weed. Across the ocean and here it is known under several names—orange hawkweed, devil's paint brush, grim collier. To botanists, it is known as *Hieracium aurantiacum*. It may be recognized from the following characters: Root of stout fibres, sending cut offsets; flower-stalk hairy, with a few hairy leaves at the bottom, and bearing at the top an attractive corymb of dark orange flowers. The dark glandular hairs on the calyx and stalk have given it the name, the grim collier.

J. D.

**DITCHING MATTERS.**

A ditch running across four farms is in dispute. The engineer surveyed it and gave each one his portion to dig. D having the most drowned land was given a piece on A, B and C, but refuses to dig any on A or B. What steps must be taken to compel him to dig?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The Ditches and Watercourses Act makes ample provision for the enforcement of the award which the engineer made. The procedure provided is somewhat elaborate, and we can only refer you to the Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 285) for particulars of same. See especially sections 3, 23, 29 and 30.

**HOLIDAYS AND CHORES.**

1. I employ two men by the year. They claim all holidays. They go away after breakfast, and do not return to do any chores. Can I compel them to do their chores in evening?  
2. Do they get paid for these holidays, or are they kept off their wages?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. You can request them to attend to the chores, and their refusal to comply with such request would afford ground for dismissal. This goes, however, upon the assumption that there is no agreement to the contrary, and that the chores in question are such as must necessarily be done by these men daily.  
2. They get paid.

**TAKING GRAVEL FROM BEACH.**

A owns a farm on the lake shore, and there is a concession line running to the water edge along the side of the farm. B was drawing gravel from the beach and opposite the farm. Can A stop him, or compel B to not go wider than the concession line—sixty-six feet?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We are unable to advise without knowing more of the facts and circumstances of the case, and, in particular, as to A's title. It is possible, too, that B may be taking the gravel pursuant to direction from the corporation of the municipality regularly given in exercise of statutory powers in respect of the taking of materials for road purposes. You would do well to see a solicitor personally, and submit your title deeds and a full statement of the facts to him, and take his advice in the matter.

**DATE OF SOWING ABERDEEN TURNIPS—SEEDS FOR PASTURE ON NEWLY-BURNED LAND.**

1. Is the 10th of July too late to sow Aberdeen turnips? If not, how much later could they be sown?

2. What kind of grass seed would you advise for pasturage on newly-burnt land, which, originally, grew spruce, fir and hardwood trees.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. July 20th is not too late for sowing Aberdeen turnips.

2. We would suggest a mixture of red clover, 3 lbs.; alsike, 2 lbs.; lucerne, 4 lbs.; white clover, 2 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs.; orchard grass, 3 lbs.; Kentucky blue grass, 4 lbs.; awnless brome grass, 3 lbs.

**SEEDING TO LUCERNE.**

I would like to know when to sow lucerne, and how much per acre.

J. G. J.  
Ans.—In this country lucerne is usually sown in spring, as early as the land can be worked up fine, although we are not sure but that better results would be secured by working the land well for a time, and then sowing in the latter part of May. The probable advantage of deferring seeding for a little time is that the land is less likely to be in an acid condition than it is early in the spring. We would like our readers to report their experience on this point. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre.

**SUIT THREATENED.**

In 1904 I purchased a manure spreader, giving, in settlement, notes due at 1st Nov., 1904 and 1905, respectively. The first note was paid when due; but during the second season of using the machine, and before second note came due, the driving wheels of spreader broke down, one going all to pieces. Examination showed that the wood used in making wheels was very defective, as some of the spokes were actually rotten, and of a variety never used by wheelwrights where special strength is required as in this case. I wrote to the firm, which had in the meantime gone into liquidation, informing them, and they replied, saying that if I would ship wheels back (more than 300 miles) they would repair them and ship them back, at my expense for freight both ways, but gave no guarantee that they would use any better material in repairing than they did originally. I wrote again, pointing out the impracticability of shipping wheels for repairs, and offering them \$50 for the note of \$65, which they held. They did not reply until five or six months later, when they wrote, saying they would accept \$55 if paid by a certain date, the letter not reaching me until the day before that date. In the meantime, I found that a new pair of wheels would cost \$20. I replied, saying I considered my first offer was ample, and if they did not agree to accept it, I would let the case go to court. Recently I received a formal notice from the solicitors of the liquidator of the firm, stating that if the note was not promptly paid, he had instructed them to sue for payment. I have good evidence that other machines sold by them at the same time as mine have proved defective. I have preserved some of the defective material, and can produce it in court, if necessary. The local wheelwright, who repaired the wheels, tells me that they were not constructed of material of sufficient strength to perform the work required of them—far from it. I was compelled to leave the machine nearly two weeks exposed in the field waiting repairs (the wheelwright not having proper material in stock), thereby causing delay in getting out manure, besides the annoyance and work connected with getting repairs done. What, in your opinion, is the best course to take, as the case now stands, all things considered?

M. SPREADER.

Ans.—Write the solicitors, explaining the matter as you have done to us, and asking them to consider it and state a reasonable amount to be paid in settlement. It would be better for you to pay somewhat more than you feel you ought to than to stand a Division Court suit upon the note. You will probably find the solicitors willing to accept something of the amount of the note for a cash settlement and the avoidance of litigation.

**Contents of this Issue.**

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**

Cylene, English Thoroughbred Stallion .....1063  
Sceptre, English Thoroughbred Mare.....1063  
The Dealer Driving Away the Last of the Farmer's Flock .....1064  
Pearl's Golden Crown .....1068  
Why Eggs are Scarce .....1069

**EDITORIAL.**

Mistakes in Corn Cultivation .....1061  
Searchlight on Insurance .....1061  
Utilize the Enterprise of Youth.....1061  
The Macdonald College .....1061  
Automobile Madness .....1062

**HORSES.**

Improved Horse-breeding .....1062  
Emasculation of Equines .....1062  
A One-sided Horse-breeding Contract.....1062  
Light Horses: Origin and Characteristics .....1062  
Sidebones .....1063

**LIVE STOCK.**

The Plague of Flies .....1063  
Altering Ruptured Pigs .....1063  
Mutton Types .....1064  
Bright Prospects for the Sheep Trade .....1064  
The Scrub Man .....1064

**THE FARM.**

The Lacing of a Belt (illustrated).....1065  
Sow Rape in July .....1065  
Barley as a Stock Food .....1065  
Fertilizers: Do They Pay? .....1066  
An Improved Style of Road Leveller.....1066  
Mail Box on Wire (illustrated), .....1066  
Has Little Respect for the Seed Act .....1066  
Green-curing of Clover .....1066  
Experience with Cutworms.....1067  
The Needless Summer-fallow .....1067  
Soil Conditions and Crop Improvement .....1067  
A Quebec Haymaker's Methods .....1067  
Trees to be His Monument .....1067

**THE DAIRY.**

Prefers Milking in Stable .....1067  
Salted vs. Unsalted Butter .....1068  
Big Money in Dairying .....1068  
Danish Population and Dairy Exports .....1068

**APIARY.**

The Importance of Quality in Honey .....1068

**POULTRY.**

Isolate the Roosters .....1069  
Turpentine for Gape Worms .....1069

**GARDEN AND ORCHARD.**

Thinning Overloaded Fruit Trees.....1069  
Prizes for Vegetable-growers .....1069

**THE FARM BULLETIN**

The Pension Grab to be Repealed;  
The Central Canada Fair; Why?;  
Fair Dates for 1906; Alcohol for Power; Cost of Bacon Hog Production; The Tebo Lawn Short-horn Sale; Macdonald Institute Results; Canadian Seed-growers' Convention .....1070  
Origin of Term Maverick .....1087  
Western Canada Fair Dates .....1091  
Quebec Bacon Hog Campaign .....1091

**MARKETS** .....1071

**HOME MAGAZINE** .....1073 to 1085

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

Miscellaneous.  
To destroy tansy; orange hawkweed; miscellaneous queries; weight of cream; wild caraway; orange hawkweed; ditching matters; holidays and chores; taking gravel from beach; date of sowing Aberdeen turnips—seeds for pasture on newly-burnt land; seeding to lucerne; suit threatened .....1072  
Enforcing a judgment; fly mixtures—house paint; worms of mustard; line fencing .....1082  
Bladder complaint—amount of cement and gravel for tank .....1085  
Lawn mixture; satisfy seed; terms applied to grades of flour; preparing bluegrass seed for lucerne; probably black head .....1088

**Veterinary.**

Parrot parakeet; wants to fatten .....1088





# HOLIDAYING IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

## Canadian Camping Song.

By Jas. D. Edgar.

A white tent pitched by a glassy lake,  
Well under a shady tree,  
Or by rippling rills from the grand old hills,

Is the summer home for me.  
I fear no blaze of the noontide rays,  
For the woodland glades are mine,  
The fragrant air, and the perfume rare—  
The odor of forest pine.

A cooling plunge at the break of day,  
A paddle, a row or sail;  
With always a fish for a midday dish,  
And plenty of Adam's ale;  
With rod or gun, or in hammock swung,  
We glide through the pleasant days;  
When darkness falls on our canvas walks  
We kindle the camp-fire's blaze.

From out the gloom sails the silv'ry moon,  
O'er forests dark and still;  
Now far, now near, ever sad and clear,  
Comes the plaint of the whip-poor-will;  
With song and laugh, and with kindly chaff,

We startle the birds above;  
Then rest tired heads on our cedar beds,  
And dream of the ones we love.

## Vacation at Home.

HOW TO DO IT IF YOU CAN'T LEAVE HOME.

The result of a vacation conference was that we and company, that is my whole family, including two colliers, lots of birds—probably fifty nests full—twenty hives of bees and a yard lull of fowls, not forgetting a noble horse and a generous cow, agreed that it would be folly, during the heated months, to leave our retreat among the hills and take a vacation rambling about the world—at the mercy of hotels, cars, crowds and clerks. You never are made to feel your utter insignificance, and how little your pleasure concerns the rest of the world, so much as when you try to get your pleasure in competition with the vacation crowd. Never does the world elbow so impatiently; and why shall we grumble? If we have a real country home, what can be better during the heated term. Here on one's own acres one is somebody. The bees are working for him; the birds are singing for him; the hens are cackling over his eggs; the cow gives her milk to him; while the collier shows her love for him, and will defend him against the world—without price. It is all beautiful. And when the sun burns one may swing in his own hammock, hear his own brook ripple, smell his own roses, and eat his own succotash and his own red astrachans.

So it came about. We tapped our vests significantly, where the pocket-book pads the breast, and, with a wink of self-satisfaction, sat down to think it over. No, we will not run ourselves to death for fun—not this summer. We will wait until next winter, and when these neighbors who are vacation-hunting are shivering and wasting coal, we will go south, and stay there till spring draws us home. We will eat oranges

and sweet potatoes and fresh vegetables in January. We will make garden in November; we will swim in our own lake in February; we will chaff the mocking birds while they are nest-building in March. We have no taste for blizzards; and zero has for us lost all its attractions.

June 30th.—The strawberries in our garden are about gone; but Harry is sure there are some knolls over by the Palmer woods where wild ones can be found. I should like to renew those delicious sensations of my boyhood, when we pulled stems of strawberries out of the grass, enough to fill a saucer for the little mother, and enough over for a shortcake. It was slow work, but it was an education. It taught us to see things, and we found pigeon berries, and little orchids, and many other things quite as beautiful as our huge roses and lilies, that fill our garden. The sun was just winking to us over Crow Hill. Every step was a delight; and let me tell you that the secret of enjoyment is getting it out of each step as you take it—and don't be longing for the goal. We came on a big patch of forget-me-nots in the first swale, while a little

It was nine o'clock when we started for home. We had forgotten that it was Commencement day at the college on the hill, and the bands were playing. The procession was forming, and the gowns were in line; vacation for the boys to-morrow. It was growing warm, but gentle breezes came soft and sweet over the hillsides, picking up along the way the odors from many gardens. They wrapped us in ozone; they whispered of those 'way-back days, when we, too, marched, choke-full of learning (alas, there were no gowns then), and (alas, again) we do not know half as much as then. But more delightful was it to go still farther back, when our boy footprints trod these same knolls, in these same mints and grasses, and carried berries from the same vines, with hearts that knew no burden.

July 5th.—We are picking currants to-day. The crop is fine. We sit on low stools, and most of the time in the shade. It is a wonderful thing, this bush, loaded from tip to soil with crimson berries—or white. (Mem.: Both of them will make red jelly.) Of all fruits, not any other links us more closely with our an-

that was the sweetening that nature gave free of charge. Cherries and pears and apples came in afterward; but the blessed currant was ready to bear, and to feed the pioneer at once. These are wonderfully improved sorts that we are growing now, and I have one new seedling that stands seven feet high in the rows. No sitting down to pick them; but the white grape is the best to eat out of hand, and sweetest for the table.

Once in a while we pickers come on a raspberry bush that has ripe berries, and it is these early sorts that are most profitable. The price for small fruits is steadily going up year by year; and however many new gardens you may plant, you may be sure of a profitable market. So you see that, instead of spending money for the benefit of hotels and resorts, we are having a good home time, and adding not a little to our store. The facts are that the modern farmer can do nothing better than to have a small-fruit garden alongside his cornfield, to bring in ready profits, through those months when general farming gives more work than wages. One acre of currants will give as good returns financially as five acres of corn or potatoes. A fresh barrel of sugar will get in demand, for the wise housekeeper does not let everything go to market. Every day there is an overflow that would be wasted but for the blessed tin can or glass jar. When the picking is over with, and the last blackberry and plum gathered, the thrifty housewife shows you not less than one hundred cans of provision and provision—comfort and food in one.

I had some pet chipmunks, whose home was in a stone wall behind my orchard. This morning I heard shots, and went quickly to prevent mischief, but I was too late. The beautiful creatures had died, to prevent some boys from "being wrapped up in cotton wool." They were schoolboys, enjoying their Saturday holiday. I thought none to pleasantly of the President's letter to General Wingate: "I am glad that you have installed in each of the high schools a target rifle-practice, and are teaching the boys to shoot." I am quite certain that this rifle practice and the death of my chipmunks will go a very short distance toward defending our country in time of war. Indeed, I am more than suspicious that it will go farther to provoke a war spirit and preserve the brute-force element in human nature. At any rate, my pets are dead, and I am myself warlike. It was a brute-force age that discovered its need of gentlemen; and it is more gentlemen that we still need. There is no mistake in that word. It defined the Raleighs and the Harry Vanes; men capable of stout deeds, inspired by loving kindness. It was this sort of spirit that begat sympathy for the under dog. It did not find pleasure in kicking him. It brought in the new age that has extended the Golden Rule to the slave and the Chinaman. The opposite spirit must not regain control in business, politics or pleasure. Instead of fitting your boy with



Camping out at Robertson's Point, Grand Lake, N. B.

brook trickled and bubbled among the boulders. We could see it down in the meadows, getting ready to join the big creek and help turn the mill. Then we climbed a beech-crowned knoll, where we sat for a while under the big, wide-armed trees and planned an excursion, by and bye, for the nuts that were forming little knots all over the limbs. Squirrels ran freely here and there, and I doubt not had the same anticipations of the future. In the hollow just beyond were big patches of mint, and as we walked through them the odor was exceedingly pleasant. We tucked sprigs of horse mint into our pockets, and crowded them down with spearmint.

cestors. The currant bush always came on with pioneering Englishmen. After it got well planted about Plymouth, the New Englander who set out to conquer the continent always had this bush for company. He brought with him into New York no strawberries or raspberries, although he found enough of them wild everywhere. About 1790 there was a string of gardens reaching on well toward Buffalo, and every one had currant bushes; and, besides this, had plums—the old English horse plums and the little damsons. Plum preserves was for company, but the currants were for everyday home use. Green-currant pies were delicious, made with maple sugar; for





Waiting for a "whopper."

gun and rod for his vacation, let me suggest a safer plan—safer morally and manfully: Give him a tutor as companion who is in love with nature, and set them loose on a botanical and entomological tramp. My word for it, they will get more pleasure, and something besides—that is strength of character. They will come back to you with companionship and warm hearts. The vacation will not have ended in mere sport. It will not have rubbed off the fine blush of native sweetness and sympathy that belongs to every decently-born boy. John Achorn says that a right sort of fellow does not go to the woods to hunt and fish beyond his physical needs. "The trees are his brothers; the earth is his mother. He feels that he is an integral part of the world in which he lives." If rightly trained, he will find in the woods the spiritual as well as the material. The best schooling a boy ever gets is out of school.

Vacation is just as important to term time as term time to vacation. Is this effeminacy? I do not believe it. Each one of our excursions is enlivened and made doubly charming by the companionship of our collies, Togo and Foxie. Indeed, they come to us and invite us to take a ramble. Sometimes we go simply to please them. This sympathy between our domestic animals and ourselves should be cultivated. I should like to bring myself into the kindest relations to all sorts of animals that are not necessary foes. If dogs and cats and horses did not like me I should be suspicious of myself. I want my horse to winny at my approach, and I want my dogs to like my companionship. Even my hens, I find, can be humanized. I have some that walk about and talk with me; indeed, there is no domestic creature that has better command of language. We can hardly carry this sympathy too far. It is possible to create a country home full to the brim of good will; every animal and every fowl, like every fruit, being at its honest best. Even the birds and the bees become cordial and friendly.

We have done too much in the way of brutalizing animals, even from a scientific standpoint. Three-fourths of the cross-breeding has had no definite aim for the well-being of ourselves or the creatures we have bred, often only giving them unnatural forms and qualities and characters. The collie dog, Morgan horse and Ayrshire cow are among the rare exceptions. In these cases we have developed brain and body together, and ennobled the creatures we have worked upon. I have not a doubt but that we shall hereafter devote our energies more wisely, will abhor

the monstrosities that we are now creating and petting, and will tolerate only companionable beasts. When I was a boy I studied Caesar on war and Horace on the art of poetry; but, better than these, and the algebras and rhetorics, was that lesson, when my father took me with him to graft wild cherries with sweeter sorts. "For the birds, my boy." It taught me early to say, I will never seek pleasure at the cost of pain.

July 15th.—There is a splendid fellow over on Crow Hill; and he is only there Sundays; that is the only day when he can get out of the city. He has come over the valley, and we shall spend the day together, under the apple trees, in hammocks, reading Nero and discussing John Uhl. Then we have something like half a dozen hobbies between us, which will put life into the rest of the day. By all means have a friend who has hobbies; they are worth far more than conversationalisms. There is nothing finer in this world than a friend with a fresh heart and a lively imagination; who will be himself and not somebody else; nor made up of pieces and bits bought of the sly bidders or the noisy auctioneers. One day with a real man is worth a year with the crowd. I would not exchange this day for a month at the resorts. So it is home vacation is not without its social side. We have discussed the tariff; and universal so-operation, with commercial free trade; a new creed of life, based on modern science; the sacredness of the body in the light of evolution; the advisability of a meatless diet—all questions concerning individual freedom.

July 31st.—Voted to have a day of frolic—opening with a few games of croquet, and then just a romp, with care thrown to the winds. We had in a couple of girls from our neighbors' families who love nature—"Just old Mother Nature with her sunbonnet on," as one of them says. Being watermelon time, we add a huge thirty-pounder to our baskets of berries and sandwiches. The orders are to bring nothing back. No plan. Where are you going? Don't know—as the spirit moves—this is a Quaker picnic. The dogs bark; the girls laugh; and the boys are very manly. Why shall not the ears and eyes lead us once in a while? We shall come out just as well at the close of the day, and just as surely reach home. Wonderful word—the gathering-place.

To-morrow the month is up and term begins. It has been a first-class vacation. We have spent little and have earned much—happy most of the time, and comfortable all the time. We held a family meeting this morning and voted: Resolved, that

hereafter this family will not be banged about in public places with a crowd, but will spend its vacations at home.—[By E. P. Powell, author of "The Country Home," "Old Farm Days," Etc., in N. Y. Independent.

### When the Fish Begin to Bite.

There's a feelin'  
Comes a-stealin'  
Sorter shamefaced like 'an queer,  
An' my heart 'll  
Sorter startle  
Jest about this time o' year,  
Like a robin  
That's a-throbbin'  
With matin'-time delight,  
When the sun is gettin' stronger  
An' the days are gettin' longer  
An' the fish begin to bite.  
Every daisy  
Seems as lazy,  
Jest a-noddin' in the sun,  
As a feller  
Fellin' meller  
When his evenin' chores are done,  
An' a-known'  
Where he's goin'  
With his fishin' pole, all right,  
When the sun is gettin' stronger  
An' the days are gettin' longer  
An' the fish begin to bite.  
Ain't no other  
Fellin', nuther,  
That'll grip you jest like this—  
Can't outgrow it,  
Don't you know it?  
Then you don't know what you miss.  
When you're fishin',  
Well, you're wishin'  
Every other feller might,  
When the sun is gettin' stronger  
An' the days are gettin' longer  
An' the fish begin to bite.

### A-Fishing.

Now is the time for the luring fly,  
Spring is awake and the waters high,  
Hackle and Doctor and Montreal,  
Bend to your cast that a king may die.  
Armed with a gaff and a clicking reel,  
High jack boots and an empty creel,  
A yard of gut, a split bamboo,  
Beginner's luck and a fisherman's zeal.  
Over the hills at the rise of day,  
Through a sea of mist when the world is  
gray,  
I hie me down to the river's bend,  
Where the shadows gloom and the  
ripples play.  
Then all the length of an afternoon,  
The light reel sings to a thrilling tune,  
Till the basket sags with the speckled  
trout.  
And I wander home by an April moon.  
—Metropolitan Magazine.



A bold marauder.

### Speeding the Parting Guests.

"Val" is a French-Canadian giant, proprietor of the fishing privilege on several choice lakes, and of a hotel adjacent to them. He is a silent man, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, and seldom speaks except to good purpose.

He sat one day behind the bar, rubbing a jointed rod, when his assistant entered, having in tow two new arrivals—extraordinary imitations of man, called "globe-trotters." Their monocles marked them as Britons. Val gave them not a glance.

"Ah, my—er—my good fellah!" said one, stroking his drooping moustache.

"Good evening!" said Val, impassively.

"Ah—you have—er—fishing round heah?"

"We have."

"And—er—boats?"

"Yes."

"And—er—guides?"

"Yes."

"Then—er—my good fellah, you may—er—show us our rooms. We shall remain heah for some time, if you show that you are—er—deserving."

Impassive still, the giant selected two keys, conducted the guests upstairs, came back, and resumed his task of polishing. Almost at once heavy boots came down the stairs, and one of the newcomers reappeared.

"Ah—er—my good fellah," he complained. "Really, don't ye know, I'm surprised. No water in the room. Have to treat us better than that, ye know!"

This time there was no doubt. Val raised his eyebrows. But his voice was quiet as he called a boy and ordered the water. It went up in blue-enamelled pitchers. Almost at once the tourist reappeared.

"Ah, my—er—good fellah," he said. "Haven't you a—er—a glass jug anywhere, fit for a gentleman to drink from?"

Then the impassive one spoke. "Say," he said, "you know dat train you tak to harrive here?"

"Certainly."  
"She's come hup, hup, hup, all de time, ver' slow, is it not? Tak two hengine?"

"Yes."  
"Tak long while to harrive here, is it not? Always hup, hup, hup?"

"Yes—er—quite an ascent."  
"Ver' good. In de morning—six-fefteen—she's go down, down, down."





"How sweet it were, hearing the downward stream,  
With half-shut eyes ever to seem  
Falling asleep in a half dream!"

Den she go fas', like blazes. I call you een time."  
Val returned to his task of polishing his rods, and the tourist, after vainly puzzling for the key to Val's remarks, went upstairs to commune with his fellow-traveller.

**In the Shadows.**

By E. Pauline Johnson.

I am sailing to the leeward,  
Where the current runs to seaward  
Soft and slow;  
Where the sleeping river grasses  
Brush my paddle as it passes  
To and fro.

On the shore the heat is shaking,  
All the golden sands awaking  
In the cove;  
And the quaint sandpiper, winging  
O'er the shallows, ceases singing,  
When I move.

I can scarce discern the meeting  
Of the shore and stream retreating,  
So remote;  
For the laggard river, dozing,  
Only wakes from its reposing  
Where I float.

My canoe is growing lazy,  
In the atmosphere so hazy  
While I dream;  
Half in slumber I am guiding  
Fastward, indistinctly gliding  
Down the stream.

**A New Sport**

"Over the line," and in some of the European countries, notably France, ballooning is becoming a very popular pastime, one, too, which is likely to increase in favor, since, owing to the skill with which the modern ships of the air are constructed, the danger of the sport has been greatly minimized. Balloons meandering above the hills and lakes of Canada, are, as yet, something of an unknown quantity, but who can say what sights the course of the next ten years may bring forth. Canada always falls in line with the best that is. It is safe to say that, should ballooning become popular in Canada, it will meet with much greater favor, with the farming population at least, than the detested automobile, which has caused so much annoyance—and worse—in our rural districts.

Regarding the modern possibilities of ballooning, the President of the American Aero Club says:

"Ballooning is now safe and comfortable. There are not so many accidents among its professors as among a similar number of automobilists. And it is a most de-

lightful sport! There is no reason why it should not be as common here as it is in France. Even if the balloon bursts and the gas escapes, the huge bag acts as a parachute, and lets the passengers down usually without any great shock.

"Ballooning is certain to be very popular here when its safety is better recognized. No other means of motion is comparable with it. The ascension is so easy, and the party in the car slip along so gently. There is no rocking, no jarring. The balloonist is far from all the noises of the world, softly wafted down the air currents, and all in the sunlight, like the fleecy clouds. Down below the pleasant country spreads, with its rivers and hills and woods and fields, its roads and villages and big cities, with their clouds of black smoke—a thousand details moving in front and behind.

"Up in your balloon you may picnic if you please. You may move about in the car without fear of a fall, and while you are there at ease, you may go as high as your ambition desires, and change your direction by changing your air current at different altitudes. If you keep your eyes inboard you have no sense of motion, yet, by looking down, you can see the world slipping away at a very fair speed, perhaps twenty miles an hour, perhaps even faster.

"The mission of the Aero Club just now is to popularize ballooning for the pleasure it gives. Later we may transfer our allegiance to the true airship when the right airship comes along; that is, the airship that can carry passengers without treating them too disrespectfully.

"A balloon trip, such as I have sketched, would probably cost \$40 to \$50 for a party of four or five, so it is not beyond the reach of those who travel in automobiles, while it has the great advantage that there are no farm wagons to dispute the way, no children to be run over, no barking dogs filling the air with hideous discord, and no country constables and judges seeking monetary mollification for broken speed ordinances.

"As to the airship which is to fly like a bird, and carry passengers more swiftly than the express trains, and as safely as the ocean steamers, there are several directions in which we are now looking with hope. The brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright, A. M. Herring and Peter Cooper Hewitt, are all struggling with the problem of attaining aerial flight independent of a gas bag. The Wrights have made some very marked successes. In a recent report made by them to us, and supported

by reputable witnesses, they show a steady advance in the efficiency of the man-carrying motor-flyer with which they are experimenting. In the flight of October 5th, 1905, the airship, under perfect control, flew 24 1-5 miles in 38 minutes and 3 seconds, stopping only because of exhaustion of fuel. In 160 flights, during which they alternated, neither of these brothers received any serious injury. Every flight they made in 1905 was better than that which preceded, and if they make similar progress this year, it will look as if they have solved the problem.

"A. M. Herring and Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York, also have airship secrets which they are guarding so carefully that we only know that they are working hopefully on the problem of true flight, as distinguished from ballooning."

It may be interesting to note that physicians are now studying the possibility of curing tuberculous patients by means of a balloon course. The dryer and more rarefied air at some distance from the earth may, it is suggested, be quite as efficacious in the cure of the disease as the much-recommended trips to Colorado and New Mexico, with the advantage of being more easily accomplished and more pleasant to the patient.

**As Well Swear by "the Inconstant Moon."**

His arms with strong and firm embrace  
Her dainty form in fold;  
And she had blushed her sweet consent  
When he his story told.

"And do you swear to keep your troth?"  
She asked with loving air;  
He gazed into her unturned face,  
"Yes, by yon elm I swear."

A year passed by; his love grew cold;  
Of his heart she'd lost the helm.  
She blamed his fault, but the fact was  
This  
The tree was slippery elm.

The way to heaven is upward. No one can travel it without effort. Men do not stumble into heaven.

**From Birch and Paddle.**

By Chas. G. D. Roberts.

Friend, those delights of ours,  
Under the sun and showers,—

Although the noonday blue  
Sliding our light canoe,

Or floating, hushed, at eve,  
When the dim pine-tops grieve!

And then with souls grown clear  
In that sweet atmosphere,

With influences serene,  
Our blood and brain washed clean,

We've idled down the breast  
Of broadening tides at rest,

And marked the winds, the birds,  
The bees, the far-off herds,

Into a drowsy tune  
Transmute the afternoon.

So, Friend, with ears and eyes  
Which shy divinities

Have opened with their kiss,  
We need no balm but this,—

A little space for dreams  
On care unsullied streams,—

'Mid task and toil a space,  
To dream on Nature's face!

**They Had Equal Opportunities**

Little Bartholomew's mother overheard him swearing like a mule-driver. He displayed a fluency that overwhelmed her. She took him to task, explaining the wickedness of profanity as well as its vulgarity. She asked him where he had learned all these dreadful words. Bartholomew announced that Cavert, one of his playmates, had taught him.

Cavert's mother was straightway informed, and Cavert was brought to book. He vigorously denied having instructed Bartholomew, and neither threats nor tears could make him confess. At last he burst out:

"I didn't tell Bartholomew any cuss words. Why should I know how to cuss any better than he does? Hasn't his father got an automobile, too?"



"Will you be my tootsey wootsey  
In the good old summer-time?"



**My Cousin from the City.**

My Cousin Reggie, what was born'd  
Same year as me, he says  
Th' city's jest th' place t' live;  
But when th' summer days  
Come 'round, you bet he's glad t' pack  
His little trunk with clothes,  
An' come down on th' farm an' stay  
Awhile with me an' Mose!

There never was a city dog  
What's half as smart as Mose.  
Jest mention swimmin'-hole t' him,  
An' up he gits, an' goes.  
All city dogs kin do is ride  
A kerridge 'round th' park,  
An' sit up on the ladies' laps,  
An' wag their tails, an' bark.

But Mose kin fetch th' cows, an' dig  
A ground-hog out, an' shake  
Th' fightin' out to him, an' dive  
Fer stones, an' kill a snake.  
Th' only thing that Mose can't do—  
He's jest so smart an' strong—  
Is bear t' see me start away,  
An' him not come along.

An' Reggie says they have a church—  
Oh, I fergit how high—  
But wait'll he sees our poplar trees,  
A-stickin' in th' sky!  
Church steeples don't have blossoms on,  
Nor leaves—they wouldn't suit  
A feller with an appetite  
Fer robin eggs an' fruit.

An' Reggie's always talkin' bout  
Th' crowds what's on th' street.  
I'll take him down th' marshes, where  
Th' red-winged blackbirds meet.  
When they git scared, an' rise above  
His head, jest like a cloud,  
I'll bet he'll change his mind about  
Th' city an' the crowd!

He told me 'bout the fountains there—  
Why, you can't drop a hook  
Without some big policeman comes  
An' gives you sech a look!  
No wonder Cousin Reggie don't  
Know how t' ketch a fish—  
Th' only time he ever sees  
A trout it's on th' dish!

I don't see why he always says  
Th' city is th' best.  
He never gits t' hunt fer nuts,  
Or find a robin's nest.  
Jest think! He never gits t' build  
A dam across a brook,  
Or dig fer wrigghin' angleworms,  
An' string 'em on a hook!

I do believe he's just too proud  
T' say what he'd do  
If he could stay in town, or come  
An' live with me—don't you?  
'Cause now he's mighty glad t' pack  
His little trunk with clothes,  
An' come down on th' farm, an' stay  
Awhile with me an' Mose.

—Aloysius Coll, in N. Y. Tribune.

**Some Holiday Notes.****THROUGH CANADIAN WATERWAYS.**

It was with very real regret that I looked out from the windows of my Turret-Chamber at Courtright for the last time. The sun was shining brightly, and the waves were dancing merrily, bearing upon their bosom the almost unbroken procession of heavy freighters and other vessels which I had watched with so much interest during the last fortnight. "It will soon be my turn now," thought I, as I strapped my little valise and prepared to start for Sarnia, where I was due to take passage on board the fine steamer Huronic, truly the very finest vessel of any fleet which sails across the chain of lakes and rivers of which Canadians have such reason to be proud.

Perhaps there could be no better test of the vastness of these waterways than the manner in which that procession of boats seemed, as our course widened, to melt, as it were, into space. We, of course, passed many and sighted others, exchanging with them what one might call funnel salutes, by way of greeting; but in those big inland lakes there was room and to spare, and every unit of that long procession could have choice of sailing space so wide that it might, if arrogantly disposed, have imagined itself owner of the whole of those unsalted seas.

It was so early in the season that it was evident freight was to have the precedence of passengers, and in the interests of the former, the latter had to put up with delay; consequently it was 11.30 p. m., instead of early in the afternoon of June 4th, that we cut adrift from our moorings at Sarnia dock.

"No wonder we cannot get away on schedule time," said a fellow-passenger, "I am told that there were 127 carloads of freight to be put on board," and there was any amount of bumping and thumping and rasping below us to give color to the story.

It is only by getting into the region of actuality and out of the tangle of mere statistics, that one can realize how enormous is the traffic which crosses Lake Superior for Canadian and American ports. I was told, and really I have seen enough to believe it, that when, on one occasion, there was an obstruction in the channel to the canal, which required a whole week for its removal, there gathered a line of tainly take were I even twenty years younger, to explore, carry-

gates. Another assertion, which is, I believe, also backed up by figures, informs us that "the aggregate tonnage of the fresh-water transportation in American ships is greater than that of all the ocean-going ships sailing to and from the ports of the United States."

The usual run to the Sault Ste. Marie takes twenty hours, and the run between it and Port Arthur takes another twenty more; but that is when there is no fog to be reckoned with, the fog season happily being the exception rather than the rule. But early June happened to be the fog season, and the weather was "acting queer enough on shore, too" (as was asserted philosophically in my hearing). So when the big gray curtain enfolded us, and we knew by the cessation of the usual engine throbs that the big Huronic was from time to time wholly at a standstill, it caused us no surprise, but gave us rather a sense of security that its captain took no risks either for us or for those other vessels which might be in too close neighborhood to us for our mutual safety. The funnel signals, in every tone of discordance, were kept up almost ceaselessly, making conversation intermittent and very patch-worky, especially when the Huronic, in the very loudest of roars, sounded its own warning immediately over our heads. One signal had continuously resounded over and over again, as if from a vessel pretty near to us, although, to the unaccustomed ear, it was impossible to judge its actual distance, but when the fog lifted for a quarter of an hour, there was a smaller steamer in such near neighborhood that a biscuit could almost have been thrown from one deck to another. However, "a miss is as good as a mile," on the water, as on the land.

We were glad to have had enough of daylight, even though a daylight not wholly clear of fog, to show us spots of beauty as we had steamed along the magnificent St. Mary's River, with its many points of interest and chain of islands, but perhaps we were even more glad that the sun came out in fullest strength, dismissing the mist as with a King's Sceptre, just in time to show us also the purple peaks of Isle Royale and Thunder Cape, the giant gates of the illimitable West. Thunder Cape rises over 1,000 feet from the water's edge—some say 1,350—and it has a lake, formed by springs, upon its summit. It certainly would be an ideal summer trip, one I would certainly take were I even twenty years younger, to explore by boat, carry-

ing one's camping equipment, to be used as occasion offered, this "wild panorama of ever-changing bluffs, gorges, uplands and mountains," in some places a very primeval forest, but giving hints of possibilities in the future which would well repay an exploration to-day. I see "The Farmer's Advocate" invites its friends to tell in its columns by and by the story of their holiday outings. Let me suggest to the young and strong, to the imaginative as well as the practical amongst our readers, the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, with the scent of their pines, their sandstone quarries, their mountains of iron, their frowning or smiling precipices—according to the passing whim of his majesty the Sun—those islands of copper and silver, to say nothing of the health-giving breezes of a lake which has no equal upon the face of the explored globe.

Even the excitement of passing through the locks at the Sault Ste. Marie is worth the passage money; the gradual rising of the big ship, which at first appears as if in the dry embrace of the huge walls which tower on either side above the deck upon which you stand, and then as the water rushes in, raising it inch by inch, until you are told that you are now fully 20 feet above the level of the lake you have so lately crossed. Port Arthur and Fort William, those two great distributing centers, are enough of themselves to interest and inspire any loyal Canadian. Their monster elevators seem never idle, filling, filling, ever filling from their iron pipes the endless chain of freighters which await their cargoes upon their wharves. As you tread their streets, you feel that the motto of those who crowd them, and who buttonhole one another in earnest conversation, is just "hustle," and you do not wonder at it when you are told that so many of them who are going, either East or West, are railroad-builders, wood-choppers, blasters of rock, lumbermen, settlers, hunters, trappers, miners and speculators—in one shape or another, all pioneers of advancing civilization.

If the object of your holiday trip be not amusement and health only, let me recommend you to put upon your vacation programme the crossing of Canada's wide waterways. By so doing you will not only ensure both, but you will add thereto a wealth of instruction as to the wonderful possibilities of your country, and become prouder than ever of the goodly heritage in which, as a son or daughter of Canada, you can indisputably claim a share.

H. A. B.

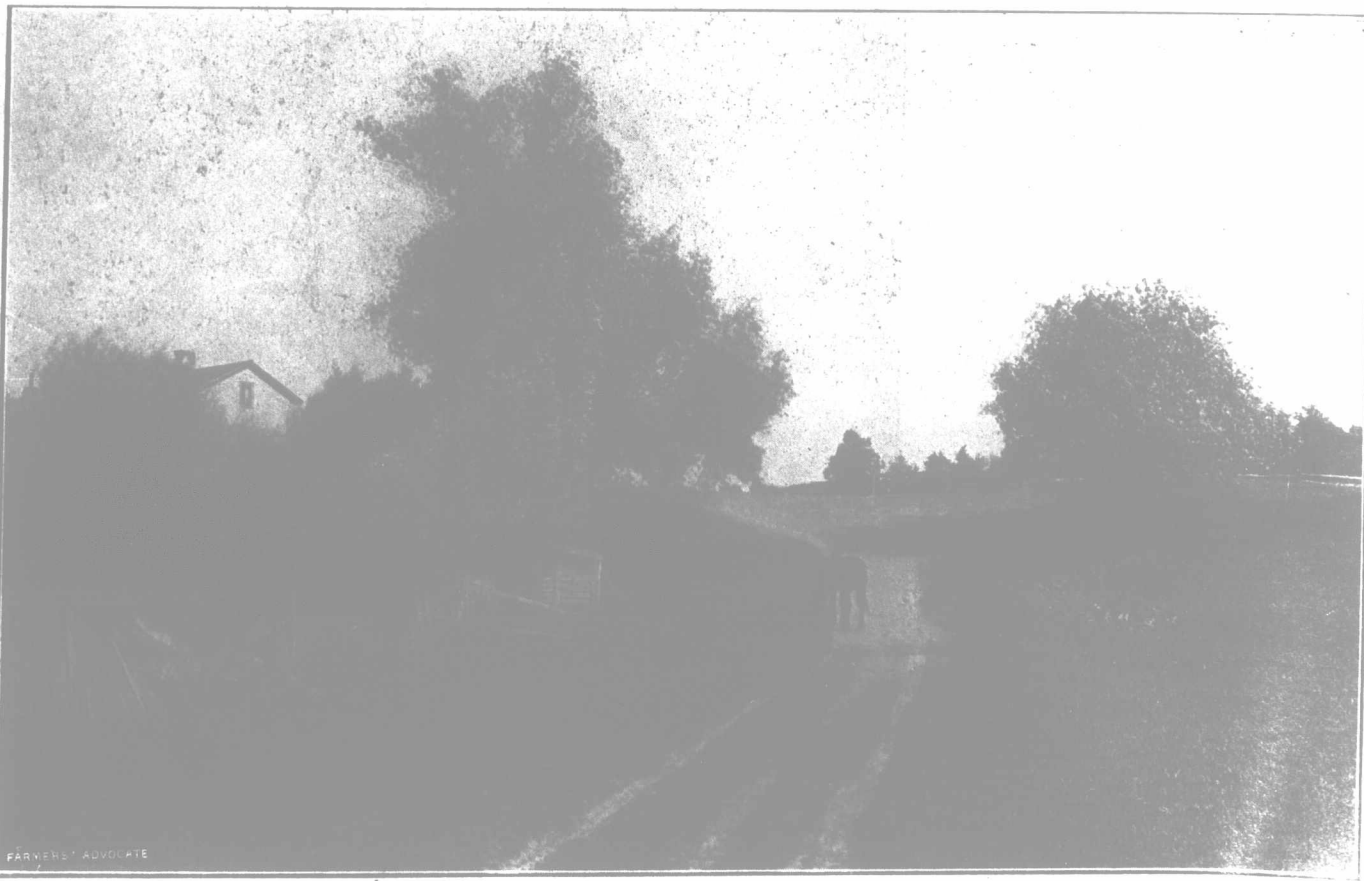
**Out to Old Aunt Mary's.**

Wasn't it pleasant, O brother mine,  
In those old days of the lost sunshine  
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores  
were through,  
And the "Sunday's wood" in the  
kitchen, too,  
And we went visiting, "me and  
you,"  
Out to old Aunt Mary's?—

"Me and you." And the morning fair,  
With the dewdrops twinkling everywhere;  
The scent of the cherry blossoms  
blown  
After us, in the roadway lone,  
Our capering shadows onward thrown—  
Out to old Aunt Mary's!

It all comes back so clear to-day!  
Though I am as bald as you are gray,—  
Out by the barn lot and down the lane  
We patter about in the dust again,  
As light as the tips of the drops of the  
rain,  
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

The few last houses of the town;  
Then, on, up the high creek bluffs and  
down,  
Past the sugar colligate, with its well-  
known pines;  
The fields, and "The old 'Baptizin'"  
pond,  
In the distance, a well-worn pool and shoal  
beck to old Aunt Mary's.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.



A Holiday for Old Dobbin.



### Life, Literature and Education.

#### Can a Farmer Have a Holiday?

We do not feel that any apology is necessary in presenting a holiday number to our readers. It has been too long the fashion to think that farmers cannot simply have a bit of an outing in the summer-time, and we farmers are very conservative people. But we are breaking loose from our conservatism, and are the better for it. True, it may not be possible for a whole family on a farm to shut up the house and go off on a jaunt at the same time, as so many city folk do, but it is surely possible, in most families, for one to go out at one time and another at another, were it only for a few days. It is, perhaps, not so much the seeing of something new, the getting of a few new ideas, and finding out that there is something in life beside "drudge." Neither is it necessary that "the work" should suffer. The holiday may be made to fit in at a slack time, and one will come back to the old routine with new energy and new heart; possibly, too, with some new wrinkles about farming or housekeeping, as the case may be, that may, in the long run, pay over and over again for the expense of the outing.

There are ways and ways of spending a holiday. A few days' fishing, or camping, a walking or bicycling tour, a few days' rest in the mountains or by a neighboring lake or river; a visit to the city, if one cares for that; a boating trip, above all, a trip by house-boat, if possible—any of these will fill the bill, and may be arranged to suit a very moderate "pocket." We heard of one farmer and his wife who took a buggy trip, going by easy stages, for a distance of over a hundred miles to Muskoka. Of course, there are not Muskokas within a hundred miles of every place, but there are assuredly some points of interest, some "undiscovered countries." Thoreau said, "I have travelled much in Concord"—in little Concord, mark you—and so it might be with the most of us.

We shall close by observing that it is not only the young who should take advantage of a holiday time. A man is just as old as he lets himself be, and there is nothing better for keeping one youthful and active, and interested in this green earth, than a frequent holiday. It is only when one keeps himself away from people and "things" that one gets out of the ripple and falls behind the times. There is something besides money in this world to live for. Take a holiday.

#### This One Thing I Do.

A multitude of men fail because they lack oneness of purpose and steady-going application. A man may enjoy diversions by the way, but he must never forget the end of his journey. Resolutely he must subordinate the passing show. He will rest for strength, enjoy the view by the way, take counsel with his own thoughts or with others' in sweet and silent places, but the staff and wallet will never be laid aside. No man is so interesting, observes Hamilton Wright Mabie, as those who are quietly and steadfastly following some distinct aim which is invisible to others. One recognizes them because they seem to be moving silently but surely onward. Skill, insight and power flow steadily to them; and, apparently without effort, they climb step by step the steep activity where influence and fame abide. They are supremely interesting, because, through absorption in their work, they are largely free from self-consciousness, and because they bring with them the air and stir of growth and movement.

They rarely obtrude their interests or pursuits upon others, but they give the impression of definiteness of aim which cannot be obscured or blurred, and a concentration of energy which steadily reacts in increase of power. They are not only the heroic workers of the world, but they also set in motion the deeper currents of thought and action; into the atmosphere of a sluggish age they infuse freshness and vitality; they do not drift with majorities; they determine their own courses, and sweep others into the wide circles of influence which issue from them. They are the leaders, organizers, energizing spirits of society; they do not copy, but create; they do not accept, but form conditions; they mould life to their purpose, and stamp themselves on materials. Mr. Gladstone's astonishing range of interests and occupations was made possible by his power of concentration. He gave himself completely to the work in hand; all his knowledge, energy and ability were focussed on the work, so that his whole personality was brought to a point of intense light and heat, as the rays of the sun are brought to a point in a burning-glass. To do one thing well, a man must be willing to hold other interests and activities subordinate; to attain the largest freedom, a man must first bear the cross of self-denial.

dandified, neighbor. Suddenly, as if shot, he drops head and tail, and assumes the most hang-dog air, without the least sign of self-respect; then crouches and lengthens into a roll, head forward and tail straightened, till he looks like a little short gray snake, lank and limp. Anon, with a jerk and a sprint, every muscle tense, tail erect, eyes snapping, he darts into the air, intent upon some well-planned mischief. It is impossible to describe his various attitudes or moods."

Dugmore tells of a very protracted "mood," which, he had feared, would prove the last of one of the species. Knowing the great intelligence of these birds, he attempted to rear one. But from the very beginning, the little creature sulked. It would eat, but neither sing nor fly, and would sit hunched up dejectedly, and quite motionless, for hours at a stretch. Finally, after two months, he decided to liberate it. Upon the very instant it was free, it became, as he says, "a real live Catbird"—active, alert as any of its brothers who had not been under necessity of sulking by reason of imprisonment.

Burroughs does not seem very fond of the Catbird. He calls her—for, as he uses the feminine form of the pronoun, the female seems to have come most under his observation—"a coquette, and a flirt, and a sort of female Paul Pry." He scarcely knows whether to be pleased or annoyed with her. "If you are listening for the note of another bird,"



The Catbird.

#### The Catbird

(*Catbird carolinensis*—Mockingbird family).

Those who have learned to know the Catbird cannot fail to watch for him, and to welcome him when he comes back, usually in May, to his old haunts. So riotous is his song, so capricious are his moods and his manners, so friendly is he withal, taking up his abode by your very window and alternately scolding you, shrieking like a macaw, or delighting you by the most gurgling and intricate melodies, that he becomes a most interesting neighbor indeed, and you miss him very much when, in the fall, he sets off again on his long trip to the south.

The Catbird may be briefly described as follows:

Size.—Somewhat smaller than the robin.

Color.—Dark slate above, lighter beneath. Top of head, black, also tail; beneath the tail, a distinctive patch of bright chestnut. Wings, quite short in comparison with length of tail; out bird, on the whole, is well-formed, and smooth in plumage.

His actions, however, mark out this bird as one of the most strikingly characteristic of our feathered visitors. The veriest contrast to the silent, aristocratic Cherrybird, he shrieks cat calls, darts—but let us quote Nellie Blanchard: "He is the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of birds. Exquisitely proportioned, with finely-poised head and satiny-gray coat, which he bathes most carefully and prinks by the hour, he appears from his toilet a Beau Brummel, an aristocratic-looking, even

he observes, "she is sure to be prompted to the most loud and protracted singing, drowning all other sounds; if you sit quietly down to observe a favorite, or study a newcomer, her curiosity knows no bounds, and you are scanned and ridiculed from every point of observation." In regard to her song, he says: "Ambitious of song, practicing and rehearsing in private, she yet seems the least sincere and genuine of the sylvan minstrels, as if she had taken up music only to be in the fashion. In other words, she seems to sing from some outward motive, and not from inward joyousness."

Burroughs is a close observer of birds. Perhaps, with him, we could all wish that our Catbird were at times a little less noisy. Few of us, however, will be annoyed at the curiosity, the ridicule, which he half deprecates. Sit down somewhere near a Catbird's nest, hear first the cat-like cry of alarm, then remain for a time perfectly motionless. The chances are that your screaming neighbor will come nearer and nearer, hopping from bough to bough, thrusting her head out at you, jibing at you, scolding you, within a few feet, sometimes, of your very face. One movement on your part, however, and she is off. You have been certainly amused, scarcely annoyed.

Again, in regard to the Catbird's song, it all depends, perhaps, upon how your ears are attuned to it. To the most of us, one ventures to say, it will appear a very outburst of spontaneity. We remember hearing once, in the dead of one bright moonlight night, a very ripple of melody from a Catbird, whose haunt was

a dense spruce tree at the corner of the house. It is unusual for birds to sing at dead of night; perhaps this one thought the bright moonlight was the coming of day. At all events, there the song was, gurgling out sleepily, but, oh, so melodiously, from the dark greenery. If Monsieur or Madame Catbird were rehearsing that night, there was surely a delighted audience of one.

The Catbird usually builds its nest, a loose structure of sticks, leaves, grass, fine roots, etc., in brier or low bushes. We have known one of the little habitations to be placed, however, quite high in a clump of evergreens. The eggs, which number from three to five, are of a dark greenish blue in color, and two broods of birdlings are often reared in a season.

The Catbird may make some inroads on our fruit bushes, but as he is exceedingly active in the pursuit of insects, especially of those in the moth stage, he may be pardoned for the few cherries or berries he takes.

### Current Comment.

#### NOTED CANADIANS DEAD.

The past fortnight has been marked by the death of two men, illustrious in the literary annals of Canada, William Kirby and Alexander Muir. Mr. Kirby was famous as the author of "Le Chien d'Or," "The Golden Dog," a romance of old Quebec, originally written in English, but translated into French, and, as a supplementary reader in French, long popular in Collegiate corridors. Mr. Kirby died at Niagara-on-the-Lake, aged 89 years.

Mr. Muir died very suddenly in Toronto on June 26th. He was Principal of the Gladstone Avenue School, and will be remembered by reason of the many songs which he composed, the most popular of which is "The Maple Leaf," which was composed in 1866. Mr. Muir was 72 years of age.

In the death of Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., on June 27th, aged 75 years, Canada lost one of its oldest and most successful business men. He was associated with many transportation and commercial enterprises, taking a great interest in draft and Thoroughbred horses and racing, but he never bet a dollar on a horse-race. He maintained a beautiful 650-acre establishment called "Valley Farm," three miles from Hamilton.

#### RUSSIA.

In Russia, the Duma seems to be every day obtaining greater prestige. On June 22nd it passed resolutions that, in its opinion, the recent massacres of the Jews at Bialystok were organized and approved of by the officials, who continued to enjoy immunity, and that upon the resignation of the ministry, which was evidently unable to cope with the question, the salvation of the country must depend. On June 26th the session openly devoted itself to promoting the revolutionist propaganda for undermining the loyalty of the troops. This movement is rapidly gaining ground, and promises to be the last step in the evolution of Russia from autocratic to democratic government. Already, in some of the rebellious districts, the dragoons have refused to fire on the peasants. In four of the Provinces of the lower Volga there is already great distress, owing to an almost total failure of the crops. In other districts a scarcely less difficult situation is presented, by the fact that the agricultural laborers are going out on strike, and refusing to work unless their wages are trebled.

#### A BRITISH PRINCESS.

Queen Maud, who, with her husband, Haakon VII., was recently crowned as sovereign of Norway, is the third daughter of King Edward of England.

#### DEATH OF AN ILLUSTRIOUS EUROPEAN.

The Duke of Almodovar, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Spain, who figured as President of the famous Conference at Algeciras, is dead.



### The Quiet Hour.

Toe Silver Cr 55.

Through the streets of old Siena, at the  
dawning of the day,  
Went the holy Caterina, as the bells be-  
gan to sound;  
With the light of peace celestial in her  
eyes of olive gray,  
For her soul was with the angels, while  
her feet were on the ground.  
She was fair as any lily, with as deli-  
cate a grace;  
And the air of early morning had just  
tinged her cheek with rose:  
Yet one hardly thought of beauty in  
that pale-illuminated face,  
That the souls in trouble turned to, find-  
ing comfort and repose.  
And the men their heads uncovered,  
though they dared not speak her  
praise,  
When they saw her like a vision down  
the narrow street descend;  
And they wondered what she looked at,  
with that far-off dreamy gaze,  
While her lips were often moving, as  
though talking to a friend.

By a shrine of the Madonna, at a corner  
where she passed,  
Stood a stranger leaning on it, as  
though weary and forlorn,  
With a bundle slung behind him and a  
cloak about him cast;  
For he shivered in the freshness of the  
pleasant summer morn.  
Said the stranger, "Will you help me?"  
and she looked on him and knew,  
By his hand that trembled feebly as he  
held it out for aid,  
By his eyes that were so heavy, and his  
lips of ashen hue,  
That the terrible Maremma had its curse  
upon him laid.  
So she listened to his story, that was  
pitiful to hear,  
Of a widowed mother waiting on the  
mountain for her son;  
How to help her he had labored till the  
summer-time drew near,  
And of how the fever took him just be-  
fore his work was done.  
He was young and he was hopeful, and  
the smile began to come  
In his eyes, as though they thanked her  
for the pity she bestowed,  
And he said: "I shall recover if I reach  
my mountain home,  
And if some good Christian people will  
but help me on the road.  
For I go to Casentino, where the air is  
pure and fine,  
But my strength too often fails me, and  
the place is far away;  
So I pray you give me something, for a  
little bread and wine,  
That I may not set out fasting on my  
weary walk to-day."

Then a certain faint confusion with her  
pity seemed to blend,  
And her face, so sweet and saintly,  
showed the shadow of a cloud,  
As she said: "I am no lady, though you  
call me so, my friend,  
But a poor Domenicano who to poverty  
am vowed.  
I can give a prayer to help you on your  
journey, nothing more,  
For these garments I am wearing are the  
sisterhood's, not mine,  
And the very bread they gave me when  
I left the convent door  
To a beggar by the wayside I this morn-  
ing did consign.  
I would give you all you ask for if I  
had it to command."  
Then she sighed and would have left him,  
but the stranger made her stay,  
For he held her by the mantle, with His  
cold and wasted hand:  
"For the love of Christ, my lady, do  
not send me thus away!"  
He has used the Name unthinking, but it  
moved her none the less,  
And she turned again towards him, with  
a softened, solemn air,  
While her hand began to wander up and  
down her simple dress,  
As though vaguely it were seeking for  
some trifle she could spare.  
Then the rosary she lifted that was hang-  
ing at her waist,  
And its silver cross unfastened, which  
was small and very old,  
With the edges worn and rounded and the  
image half effaced,  
Yet she loved it more than lady ever  
loved a cross of gold.  
It had been her life-companion, in the  
tempest, in the calm;

She had held it to her bosom when she  
prayed with troubled mind;  
And she kissed it very gently, as she laid  
it in his palm,  
"For the love of Christ, then, take it;  
'tis the only thing I find."  
So he thanked her and departed, and she  
thought of him no more,  
Save to ask the Lord to bless him, when  
that day in church she prayed;  
But the cross of Caterina on his heart  
the stranger wore,  
And her presence unforgotten like a bless-  
ing with him stayed.  
Now the city life is stirring, and the  
streets are in the sun,  
And the bells ring out their music o'er  
that busy town again,  
As the people slowly scatter from the  
church where Mass is done;  
But the blessed Caterina in her seat did  
still remain.  
For the sleep divine was on her, which  
so often to her came,  
When of mortal life the shadow from  
around her seemed to fall;  
And she looked on things celestial with  
her happy soul aflame:  
But that day the dream that held her  
was the sweetest of them all.  
For the Lord appeared in glory, and He  
seemed to her to stand  
In a chamber filled with treasures such as  
eye had never seen;  
And a cross of wondrous beauty He was  
holding in His hand,  
Set with every stone most precious and  
with pearls of light serene.  
And He told her that those treasures  
were the presents He received  
From the souls on earth who love Him,  
and are seeking Him to please.  
Were they deeds of noble service? that  
was what she first believed,  
And she thought, "What happy people  
who can bring Him gifts like these!"  
For herself could offer nothing, and she  
sighed to think how far  
From the best she ever gave Him were  
the gems in that bright store.  
But He held the cross toward her that  
was shining like a star,  
And He bade her look and tell Him had  
she seen it e'er before.  
"No," she answered, humbly, "never did  
my eyes the like behold."  
But a flood of sudden sweetness came  
upon her like a wave,  
For she saw among the jewels and the  
work of beaten gold  
Was the little Cross of Silver that for  
love of Christ she gave.  
And I think her dream that morning was  
a message from above,  
That a proof of deepest meaning we  
might learn and understand.—  
Though our very best be worthless that  
we give for Jesus' love,  
It will change and turn to glory when He  
takes it in His hand.  
—Francesca Alexander.

### Precious in the Sight of the Lord.

By faith, Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain. . . . God testifying of his gifts.—Heb. xi: 4.

There seems to be a very common idea among us that God stands ready to accept gladly any gift man may choose to offer Him, and yet from the very beginning of the world's history He has shown that this is a mistaken idea. "The LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering: but unto Cain and to his offering He had not respect." It is a great mistake to offer "the lame and the sick" in sacrifice, expecting that they will be received graciously by our King. Shall our gifts witness against us—  
"I was not good enough for man  
And so was given to God!"  
We need to be constantly reminded that it is not so much the work we are doing as the spirit in which it is being done that makes all the difference between a servant of God and "a child of this world."  
Right up to the end of the world it shall be so—the work may be the same, but God will regard the workers very differently. Our Lord has told us that in the day when the Son of Man shall be revealed, two men shall be working together in the same field and "the one shall be taken, and the other left." Two men shall be in one bed, two women grinding at the same mill, and yet "one shall be taken, and the other left." When

we stop to consider seriously, we know quite well that the same rule holds good even now. Two people in the same pew in church may drop the same amount of money in the plate, the one gift may be accepted by God and the other entirely rejected. Two may be working side by side in the field or in the house, doing the same work in the same way—as far as outward appearance goes—yet one may be building with gold, silver or precious stones, while the other may find that he has been building with hay or stubble, and, as St. Paul says, "the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is." The work itself may seem of little consequence—just a round of cooking and washing, sweeping or scrubbing, which all has to be done over again in a few days, and nothing apparently to show for all the labor. But the real work is the building of character, and that is going on steadily under the service all the time. The question of real importance for each of us is whether the kind of character we are building by the little unimportant duties and pleasures of every day will be like a precious stone, fit to find a place in God's eternal Temple. Our real life is hidden and secret, known fully only to God. He knows whether our gifts are really offered to Him, He also knows when they are given because others would think us selfish if we refused to contribute when the collection plate or the subscription list confronted us. Every time a gift is really offered in all truth and sincerity to Him, the soul of the giver grows brighter and more beautiful. Oh, why can't we always offer acceptable gifts? God stands ready to receive them and to pour out the beauty of holiness in return, and yet how often we miss the opportunity. Perhaps this may only be the consequence of careless forgetfulness of our opportunity and privilege, perhaps it may be the sad result of love of the praise of the world. We don't like to consider ourselves "hypocrites," yet what else is it to pretend to be generous when we are simply trying to buy praise and glory with our money or our work? The time is short, and yet the opportunities are numberless. Are we wasting them all? Every hour is crammed with gifts which we may offer to God if we will—gifts of loving service, of willing sacrifice of our own wills, of glad acceptance of God's will for us or our friends. God is watching to see how we are acquitting ourselves in the battle of life, we are compassed about with an interested multitude of witnesses, and yet how easily we take the matter usually. It is only another day, almost exactly like yesterday, what does it matter how we live it? And yet this day will certainly leave us better or worse than we were yesterday. Which shall it be?  
"Each word we speak has infinite effects—  
Each soul we pass must go to heaven or hell—  
And this our one chance through  
To drop and die, like dead leaves in  
the brake!  
Be earnest, earnest, earnest!  
Do what thou dost as if the stake were  
Heaven!"  
HOPE.

### The Gipsy Wind.

The gipsy wind goes down the night;  
I hear him lift his wander-call;  
And to the old divine delight  
Am I a thrall.  
It's out, my heart, beneath the stars  
Along the hill-ways dim and deep!  
Let those who will, behind dull bars,  
Commune with sleep!  
For me the freedom of the sky,  
The violet castnesses that seem  
Packed with a sense of mystery  
And brooding dream!  
For me the low solitudes  
The treetops whisper each to each;  
The silences wherein intrudes  
No mortal speech!  
For me far subtler fragrances  
Than the magician morn transmutes;  
And minstrelries and melodies  
From fairy lutes!  
My cares—the harrying brood take flight  
My woes—they lose their galling sting,  
When I, with the hale wind of night,  
Go gipsying.  
—Clinton Scollard, in The Century.

### About the House.

#### The Building of a Country Home.

Perhaps it isn't the province of a woman to encroach upon the domains of architecture, but in these days of rural prosperity, when new houses are springing up all over the land as quickly, it seems, as mushrooms in a pasture land, I cannot keep silent. I know nothing about architecture, but I think I do know what is delightful and convenient in a country home, and although I have nothing to say against the convenience of the modern home, I have much to say against its "delightfulness."  
In the first place, I do think a country house should be different, quite different, from a city house, and I think that, if possible, no two country houses should be exactly the same. The rural house should harmonize with the green fields and greenery of orchards and evergreens with which it is surrounded. More than that, it should be built with some regard to the especial bit of landscape which forms its environment. For instance, if one's farm runs between a tree-bordered lake and a dusty highway, why in the name of all that is artistic should one place the house "facing" the road, so that all its best windows look out upon that aspect, while the kitchen and the outbuildings, and the stables even, hold the place of the gods next the lake? Had I such a place I should twist the house, tilt it, turn it, so that from every room I should look out upon the beauty of the changing water, and I should know what it meant to live. Neither should I be satisfied with the narrow oblong windows, nor yet the broad plate-glass ones, so fashionable at present. My windows, where a choice "view" was to be had, should reach horizontally rather than vertically, and should, if I could manage it, take in the whole countryside, form a picture framed in by the window-casing, which should change with the tender bursting of spring-time, the rich green of the summer, and the glorious crimson and gold of the autumn. Only in winter, perhaps, should I ever draw the red curtains to shut out the good of God's handiwork. . . . And what would the architect say to all this? Hold up his hands, probably, in horror. And yet, I think, I could have my house to suit myself, without sacrificing it's exterior—from an artistic if not from an architect's standpoint—either.  
I should have my house broad and low, and rambling, if the heating and the cleaning were no desideratum. If so, I should have it simplicity itself, but there should be windows and windows, placed where and how I chose to suit the interior, and there should be as many grades as possible, and the broadest of verandas—somewhere in which to live at every opportunity during the summer. If my spotting of windows happened to look "queer," I should break the queerness by a porch of portico here, a jog in the wall there, and by vines creeping everywhere. In the interior, the coloring should be soft and harmonious, the furniture old and heavy, leather padded, if I could afford it—any other sort of upholstery, with its dust-gathering proclivities, is simply insane in the country. The floors should be stained, and the central part covered with thick removable rugs—were these only of rags. There should be house plants in profusion, and some pieces of rich old pottery, or bronze, or old brass, if I could have them, but not a gimcrack, cheap and expressionless, in the whole establishment. Last of all, my pictures should be few, but well chosen, and there should be substantial cushions in plenty, to be used where and when one wanted.  
I don't find many houses such as this in the country, but I do find, in the more prosperous parts, rows upon rows of city houses, considered handsome, and all practically alike, out of harmony with their surroundings, nothing distinctive about them, nothing to show that John Smith is a different man from John Smith. And I do think our dwellings should be, to some extent, at least, expressive of one's personality. Of course, there are certain laws of tones and colors, and there are certain things which the majority of people must learn from those who have a marked faculty, or better opportunity for knowing what is in



House.

Country

Province of a domains of days of rural are spring- quickly, it ture land, I thing about know what a country nothing to the modern against its

nk a coun- erent, quite and I think ntry houses The rural the green and ever- ended. More with some landscape For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

For in- ven a tree- hway, why stic should the road, look out itchen and ables even, next the I should t, so that out upon ter, and I t to live. with the r yet the ionable at a choice ould reach ally, and ke in the re framed ch should of spring- mer, and id of the ps, should shut out ay to all ably, in ould have out sacril- ic if not either. and low, and the If so, I but there s, placed the in- as many broadest a to live summer. pended to e queer- a job in creeping e color- ous, the r padded, t of up- ing pro- country. the cen- movable s. There ion, and tery, or ld have and ex- tablish- should e should , to be

"good taste." But there are always ways in which one's own personality may be expressed.

Last summer I travelled several miles through a wealthy and prosperous farming country, a country, moreover, especially rich in natural beauty. There were hills and rolling fields, streams, groves and stretches of woodland. But all along there was an endless procession of red brick houses, each with a partially-projecting front with a plate-glass window in it, a bit of narrow veranda, and a myriad of peaks and "pediments." Here was a great old-fashioned orchard; the peaks and pediments were likewise here with their suggestion of crude modernness. There was the most delightful bit of a grove, full of cool shadows and the glimmer of fern and trillium, and there again were the peaks and pediments, set brazenly out, however, in the open field, just far enough away to miss the charm of it. Before long, I suppose, the grove will be cut down, and the "improvement" will be complete. The same old thing, mile after mile—one got so tired of it after a while, and so used to the sameness of it, that one stopped looking at the houses at all, or, at least, gave them no more than a passing glance.

Then, suddenly, at a turn in the road, one sat up and looked with all one's might. It was a queer old house—not so old, either, but built in a quaint, substantial style that seemed to make it as much a part of the landscape as the line of abrupt limestone cliffs behind it, or the little stream that babbled noisily near on its way to a waterfall not far distant. The trees had not been cut either from above or from beneath the cliffs, neither had the wild growth been shorn away from the banks of the stream. The house itself was built of the limestone; its roof projected on the north side to form a covered mid-air balcony, the breadth of shingle being broken by dormer windows; the pillars supporting the floor of the balcony, which formed also the roof of a piazza below, were entwined with vines, while clumps of shrubbery broke the bare line between the house and the sward about it. One was not surprised to hear that at the end of a woodsy-looking path, leading through the adjoining grove, there was a trout-pool. One could have imagined springs, rainbow-ends, anything savoring of the sylvan, in the neighborhood of that house.

Yes, the whole place was distinctive, interesting, suggesting that unusual people lived there. Perhaps some would have preferred the peaks and pediments. We did not.

But I must stop. The idea of individuality in farm homes has not belonged wholly to me. Others have bewailed the want of it, and no great while ago the famous artist, Burne-Jones, addressed a letter to a magazine, pleading that people should not give over too much to the inartistic architect the planning of their homes. Perhaps his voice has not reached you; perhaps the infinitely lesser tinkle of mine, tinkling in its own faint way, and carried on far and wide by our good friend, "The Farmer's Advocate" may, and may either give you an idea, or arouse you to discussion of the subject. WANDA.

[We may say that, owing to the endeavors of the Arts and Crafts movement, rag carpet and rag rugs are coming much into vogue again, but the colors must be artistic, either soft or else rich in tone. Aniline dyes will, of course, produce the required shades. Rugs, which do not require tacking down, are much better than carpets. In regard to them, the following, from House Beautiful, may be found valuable.—Ed.]

HINTS ON RAG-RUG MAKING.

With the suggestion of rag rugs comes a vision of varied-colored strips of rag carpet lying in a heap, where some unfortunate member of the family has stumbled. If rugs have sufficient body, they are not liable to be pushed into a heap. Ask your weaver to use three strands of rags, instead of one, when weaving. This will take more rags and more time, but it will give you a very heavy, durable rug, one that will lie well on the floor. Don't use too many colors. If you use plenty of white, the rugs will harmonize with almost any furnishing.

Solid stripes of blue or old rose and white woven and fringed with black warp

make handsome bathroom or bedroom rugs. Shaded brown rugs are very pretty, and when dark red, black and white are combined, they are quite unlike the old-fashioned rag carpet.

The washing and wearing qualities of the rag rug alone should recommend it, and now, when there are so many beautiful designs, surely it will find a place among modern furnishings.

For Raspberry Time.

Raspberry Shortcake.—May be made like strawberry shortcake, for which a recipe was given a few issues ago; but make filling as follows: Beat whites of 4 eggs until stiff; add 4 teaspoons pulverized sugar, and flavor with vanilla. Prepare one quart of raspberries by sweetening and crushing a very little. Spread between the cakes a layer of the egg meringue, then a layer of berries. On the very top put meringue, with a few whole berries scattered over the top. For an ordinary layer cake, this filling is delicious.

Raspberry Tapioca.—Put 1/2 cup tapioca into a kettle. Cover with 4 cups boiling water, and cook till transparent. Stir in to it 1 pint fresh berries, adding sugar to taste, and pour into a mould. Serve cold with cream.

Raspberry Jelly.—Mix with 1/2 their quantity of red currants. Pick over fruit, put in kettle, and mash gently. Then cook slowly until the fruit is soft. Pour into a jelly bag, and let drip through without pressing. To each pint of juice, allow a pound of sugar. Heat the sugar in the oven, then add to the juice, which has been first allowed to boil for 20 minutes. Stir until dissolved and the juice is clear. Pour into glasses, and let cool; then cover with paraffine paper, and put on the tops.

Raspberry Cake.—Half a cup butter, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon water, 1 cup canned raspberries, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 small cups flour. Bake in one layer, and ice.

General Hints on Jelly-making

Do you know (1) that the juice and sugar should never be allowed to boil together for any length of time? Otherwise both flavor and color are spoiled. (2) That juice intended for jelly should never touch tin? Use graniteware. (3) That a pound of sugar to a pint of juice is the safest rule in jelly-making? (4) That the juice should always be strained through cheesecloth before measuring? As a general rule, half an hour is long enough to boil the juice, then the sugar should be added hot. If the jelly is not firm enough, do not empty out and boil again; just leave the lids off, and set the jars out in the sun.

Summer Drinks.

Fruit Syrup.—Make from cherries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, or blackberries. Mash the fruit, and drain through a bag into a granite kettle. To each pint of juice add one pound of sugar. Boil just five minutes. While cooling, stir constantly, then seal in bottles. When serving, mix with water and sugar.

Raspberry Vinegar.—Put 4 quarts of berries in a granite kettle, with enough vinegar to cover. Let stand 24 hours; then scald; strain; add 1 lb. sugar to every pint of juice; boil 20 minutes, and bottle.

Raspberry and Currants.—Crush together 1 quart currants and 1 quart berries; drip through a jelly-bag. Bring 2 cups sugar and 2 cups hot water to a boil. When cold, add the juice, and enough ice water to make a pleasant drink.

Bottled Lemonade.—Boil 1 pint lemon juice, 1 1/2 lbs. sugar, and the grated rind of half a lemon for ten minutes, stirring well. Strain, and bottle. When serving, dilute with water.

Peach Syrup.—Peel, and take out stones. Spread on a platter, cover with sugar, and let stand over night. In the morning, crush, drain the juice off, and add to it 1 dozen peach kernels pounded. Boil to a syrup, adding more sugar if it does not seem thick enough. Strain and bottle.

Apple Syrup.—Slice 3 lbs. apples. Put in a jar with 1 pint water and 1 1/2 lbs. sugar. Set jar in water, and boil 3 hours. When cold, strain; flavor with lemon.

"A Miss is as Good as A Mile" and a Minute Off is often A Miss

When a minute counts have an

**ELGIN WATCH**

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers" an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

**AN OLD NOTION**

still held by some women, is that good pastry cannot be made from Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour; consequently, they buy one flour for bread and another for pastry. This is unnecessary, as "Five Roses" Flour is milled by a special process which makes it as satisfactory for pastry as it is for bread. The pastry made from "Five Roses" is lighter, flakier, and much more wholesome and nourishing than that made from ordinary brands on the market.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited.

BRIGHT IDEAS For ENTERTAINING

MRS. HERBERT B. LINSICOIT

**Picnics, Parties Social Evenings**

and all other forms of entertainment will prove a greater success if you consult our book, "Bright Ideas for Entertaining."

It contains 235 pages of novel and practical ideas.

There should not be a dry moment.

Nothing makes the time drag so much as the lack of something to do.

Young and old, rich and poor, big and little will all find scores of valuable suggestions in this book.

There should be one in every home.

Send us **only one** new subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE (not your own name) and \$1.50, and we will mail the book to your address postpaid. Do it to-day. Address:

**The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.**

**Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.**



**CLARK'S**



**Clark's  
Corned Beef**

All good meat, boneless and wasteless. Open the germ proof can and it is ready-to-serve at any hour. Order some from your dealer to-day.

**WM. CLARK, Mfr.**  
Montreal.

**Fresh  
Clear  
Faces**



Are bestowed upon any who are at all troubled with freckles, moth patches, sallowness, rash, red nose, pimples, blackheads, etc., if

**PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER** is used. It transforms a poor complexion, making it beautifully clear and fine. Price, \$1.50, express paid.

**Superficial Hair, Moles, etc.,** removed permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come during spring or summer for treatment. Send 10 cents for our handsome booklet and sample of cream. Consultation invited. No expense.

**GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE**  
Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

**STAMMERERS**

The **Arnott Method** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the **CAUSE**, not merely the **HABIT**, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

Address:  
**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE,**  
BERLIN, ONT., CAN.

Wedding Invitations,  
Wedding Announcements,  
Visiting Cards.

Latest styles. Latest type.  
Prompt attention to mail orders.

The London Printing & Litho. Co.  
144 Carling St., London, Ont.



WEDDING stationery. Young ladies who are interested in what is proper in the matter of stationery for weddings, should send for our booklet. Free for the asking. Latest type faces. Best imported stock. Lynn Side Press, Dept. 5, Simcoe, Ontario.

**\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS \$4.50**

Suits to \$15. Silk jackets, raincoats, akri-tes, waists, and linen suits at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. **Southcott Suit Co.,** Dept. 27, London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use wholesale.

**Grow Mushrooms** in spare time. A crop all year round. Anyone can grow them from our special spawn. Immense profit. Undersigned will buy your crop. For directions write to-day. Fungus Co., Tecumseh, London, Ont.

**Custards for Hot Weather.**

**Plain Boiled.**—Let 1 quart milk come to a boil. Stir in 2 tablespoons corn-starch dissolved in a little milk, and a dash of salt. Stir until cooed; then stir in 2 beaten eggs and 4 tablespoons sugar. Take off the stove, beat, flavor, and let get cold. Serve alone, or poured over sliced oranges, bananas, strawberries, etc.

**Whipped Cream.**—Whip 1½ pints sweet cream, sweeten and flavor. Dissolve ½ ounce gelatine in a small cup of hot water, and when cool, beat into the cream. Pour in moulds, and let set on ice if possible.

**Coffee Custard.**—One pint milk, ½ pint cream, ½ pint strong coffee, 4 beaten eggs, sugar to taste. Bake or boil.

**Brown Custard.**—Melt 1 cup sugar in a granite pan. Stir until browned, then take out about half of it, and stir it in-

to 1 quart milk, which has been heating. Leave until it melts in the milk. To the remainder of the browned sugar add ½ cup water, and let simmer 10 minutes, then set away to cool for caramel. Beat 6 eggs; stir in ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, and a few drops extract of almond. Add part of the hot milk, and when mixed add the rest. Pour into greased cups; place in a shallow pan of hot water, and bake until the custard is firm. Cool on ice, if possible, turn out carefully, and serve with some of the caramel poured over, and a little whipped cream.

**Crepe.**—Boil 1 pint milk 5 minutes. Have mixed 4 ounces sugar and 4 egg yolks. Pour slowly into the boiling milk; stir, and strain. Flavor with coffee, chocolate, vanilla, lemon or fruit juice. Set in a pan of cold water until it shakes in the center.

**Children's Corner.**

**Two Dolls.**

Elizabeth Ann, I regret to say, Said, one night, in the crossway, She was sick of her doll, Madelene Roe, And she wanted a new one from head to toe;

For Madelene Roe was quite worn out, And then she began to frown and pout; Her hair was loose, and she'd lost an eye, She wanted a doll that could talk and cry.

So Elizabeth Ann fell asleep and dreamed, She'd the loveliest dolly, oh, she near most screamed;

She was just so glad; and 'twas dressed with care From its slippered feet to its golden hair.

Oh how she'd love her she started to say, She'd play with her all the live-long day, And tell her stories, all she knew, 'Bout the old woman that lived in the Shoe,

And Puss in Boots and Riding-Hood, Whose Grannie lived in a deep, dark wood.

But the new doll said, with a tiny frown, "Do pray be careful, you'll spoil my gown,

Those baby stories, dear me, no, I heard them all an age ago."

Elizabeth Ann bent low her head As the new doll murmured, "Fair that's red, And a freckled face and turned-up nose, And very, very old-fashioned clothes!"

Elizabeth Ann woke with a start, And clasped the old doll close to her heart,

And for many a day—so I've heard folks say— She tended that doll in the carefulest way.

But everyone wondered—this I know— What changed Elizabeth Ann's mind so. For she doesn't like dollies that talk and cry, But nobody knows—'cept you and I.

I must write. My brother and I attend school, and have a half a mile to walk. We like our teacher very well. My brother is in the Part Second Book, and I am in the Third Book. I have several pets—a lamb, two kittens and a dog. I like to feed the lamb. It is very tame. I could not do without "The Farmer's Advocate," as it is such a good paper. Wishing it every success,—

ETHEL WALLACE (age 9).  
Cathcart, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am in Grade Six, and like my teacher very much. We have a little calf, four weeks old to-day, that will let me pat its head with my arm around its neck, and stroke its chin. We have three other heifer calves and two bull calves. Good-bye. From—

ERNEST L. EATON (age 9).  
Upper Canard, N. S.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written before to "The Farmer's Advocate," but often thought of doing so. I am nine years old, and my sister is seven. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. My teacher's name is Mr. Ross. We had a school concert last winter, and with the proceeds bought a library of sixty-four books. I am reading a book out of it called Gulliver's Travels. I have a pet dog called Sport. We got him when he was a pup. He is about a year old now. We taught him to sit up on a chair. He always comes in the house after meal times and climbs up on a chair, and sits there till we feed him. My cousin, Chester, has two pet lambs, but I like my pet best.

FEROL CUNNINGHAM.  
Greenock, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your paper before. We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and I love to read the children's letters. I am only in the Third Class, and I am ten years old. We built a new concrete house this summer. I love to fish. One time I caught six fish. I go to school every day I can. Our teacher's name is Miss Gertrude Mulloy. We have five horses and one little colt. I will write again if I see this in print.

LOIS E. BARTLEY (age 10).  
Inkerman, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am just seven years old. I live at a lumber depot with my papa and mamma. I have no brother or sister. For pets I have seven cats and three kittens, and I have two little dogs; I call them Ruby and Maine. I have never been to school yet. I am reading in the Second Primer now. Mamma is teaching me. I speak French as well as English. My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" four years, and thinks he could not do without it. We live on the bank of a beautiful lake. If I see this note in the Children's Corner, I will write again.

Duhamel, Que. SUSIE A. WESTON.

**Cousin Dorothy's Letter Box.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little boy, nine years old. We live on a farm. We have twelve cows. We have five horses. I milk three cows. For pets, we have a dog and three cats. I have three brothers. Their names are Charlie, Andy and Willie. Charlie and I go to school every day. I am in the Second Reader.

MASTER GEORGE GREEN (age 9).  
Oxford Co., Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a while. I like the Corner very much. I am in the Ninth Grade, and like my teacher very much. I have for a pet an Angora cat. He is very large and pretty—maltse, but lighter under the chin.

ELIZABETH EATON (age 12).  
Upper Canard, N. S.

I have read so many letters in the Children's Corner, that I feel now that

**Active Liver,  
Good Digestion.**

AND THERE IS NO MORE PROMPT AND CERTAIN MEANS OF KEEPING THE LIVER RIGHT THAN

**DR. CHASE'S  
KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS**

In calling your attention to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, it is only necessary to point to their success in the past, for they are known in nearly every home.

By means of their direct and specific action on the liver—causing a healthful flow of bile—they regulate and enliven the action of the bowels and ensure good digestion in the intestines. At the same time they stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering poisons from the blood.

This cleansing process set in action by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills means a thorough cure for biliousness, intestinal indigestion, torpid liver, kidney derangements and constipation.

It means a restoration of health, strength and comfort where there has been pain, weakness and suffering. It means a removal of the conditions which lead to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's Disease, appendicitis and diabetes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**Recipes.**

**Huckleberry Cake.**—One cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour, 5 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water, 1 teaspoon each nutmeg and cinnamon, 1 quart raspberries mixed in. Bake in loaf.

**Honey Cakes.**—Three and a half pounds "Five Roses" flour, 1½ pounds honey, 1 pound butter, ½ pound sugar, ½ nutmeg, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon salt. Roll thin, and cut in small cakes.

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, Pet Stock, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**ALBERTA FARMS**—I sell good ones. Write me. A. E. Keast, Innisfail.

**FOR SALE**—Improved farms in Muskoka. Address: D. T. Hodgson, Bracebridge, Ont.

**FARM FOR SALE**—400 acres, lots 16 and 17, concession 3, West Luther, on leading road, 6 miles from Grand Valley and Arthur. On lot 16 is a new frame house, 18 x 28, with kitchen 18 x 24, and a new bank barn, 60 x 80, finished basement, and fish pond of an acre. On lot 17 is a brick house, 24 x 33, with kitchen 18 x 21, summer kitchen and woodshed attached; bank barn 60 x 84, finished basement. Whole is in first-class condition, tile drained; never-failing wells at both houses, and spring creek runs across both places. Will be sold together or separately. Acre of orchard on each farm. Post office ½ miles; telephone, church and school within one mile. One of the best properties in Wellington. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Easy terms. Apply on premises, or to M. G. Varcoe, Grand Valley, or to owner, James Park, Grand Valley.

**FOR SALE**—175 acres in Mara, Ontario, situated on shores of Lake Simcoe; eight-roomed new frame house, good outbuildings; near Cambridge G. T. R. station. Fine stock and grain farm. Apply D. D. Grierson, Barrister, 103 Bay St., Toronto.

**FOR SALE**—197 acres in Huron Co., one mile from Ethel. Excellent stock farm. Well watered and well fenced. Eighty-five acres grain. Good buildings, windmill, silo. Decided bargain if taken before harvest. Reason for selling, failing health. For particulars apply to L. A. Mason, Ethel, Ont.

**GOOD** experienced farm hand wanted. State wages. Apply Mr. Farmer's Advocate, London.

**HERDSMAN**—Situation wanted by experienced man. Would accept temporary work either to help or take charge of herd for the Provincial shows. Address: Herdsman, care of Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district.** Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

**ROUGH-COATED** collie puppies. Sure winners and workers. Also one year-old bitch. John E. Pearce, Wallace-town, Ont.

**SPECIAL SNAPS**—Alberta lands. Easy terms and prices. Write: Central Alberta Land Co., Innisfail, Alta.

**TRY** our kind Edward hay and stock rack and cement block machine. John McCormick, Lawrence, Ont.

**TWO FARMS** for sale in Guelph township, containing 150 and 300 acres respectively. These with 1000 stock and grain farms; well equipped with all the latest buildings and first-class machinery. Seven miles from Guelph and 10 from A. V. G. H. Road, Guelph, Ont.

**Wanted**—Thoroughly experienced servant for a small farm. Also a housekeeper for a small farm. Apply to Mrs. J. W. West, Lawrence, Ont.

**Wanted**—A good horse, four miles from Guelph. Write to J. W. West, Lawrence, Ont. 130



### The Ingle Nook.

A correspondent of a contemporary journal, not long ago, asked how to conduct a men's party, which she contemplated having in honor of her brother, and received an answer which, I thought, merited being passed on, and applied not only to men's parties, but to women's also: "Grown men need no other amusement than the pleasure of hearing themselves talk."

The point is this: Don't we sometimes overdo the matter of entertaining? Wouldn't women as well as men sometimes enjoy being left to their own devices, to talk when and about what they choose?

Haven't you ever been at a "place" where you were entertained to death? Perhaps you haven't the slightest inclination for cards, or finch, or logomachy, or that horror of horrors to tender fingers, crokinole. Perhaps, too, you have just entered upon a most interesting conversation with your right-hand neighbor, when, lo, along comes your hostess with a pack of cards, or with a little table bristling with those abominable little crokinole pins. There is nothing else for it. You simply have to cut short your conversation, smile serenely, and fall into line. How much nicer, you think, if she would just "let us talk," and have some music, and let that be all there is to it.

It seems to me that, for people of mature age, games, etc., as means of entertainment should be held as a reserve rather than made the aim, beginning, middle and end of a social evening. If you can spring something new upon them towards the latter part of the evening, well and good. If not, just keep the cards, or the finch, or the crokinole!!!—to fit in if a lull seems to come in the conversation. Oh, yes, by all means KEEP the crokinole.

Speaking of women's conversations—aren't they "cosy" things? That is, of course, provided the women themselves are thoroughly in touch with each other, and with the subject in hand. How they do get right down to it, and compare notes, and both talk at once sometimes, especially if the subject happens to be housekeeping!

We remember a story our teacher at cooking school was wont to tell. A musician, a famous musician, too, was playing somewhere at a private recital in a rather small hall. The piece was long, a good twenty-minute "stunt," and two of the audience were unappreciative. Presently these two—women, they were—got their heads together and began talking. It was horribly bad form to do so, of course, but occasionally people regardless of good form do stray even into music halls. However, it did seem as if that piece would never end, and our two gabblers forgot themselves entirely.

Finally, the musician gave his hair a flop back, and came to the place where people are supposed to stare and gasp. Faster and faster ran his trills, and runs, and aspeggios, and faster and faster ran the tongues of the two delinquents in the back seat. Harder and harder, louder and louder; forte—crescendo—fortissimo! the voices faithfully keeping up to the lead. Smash came the big chords,—then—a silence as that of the grave? Oh, no. Into the midst of the silence came a voice, high and clear—"I put grease in mine."—Confused musician—snickering audience—collapsing ladies in the back seat.

But I must stop. "Point the moral or adorn the tale" for yourself. Lizzie has a joke for you, too. DAME DURDEN.

#### Letter from Lizzie

Dame Durden,—Many thanks to you and all who so kindly helped to learn how to polish horn. I receive very much help through your paper. We have taken it for nearly two years. I am sending a recipe for a very nice pudding.

Cherry Pudding—Mix together 2 cupsfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and water enough to make a soft dough. Butter teacups, and drop in a little dough, some stoned cherries, and then dough to half fill the cups. Steam one-half hour. Serve with sweetened cream. Any other fruit will do as well as the cherries.

Here is a recipe as a joke, if you wish to put it in your paper:

A Mixed Recipe.—A fashionable young lady visited a cooking school the other afternoon, where her attention was equally divided between a new dress worn by an acquaintance and the directions for making a cake. Upon returning home, she undertook to write down the recipe for her mother, and the old lady was paralyzed when she read the following:

"Take two pounds of flour, three rows of plaiting down the front, the whites of two eggs cut bias, a pint of milk ruffled round the neck, half pound currants with seven yards of bead trimming, grated lemon peel with Spanish lace fichu; stir well, and add a semi-fitting apiletot with visite sleeves; butter the pan with Brazilian topaz necklace, and garnish with icing and passementerie. Bake in a moderately-hot oven until the skirt is tucked from the waist down on either side, and finish with large satin rosettes."

Her mother said she wouldn't eat such a cake, and she thought these new-fangled ideas in cooking ought to be frowned down. LIZZIE. Huron County.

Dear Dame Durden,—Will you please tell me how to do up linen collars? A great many women send them to the laundry in town, which I think a shame for any healthy woman, and, consequently, I would like very much to learn how. YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER. Bruce Co., Ont.

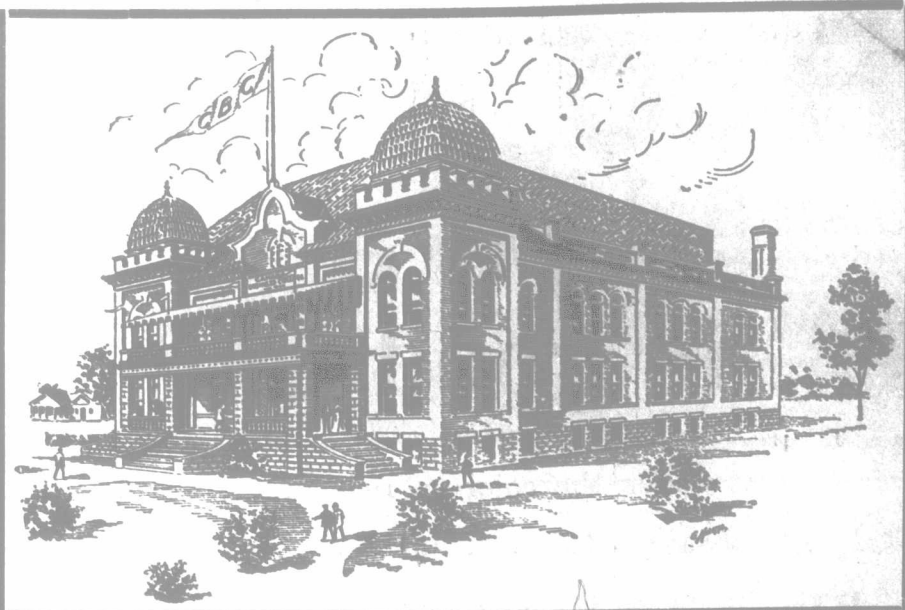
The following method has been highly recommended: Take two ounces of the best white starch and pour over it, without stirring, half a pint of cold water. Allow this to stand while you dissolve as much borax as you can put on a quarter in a teacup of boiling water. When the borax mixture is cold, add it to the starch. Pour into the starch one tablespoon turpentine, and mix the whole carefully with the hand. On no account must any undissolved borax be put in, or it will make shiny patches on the linen. This quantity is enough for four pairs of cuffs and seven collars. A little borax water should be kept in readiness for adding to the starch, should it become too thick.

Starch the linen, rubbing the starch in well; roll in a clean cloth, and put away for a while. Then stretch well, rub with a clean, wet cloth, and iron. It is best to give them a few strokes on the wrong side first, then a few on the right, then iron heavily on the wrong side, and finish up by ironing heavily on the right.

#### The Oil-stove Trouble.

The McClary Mfg. Co., London, furnish us with the following reply to the enquiry, re trouble with oil stove, on page 1042, June 28th issue: "We would say that there is no possibility of exploding a wickless blue-flame oil stove, providing the tank does not leak. We are of the opinion from the explanation given that the stove requires a thorough cleaning. The best way to do it is to put it into a tub of scalding-hot soap suds, afterwards thoroughly drained, and also see that any crusts or other matter are removed from around the burner. This can be done by using a sharp screwdriver or square-pointed knife. The big blaze referred to is caused by having more oil in the burner than can be generated into gas. It is probable that the valves have got worn a little, and the oil goes in too freely, and it will be necessary to close the valve a little bit, and allow the big blaze to die down until it becomes blue. It cannot do any harm, except causing a little smoke. After an oil stove has been in use for a time, the user will be able to judge how long the valve is closed before the flame dies out, and then can turn the valve the same time before instead of waiting until the article is cooked. There should be no trouble whatever in baking with an oven on an oil stove. Care should be taken not to have the flame too high."

When men do anything for God, the very least thing, they never know where it will end, nor what amount of work it will do for Him. Love's secret, therefore, is to be always doing things for God, and not to mind because they are very little ones.—F. W. Faber.



The New College Building for the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ontario.

We have just received from Messrs. D. McLachlan & Co., the enterprising proprietors of the above popular school, this out of their new college building, which they have just moved into. As will be seen, it is a magnificent structure, and will make a fitting home for the work of a school that has always stood for the highest and best in the line of commercial training.

This is the first building of the kind in Canada built and used exclusively for business college purposes. Through this last forward move, this school now holds a unique position, not only among the business-training schools of the Dominion, but, in so far as we know, on the continent. It, therefore, marks an era in the history of commercial training in this country, which is worthy of special mention, and is a fitting culmination in the work of an institution that for nearly a third of a century has always been in the vanguard in the introduction of the newest and best ideas in connection with high-class commercial training. It is also the only business school in CANADA which has been running for 30 years without change of management.

We wish the proprietors, Messrs. D. McLachlan & Co., that great measure of success in their venture which so forward a move in the cause of commercial education would entitle them to, and trust that they may long be spared to guide the destinies of a school that has already accomplished much in the interests of practical education.

There has been a strong desire for some years on the part of many of the ex-students to hold a reunion of the thousands of those who have attended the institution during the past 30 years, and the proprietors had thought that the present would be a most fitting time to carry the idea into effect; but they were not able to get a satisfactory arrangement with the Canadian Passenger Association to carry this into effect this year, and have decided to call it off until satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Every former student of the institution is asked to communicate with the proprietors, giving present address, so that in the event of making satisfactory arrangements as to time limit of tickets later on, they may be able to send each ex-student full particulars of the gathering when it is finally arranged for, together with a handsome out of the new college building. It is expected that the programme for the reunion will cover about four or five days when it does come off, and should prove a most enjoyable event. It is expected to take place in June or July, 1907.

### A Big Difference



Washed in 1 minute.

Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write to-day for catalog V-193—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? One minute with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes.

The gift is announced of the \$30,000 Thoroughbred stallion, Halma, by William K. Vanderbilt, to the Jockey Club's bureau of breeding, founded for the benefit of the farmers and horse breeders of New York, says The Times. Mr. Vanderbilt, who is president of the Coney Island Jockey Club, one of the board of governors of the same organization, and a member of the Turf Governing Body of the Jockey Club, is much interested in the work undertaken by the bureau of breeding. His announcement of the gift was made in a letter to Harry K. Knapp, member of the new racing commission of New York, and a steward of the Jockey Club. In his letter to Mr. Knapp, Mr. Vanderbilt states that Halma, which

for some years has been at the head of the Vanderbilt breeding farm in France, will be shipped to America at an early date.

Full information respecting the Western Fair to be held this year at London can be obtained by writing to A. M. Hunt, the Secretary. The prospects are that the Western this year will be a tremendous success. The directors are spending a great sum of money in all departments so as to make each one more attractive and successful than in any previous year. If possible to attend it, do not fail to do so. If you intend exhibiting, write to the secretary at once.



# Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Just notice the color—a rich amber, which is always a token of quality.

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.  
TORONTO, 2 WELLINGTON ST., E.

## Farm Labor Problem

The question with every farmer is what shall be done to solve the Farm Labor Problem?

The scarcity of help has made it necessary that every possible means for facilitating the work be employed.

We would like to help you out and would suggest that you buy a

## National Cream Separator

It will save time and labor in your dairy, as well as increase the quantity of your cream.

**The National**  
is easily operated, easily cleaned, and a perfect skimmer.

Manufactured by  
**The RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY OF GUELPH, Limited**  
GUELPH, CANADA



4 SIZES:  
National style B.  
National style No. 1.  
National style No. 1A.  
National style No. 5.

## The SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER



OLDEST  
NICEST WORKING  
BEST WORK  
LIGHTEST DRAFT  
MOST DURABLE

The "Success" has the largest rear axle and strongest drive-chain of any spreader made. It is the only machine with Bester freeing-device and many other points covered by strong patents. Our catalogue tells all about it and gives much valuable information for farmers. Write for it.

Eastern Agents: THE FROST & WOOD CO., LTD.,  
Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE PARIS PLOW CO., LTD.,**  
PARIS, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., the well-known breeder of Thoroughbred horses and Shorthorn cattle, died at his home, June 27th, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Hendrie was a very enterprising and successful business man, formerly as a contractor in railway construction. In 1855 he established the railway cartage business, carried on by Hendrie & Sheddon, and later by the Hendrie Company. At the time of his death, he was a director in a number of important commercial enterprises. He

was fond of sports, was President of the Ontario Jockey Club, and his horses, on several occasions, won the Queen's Plate and Futurity stakes, notably the latter trophy with Martunas in 1896, and the Queen's Plate, with Butter Scotch, in 1899, and with Lyddite in 1902. During his long connection with the turf, Mr. Hendrie was never known to wager anything on the result of a race. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and began his career as a railway man in that country in 1848.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### ENFORCING A JUDGMENT.

Judgment was given in Division Court against a party to pay a certain debt in ten days. He has not complied. What is the next mode of procedure?  
Ontario.

Ans.—It is now in order to have the clerk of the court issue an execution against the debtor's goods and chattels, and place same in the hands of the bailiff for enforcement.

#### FLY MIXTURES HOUSE PAINT.

1. What is good to keep flies off of cows?  
2. Can you give me a recipe for painting the outside of a house (white) that would be cheaper than the prepared paint?  
J. D.

Ans.—1. See recipes for fly mixtures in the "Stock" department of this issue.

2. The cheapest paint in the beginning is not always the most economical in the end. For permanent white inside work, we question if there is anything equal to good white lead, oil and turpentine. What say our readers? We invite correspondence, giving experience and recipes of any special mixtures that have proved good.

#### WORMSEED MUSTARD.

Enclosed you will find two kinds of weeds that are getting pretty thick in some of our fields. Would your kindly name, and tell me the best way to get rid of them?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We find only one plant enclosed. The little plant with the yellow flowers is the wormseed mustard. Its botanical name is *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. As it is an annual, to eradicate it you must remove it before the seeds mature. This particular kind, although it sometimes becomes abundant, is not regarded as a very bad weed. It is usually quite overtopped by the crop among which it grows.  
J. D.

#### LINE FENCING.

I have a straight-post fence for a line fence between my neighbor and me, while he has a worm fence. Can I make him build a straight fence, and, if not, if he builds a worm fence, must he build it on his own property, and, if so, can he make me protect his corners?  
Ontario.

Ans.—We cannot tell without seeing the local municipal by-law (if any) on the subject. The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, section 545, sub-section 3, empowers the council of the municipality to pass by-laws for regulating the height, extent and description of lawful division fences, and you should see the clerk of the municipality, and have him show you the by-law governing the matter.

#### GOSSIP.

##### OUR DECIMATED SHEEP FLOCKS.

The illustration, on another page of this issue, of the dealer driving off the last of the farmer's flock, aptly represents a condition that has, in the last few years, been literally realized in the case of thousands of farms in Ontario and other provinces of Canada. For no better reason than that for a time prices for sheep and wool were low, one of the very best paying classes of farm stock has been abandoned in large districts of the country, the farmers forgetting that only ten years ago horses were begging for buyers and now are booming. The same may be said of Shorthorn cattle and some of the dairy breeds. Hogs also have had their ups and downs and are up again, but farmers did not cease to raise pigs. Why have sheep been so neglected? It would puzzle anyone to prove they did not pay, even when prices were at the lowest. Now they are up and going higher, but few farmers have any to sell. Those who stood by sheep in the dull days are well entitled to the profit that is coming their way in these bright days of improving values. And those contemplating the founding of new flocks will do well to look around early in the season for selections, for it will not be many weeks till the dealers will have scooped the cream of the stock offered for sale by breeders.

## Dispersal Sale

OF THE  
**RUSHTON FARM**  
Jerseys, Cheviots, Dorset  
Horned, Poland-Chinas, and  
Buff Orpingtons,

AT  
**COOKSHIRE,**

**Wednesday, July 11th**

CATALOGUES READY ABOUT JULY 1ST.

**F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.**

**H. E. Taylor & Co., Auctioneers,  
Sootstown, Que.**

## Farm for Sale!

Lot 19, Con. 10, Tp. of Markham, Ont.

Consisting of 150 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, situated 14 miles from P. O. and school, 2 1/2 miles from Locust Hill station and creamery on C. P. R., and 4 miles from Markham on G. T. R. This farm was the home of the late John Miller, of Markham, and has produced a number of prize Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep, as well as the famous Banner oats that did so much for the oat growers of Ontario a few years ago. On the place is a small herd of pure-bred Shorthorns and flock of registered Southdown sheep, besides various other stock. As I have decided to reside permanently in Texas, where I have spent the past five years, I will sell farm, stock, crop, implements, etc., complete, or will sell separately.

**George Miller, Markham, Ont.**

## We Want You

To know about MEXICO and its investment possibilities, and will send you the MEXICAN BROKER free for one year upon receipt of your name and address. Write to-day.

**MEXICAN BROKERAGE CO.,**  
4a Limantour 1805, Mexico City. Dept. AX.

**WANTED.**—A registered Shorthorn cow of good beef conformation that is an extra good milker. Due to calve in July. Write price and particulars. Room 12, White Block, Port Huron, Mich.

**IF YOU WANT POLAND-CHINA PIGS,** to be sold at my sale July 11th, send in your bid, there are five boars and two sows born June 7th. **F. S. WETHERALL,** Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

## 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.

**FOR SALE.**—At the Grey County hatchery, day-old single-comb White and Brown Leghorn chicks at the following prices: 15c each, \$3 per 25, \$5.50 per 50, \$10 per 100. Dead chicks on arrival replaced. Order at least two weeks before wanted. **W. H. FISCHER, Prop., Ayton, Ont.**

**Barred Rocks EGGS** for hatchery of E. H. Thompson's strain; headed by a prize-winning cockerel. One of the best we ever owned. \$1 per setting.  
**C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg.**

Attention is again called to the dispersion sale, by auction, on July 11th, at Cookshire, Quebec, of the herd of Jersey cattle, the Cheviot and Dorset sheep, Poland-China hogs and Buff Orpington fowls of Rushton Farm, property of Mr. F. S. Wetherall. This firm has been very successful in late years in winning prizes at leading exhibitions, and this sale should afford a good opportunity to secure high-class pure-bred stock.

It is announced that Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collymore, Farnes, Aberdeenshire, who is to judge the Shorthorn cattle at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, the first week in September (commencing to judge on Monday, Sept. 3), is to sail on July 13th, presumably to visit leading U. S. and Canadian breeders, and to see more of this important section of the Empire than he has hitherto been privileged to see. The Short-horn class, with a \$4,000 prize-list, and the Mr. Duthie for judge, will cut a big figure at Toronto this year.



# Farm Lands

IN  
**SASKATCHEWAN**

We have a number of well-improved farm lands for sale, at prices ranging from **\$17.00** up to **\$35.00 per acre.**

We have the exclusive agency of over 40,000 acres of land west of Davidson, Goose Lake, Eagle Lake and South Battleford district. Some splendid bargains in city property.

**Balfour Broadfoot Land Co.**

Box 293. **Hamilton Street, REGINA, SASK.**

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

**Fleming's**

**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—over 30 years' experience has shown that this medicine is the only one that cures these diseases without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 9 B free.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**—Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexes and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

## ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 9 B free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.** for man, kid, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfd. only by **W. F. Young, P. O. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.**

## THE HAYES BULLETIN

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 ready July 15th. Free on request.

**DR HAYES, Dept. D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.**

## CLYDESDALES

Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The get of such notables as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Moncrieffe Marquis, The Dean, Montrave Mac and Battle Axe; they combine size and quality, their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap.

**GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. Long-distance Phone.**

## CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Now offers at reduced prices, for next 60 days.

## CLYDESDALES

(8 head) mares and fillies; also one stallion, coming 2 years old. These are a first-class lot, some of which are winners at some of the best fairs in America. Also young **Shorthorn** cows and heifers, and two bulls, age 9 to 14 months.

**J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis, Ontario.**

## J. M. Gardhouse, Weston P.O., Ont.

Breeder of Clyde and Shire Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Imported and home-bred. Stock for sale. My motto: "The best is none too good." **C. P. R., G. T. R., and Street Railway, 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at House and Farm.**

**Advertise in the Advocate**

### Fiddler.

Having been the owner of Fiddler for almost two weeks, Mr. Hiram Proggins arrived somewhat abruptly at the conclusion that he had made a mistake. Either Fiddler was not the horse for him or he was not the man for Fiddler. From his perch on the grain-box, Mr. Proggins stared in dissatisfied contemplation at the stall where Fiddler's white nose was submerged in the manger. Yes, a mistake had been made.

Fiddler had known it all along. There were horses, plenty of them, that would have suited Hi Proggins. Some horses, you know, won't care a clover-head who owns them. Fiddler was not of this kind. He could make distinctions, and very fine ones, sometimes. The mere sight of Proggins aroused his suspicions, and when Fiddler first felt the touch of the new owner's hands on the reins he was assured by that subtle instinct common to every good horse, that he and Mr. Proggins were not in accord and never could be.

In the first place, Proggins was glum and unsocial. Fiddler's chief traits were cheerfulness and sociability. Also, he had that which many scientific folks will tell you no animal possesses—a sense of humor. Judging him by a full-face view, you would never guess it. Fiddler had a long head—an abnormally long head—which gave to his frontal expression a solemn, almost lugubrious cast. Perhaps no horse ever carried about such a doleful face. It was grotesquely woe-gone.

But view him from either side, get the effect of his parrot nose, not the sly humor of his drooping eyelids, the merry drollery lurking in the mouth corners, the mischievous twitching of his pendulous upper lip, and you would find yourself grinning out of sheer sympathy with his jovial mood.

Mr. Proggins, however, did not grin. He never grinned. The face of Proggins was not fashioned for such purpose. Mainly it was whiskered—not with a long, benevolent beard, nor with an aristocratic Vandyke. It bristled with a coarse, scrappy, untractable, sandy-hued growth that suggested irritability of temper. As for the eyes of Proggins, no one might know what they expressed, for they were deeply set under bushy brows and further hidden by an overgrown pair of smoked glasses. Those glasses puzzled Fiddler, as well they might, for they gave to the unattractive face of Proggins a weird, sinister expression.

This was unfortunate. Proggins was not a bad fellow. He was simply an unsuccessful inventor, whose disposition had been somewhat soured. Chiefly this was due to misdirected effort, for Proggins had inventive genius of no mean order. But he misused it. Was there anything along impossible or impractical lines, Proggins thought of it and straightway set himself the task of inventing it. He invented a mattress that would turn itself over once in ten days, provided that you wound up the weights and set the clockwork properly. The fact that the great American public did not yearn for a self-turning mattress embittered the mind of Proggins. A lawn-mower that could be converted into a feed-cutter, a hand-cultivator, a churn, or a coffee-grinder was another ingenious boon that the public declined to appreciate.

The two or three inventions which had proved of real value brought him meagre returns because manufacturers' agents had juggled the patent rights to that end. But always and endlessly despite failure and reverses, were Proggins's best thoughts, most of his income and the greater part of his time devoted to the construction of a perpetual-motion machine, which seemed doomed to be perpetually motionless.

It was this unoriginal folly that had estranged kin and friends, that had caused Proggins to leave town and seek the seclusion of a ten-acre farm off the County House Road. There, in unpainted, ramshackle buildings huddled among unpruned trees and surrounded by untilled fields, Proggins lived like a hermit, working at vain things, dreaming vain dreams, and cherishing resentment against a careless world.

About once a week, Proggins reluctantly tramped into the nearest town for supplies and material. With the purpose of making these trips still more infrequent, he decided to buy a horse. Unluckily for both, Fiddler chanced to be

the animal which fate and an unsympathetic horse dealer picked out to share his lot.

When you have pulled a post-cart over a suburban mail route for some five years, you come to know a lot of folks, and a lot of folks come to know you. When you are watched for every day by several hundred persons, when you establish intimate relations with a whole neighborhood, then your work ceases to be mere drudgery. Fiddler had found it so. He liked to see them, the women and children, and sometimes the men, standing at the gate watching for him. They seemed glad to have him stop, even though he left nothing more than the weekly paper or a patent-medicine almanac. They brought him things to eat—bunches of clover whose honey-laden tops were deliciously sweet, red summer apples, and, on baking days, fresh crullers and ginger cookies. He liked his driver, too—a jolly chap who whistled and sang as Fiddler joggled along the highway.

Changes, however, are bound to come. The driver was promoted to the railway division, and the new postman had a horse of his own. So Fiddler went to the horse-trader, and from there to the Proggins farm. Sadly did Fiddler miss his friends on the mail route. Here was only this glum-visaged man with bristling whiskers and queer-looking eyes. He neither looked nor acted friendly. But Fiddler was bound to make the best of things. In a dozen ways he tried to be sociable. He had a trick of upsetting the grain measure by an unexpected lift of his long nose when he was being fed. The postman had enjoyed it heartily, and every meal-time they made quite a game of it. But Proggins rapped him sharply with a stick he carried, and refused to enter into the spirit of the joke. He wanted none of Fiddler's good-natured noisings, and plainly showed it.

It was clear, too, that he was afraid of the horse, approaching head or heels with much caution. Fiddler, who had never kicked or used his teeth on anyone in all his life, came to enjoy lifting a threatening hoof or laying back his ears, just for the fun of seeing Mr. Proggins dance out of his way.

What was the matter with the man, anyway? Fiddler could not make out. Then there remained the mystery of those smoked glasses. So Fiddler got into the habit of watching his master closely as long as he could keep Proggins within range of his eyes. His were big, round eyes, too, deep and full and strikingly human in their expression. Fiddler could stare out of them in such a questioning way that one was almost moved to ask, "Well, old fellow, what's up; what do you want to say?"

Hi Proggins was not so moved. To him this stare of Fiddler's was intensely disconcerting. Whenever he was at work about the barn he might be certain that those big, round eyes were following him. Fiddler would even crane his neck to watch Proggins shake out the bedding or when he was fastening the traces behind him. This Mr. Proggins interpreted as an evidence that the horse was only waiting for a chance to play him some evil prank. Naturally he grew to dislike Fiddler as well as to fear him.

Once he had Fiddler safely harnessed and had climbed up on the wagon out of range of his blinded eyes, Mr. Proggins's mind was at peace. Sitting humped over on the seat, his thoughts dwelling on some new obstacle presented by the intricate contrivance in his workshop, Proggins would allow Fiddler to jog along wholly unguided for half an hour at a time.

Then it was that Fiddler tasted happiness. Hungry for the sight of horses and men, he improved each trip to town by giving full play to his sociable impulses. He whinnied friendly greetings to every passing team, and often left the road altogether just to rub noses with a pastured horse. Could he overtake a carriage, he would follow it doggedly, if possible with nose on the seat-back. In this way he frightened several old ladies, who roused the absent-minded Proggins from his day dreams to scold him soundly for his impertinence.

Arrived in town, it was Fiddler's delight to stop before the court house or town hall, or wherever was the biggest crowd, much to the disgust of Proggins, who wished to come in contact with as few persons as possible.

But Fiddler was bent on being  
(Continued on next page.)

## 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 Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

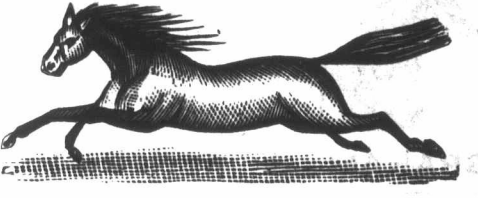
## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

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



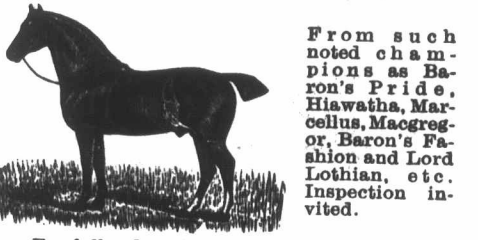
This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **om J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

## The Repository



**BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.**  
Ger. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto  
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.

## HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hlawatha, Macgrogan, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.  
For fuller description and prices, write **T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.**

## Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.  
Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.  
No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. **om Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry. JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Heldenby, Northampton, England**

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



## Guarantee Against Unsatisfactory Harvesting

WHEN you purchase a Deering binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It's just as important to insure your crops against unprofitable harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

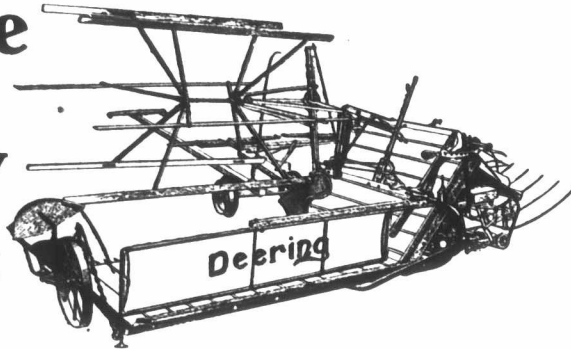
Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder.

You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain quickly and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop; in other words, you need a Deering.

The Deering binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even butted bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in



patches where the reel never picked it up. The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

Deering binders can be purchased with either a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines—mowers, tedders, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain to you why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,**  
(INCORPORATED.)  
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.



## GRAHAM BROS.

"Gairnbrogie," 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.



## 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.



## Clydesdales & French Coaches, Imp.

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

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.  
Long-distance Telephone.



## 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,  
Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON,  
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 leaders; 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.



## Every Subscriber

should be a member of our Literary Society and wear one of our handsome Rolled Gold and Enamel Stick Pins. They are beauties. Send us **only one** new subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, at \$1.50, and we will send you a pin, and enter your name on our Society membership roll.

sociable when opportunity offered. Twice he forced his way into funeral processions, where he was not at all wanted. Was there a crowd about a travelling faker's wagon in the market square, Fiddler, if not closely watched, would push into the thickest of it. On one occasion he followed a stream of carriages into the fair grounds, and Proggins was brought to his senses by an indignant ticket-collector who charged him with being a beat.

It was always Proggins who was blamed for intrusiveness. No one ever seemed to suspect Fiddler. Even Proggins himself, unwilling to credit the horse with anything more than brute instincts, was not suspicious. He was puzzled, however, when one Sunday, after starting for town under the impression that it was Saturday, he woke from a brown study to find himself in the carriage shed of the Calvary Baptist Church just as the morning service was concluding. Proggins, who particularly disapproved of churches and church-going, had the humiliation of being compelled to drive home in the midst of the Sunday procession. Some say Fiddler wore a broad grin, but probably it was nothing more than his normal expression.

From that day, however, Fiddler was no longer trusted to find his way into town and back. At cost of much mental effort Proggins did the guiding and avoided places where he had no wish to go. Fiddler had to submit, although he eyed longingly every group and gathering.

As Proggins's dislike for the horse deepened, he began to dread the three visits which he must make every day to Fiddler's stall with feed and water. The persistence with which he was followed about by the searching stare of inquiry disturbed and upset his mind. But Proggins was not an inventor for nothing. Resolutely suspending his tinkering on the perpetual-motion machine, for nearly a week he measured and hammered and worked about the barn. Fiddler watched and wondered, but he could make nothing of it.

Then one morning Proggins did not come to the barn at all. Yet the water-bucket in the manger was mysteriously filled, the usual two quarts of grain miraculously appeared without a sign of hands, and a big forkful of hay was noiselessly pitched down from the loft. At noon and again at night the phenomenon was repeated, and without sight or sound of Proggins. Fiddler stared and listened, but solve the puzzle he could not.

Still, considering the genius of Proggins, the thing was no great marvel. He had simply built a series of troughs from the pump to the water-bucket, hoisted the grain-box into the loft, and dropped a chute with a string-regulated slide into the manger, and contrived an automatic hay fork. This last, it must be admitted, was really a clever device. The whole arrangement worked perfectly. The result was that Fiddler's isolation was complete. The lonely monotony of stall-standing was not unbroken even by the brief visits of the unsociable Proggins. It was the most absolute solitude which Fiddler had ever experienced. The farm was a lonesome place at best, and the silence that hung about it like a pall was almost unbroken. In barnyard or pasture were no lowing cows, not a hen cackled cheerfully; there was not even a dog or cat about the place. The only sound to be heard was the muffled hammering of Proggins in his distant workshop.

And Fiddler didn't like it. He soon became tired of being fed and watered by machinery. He wanted to see someone, even if it were only Proggins. So he revolted. He backed against the barn door until the rusty latch gave way. Then he walked out into the barnyard and began to hunt company.

Thus it was that Proggins, conscious of some unusual presence, looked up from his work to see the solemn face of Fiddler framed in the open window, and those big, curious eyes fixed upon him with disconcerting stare.

"Get out of here, you beast!" Proggins fairly shrieked. "Get out, you long-faced son of Satan!" and he waved a hammer threateningly. Arming himself with a long pole, he undertook to drive Fiddler back into the stable. But the horse was enjoying his liberty too well to go tamely back into the hateful stall. A merry chase they had of it, the

neglected orchard, about the weed-grown garden, into the road, and back again.

Then Proggins had an inspiration. He would drive Fiddler down to the highway and lose him. That would end the business, would rid him of this troublesome animal. As for Fiddler, he seemed glad enough to go, and Proggins saw him disappear over a hill with a sense of thankfulness. Two hours later, however, a boy from a neighboring farm led Fiddler back in triumph and demanded a dollar. Proggins grumbled, but paid the reward and put a new latch on the barn door.

This was the beginning of a game which progressed from day to day. Fiddler's part was to find the weak spots in the old barn and to go through them. Proggins undertook to repair the breaks and to thwart new attempts. It was a spirited contest.

At first, Proggins tried to gain an advantage by putting a halter on Fiddler, and tying him to a stout stanchion. Fiddler promptly gnawed through the halter rope and declined to allow a repetition of the handicap. His outbreaks were bold and ingenious. Once he forced the door of the cow shed. Another time he backed through the side of the barn, ripping off two loosened boards. And after each escape he went straight to the window of the workshop, as if to taunt the defeated Proggins and challenge him to another prance through the orchard.

Having endured this sort of thing for several days, Proggins became desperate. He had reached what he believed to be a critical stage in his life-work. At any moment he expected to see the various wheels of his machine start into endless motion, and he was working with feverish enthusiasm. But apply himself he could not with that long, white, solemn face leering at intervals through his window and that disturbing stare following his every movement.

"You've done it again, have you?" he growled, as Fiddler made his last appearance. "Want to drive me crazy, don't you, you four-legged old Slippery Jack? But I'll fix you. I'll fix you this time." Here Mr. Proggins shook a futile fist, while every wiry hair of his sandy whiskers bristled with anger. "I'll fasten you up now, you blamed old white hoodoo, so you can't get out. I'll do it if I have to build the whole barn over with walls a foot thick."

With this threat, Mr. Proggins impetuously grabbed his hat and started on foot for the nearest sawmill to order a load of lumber.

Reproachfully, Fiddler watched the bent form of Proggins dash down towards the County House Road. Then he stuck his long head into the open door of the workshop and sniffed curiously about. Next to the window was a carpenter's bench littered with tools and shavings and odd pieces of machinery. On the other side of the door was a hand forge, a coffee-pot, and a frying-pan resting on the gray coals.

The rest of the room was largely occupied by a huge, flimsy-looking affair that suggested the combination of a grandfather's clock with a threshing machine. It had wheels and weights and arms and levers and ropes and springs and pulleys. Such a contraption Fiddler had never seen before, and it attracted him. Cautiously he approached the thing, stepping carefully over the creaking floor boards, his neck stretched out, ears pricked forward, nostrils expanding and contracting, and pendant upper lip working tentatively.

All might have ended well and no mischief done had not Fiddler planted one of his hind feet on a saw. The thin steel snapped with a sharp report. Fiddler snorted in alarm and jerked upwards his long nose, striking a projecting lever. There ensued a whirring of wheels, a creaking of pulleys, a confused buzz of cogs. The thing was alive, then? It was some monstrous insect!

Fiddler reared in fright. His head struck the ceiling, and down he came with a grand crash. The machine toppled towards him, and the next that he knew he was hopelessly mixed up in the thing. So he went plunging madly about, his legs twisted and tangled with ropes and springs, his iron-shod hoofs smashing and bending parts at every bump.

This is how it really happened. Mr. Proggins's theory that Fiddler deliberately

Continued on next page.



**BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.**

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.  
**R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.**

**FIVE NICE, SMOOTH HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.**

Two about 16 months and three from 8 to 11 months old. Priced right to do business.

**W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont.**  
Box 428.

**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 M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P. O. or L. H. & B.; Lunan Sta., G. T.**

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS**

Four bulls from 8 to 12 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—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.  
**J. A. LOYERING, Coldwater P. O. and Sta.**

**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.**

**Four Aberdeen-Angus Bulls**

Two herd-headers and two useful bulls to use on grade cows. Barred Rock eggs at \$4.00 per 100.  
**JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario.**

**Scotch Shorthorns AT HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM**

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.  
For particulars, write to  
**W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.**

**White Hall Shorthorns**

Missies, Cecillas, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.  
**N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P. O. and Station, Peel Co.**

**J. Watt & Son SHORTHORNS**

A number of extra good young cows for sale, three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.  
**SALEM P. O., Elora Stations, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

**MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM**

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.  
**ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P. O. & Stn., G. T. R.**

**SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS**

Herd headed by imp. Royal Prince and imp. Abbotsford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from imp. dams and imp. sires; also females, Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. **John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.**

**Shorthorn Bulls**

Imp. Scottish Peer = 40424 =, 4 years old, sure, and a good sire. Also 3 excellent young bulls of his get, and an 8-year-old Clyde stallion. Come and see, or address.  
**JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.**

**SMITHFIELD FARM SHORTHORNS.**

Herd headed by the Missie bull, Aberdeen Beau, by Imp. Scottish Beau. Present offering: One red 15 months' bull, good quality; also young Yorkshire pigs.  
**R. E. WHITE, BALDERSON, ONTARIO**

**Shorthorns**

Have several good ones for sale between 6 and 10 months old. Also a few heifers at very reasonable prices, bred to sons of Imp. Royal Sutor and imp. Wanderer's Last.  
**J. R. McCallum & Sons, Iona Sta., Ont.**

attacked the machine with malicious intent as wholly absurd. Yet he thoroughly believed it at the time. Perhaps he does still. It is true that when he returned at the end of half an hour, having determined to make Fiddler haul the lumber for his own undoing, he found the old white horse dancing frantically on the ruin of the wrecked machine.

"I've had a mighty lot of hard luck in my day," said Proggins, "but I guess that was about the hardest knock I ever got. I was more scared than mad, though I'm not superstitious; but if ever a horse was possessed of the devil it was that old Fiddler. I don't want to see anything like it again. Heard folks tell about their blood running cold, haven't you? Well, mine did when I saw the antics of that four-legged demon. And that grin of his! His jaws were shut tight, but his lips were drawn up until you could see his teeth way back to his ears.

"But his eyes were the worst. They just blazed with deviltry. He had that coffin-shaped head of his up in the air, and he was switching his old white tail and rampaging about that shop as though he meant to make match-wood of the whole business—which he come pretty near doing.

"I couldn't swear and I couldn't cry, though I wanted to do both at once. I just stood there with my eyes sticking out and my hair standing until, all of a sudden, he looks up and sees me. Then he charged through the door at me like a setter going after a rabbit. I yelled and made a dive for the old smoke-house. As I jumped in I slammed the door after me and climbed up on the top beams.

"Guess I must have roosted there nearly three hours before I dared to come down. I heard Fiddler stamping in his stall as he used to when he wanted his feed. I tip-toed out until I could get hold of the grain-box string, and I pulled that two or three times. The grain quieted him, and while he was eating I slipped around and shut the barn door, bracing it with half a dozen fence rails. Then I walked over and took the night train to the city, where I hunted up a man who makes a business of training vicious horses. And what do you think? That contrary old beast whinnied as if he was glad to see us, and followed the man off as meekly as a mooley cow."

Curiously enough, the smashing of the perpetual-motion machine proved to be the making of Proggins. Quite too discouraged to begin a new one, he abandoned the whole scheme and out of sheer irony applied his genius to the fashioning of a patent stopper for tomato-ketchup bottles. In less than six months he had more money than he knew what to do with.

Nor did Fiddler pass into oblivion. Far from it. Some time or other you will probably arrive at one of the great railroad terminals in Jersey City. Should you chance to hit upon the right one, you may see, moving with leisurely steps and solemn dignity through the inbound and outgoing throngs, an old white horse with an abnormally long head.

It will be Fiddler. His business is to haul baggage-vans back and forth along the platforms. Surely, you will say, he cannot lack for society. Nor does he. Every hour of the day folks are shunted in from the far corners of the world to meet him. Men from all lands brush his flanks and carry away on their coat sleeves white hairs from his sleek quarters.

And Fiddler appears to enjoy it all immensely. On his solemn old white face sits contentment. In the midst of trainshed riot he is thoroughly at home. You may see him stand serene and tranquil as a big six-driver camel-back dragging the Chicago Limited slows down with a screech of brake shoes from its mile-a-minute run, and comes to a hard-breathing stop not ten inches from his nose.

"Hello, old Whitey!" the engineer will sing out, leaning from his cab to smooth Fiddler's ears. "We're back again, you see."

Perhaps no mere traveller was ever more surprised at meeting Fiddler on the station platform than the occupant of a Pullman section who alighted one day from the Washington express. The colored porter who followed him with his hand-baggage seemed to think him a personage, but you or I would have needed but one glance at those smoked

glasses and sandy whiskers before exclaiming, "Proggins!"

The first sight of Fiddler made him gasp; and no wonder, for as he stepped from the train he found himself confronted with that unforgettable white face. Under his whiskers Proggins turned pale, and had it not been for perilling the deep respect which his dollar tip had evoked from the porter, he would have climbed back into the car and shut the door. Edging around Fiddler and well to the rear, Proggins addressed the man in charge of the baggage-van.

"Nice horse you have there, eh?" "Yes, sir; he's all right, old Fiddler is. And knowin'— Say, he knows more'n lots of people, he does."

"Yes," assented Proggins, "I should judge so." As he moved down the platform toward the ferry boat, Mr. Hiram Proggins turned to take a last look at the old horse. Fiddler, too, had swung about and presented his profile. It wore a sardonic grin. And Proggins, who had learned how, grinned responsively.—Sewell Ford, in Harper's.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**BLADDER CAMPION—AMOUNT OF CEMENT AND GRAVEL FOR TANK.**

1. Please name the enclosed weed and explain its habits.  
2. I am going to build a round tank, 6 feet high and 7 feet across; walls, 7 inches thick. Please let me know how much Portland cement it will take, and number of yards of gravel; putting wire every 6 inches in cement. SUB.

Ans.—1. The specimen arrived much crushed and flattened, but is evidently bladder campion. Bladder campion is a naturalized perennial, which has been spreading rapidly over Ontario. It grows from 6 inches to 2 feet in height, and branches from the base. The flowers are white, about half an inch broad, and arranged in a loose panicle. The flower-cup, which is veined and inflated like a bladder, distinguishes the plant from others that resemble it. It flowers from June to August, and seeds from July to September. It is dispersed by root-stocks, and as an impurity in seeds. It can be eradicated by the same line of treatment as Canada thistle.

2. Estimate for the walls and floors, 3 yards of gravel, a small load of field stone, and 3 barrels of Portland cement. In addition, allow half a barrel of cement and a barrel of clean, sharp sand for plastering tank inside and out.

**DICKENS ON CANNED MEATS.**  
(From Pickwick Papers.)

"I lodged in the same house with a plemman once, sir," Sam Weller went on. "What a number o' cats you keep. Mr. Brooks,' says I, when I'd got intimate with him. 'Ah,' says he, 'I do a good many,' says he. 'You must be fond o' cats,' says I. 'Other people is,' says he, 'a-winkin' at me; they ain't in season till the winter, though,' says he. 'Not in season!' says I. 'No,' says he. 'Fruits is in, cats is out.' 'Why, what do you mean?' says I. 'Mean?' says he, 'that I'll never be a party to the combination of the butchers, to keep up the prices o' meat,' says he. 'Mr. Weller,' says he, squeezing my hand very hard, and whispering in my ear, 'don't mention this 'ere again, but it's the seasonin' as does it. There's all made o' them noble animals,' says he, 'a-pointin' to a very nice little tabby kitten. 'and I seasons 'em for beefsteak, veal, or kidney, 'cordin' to the demand; and more than that,' says he, 'I can make a veal a beefsteak, or a beefsteak a kidney, or any one on 'em a mutto. 't a minute's notice, just as the market changes, and appetites vary.'"

**FAR-FETCHED.**

A Memphis (Mo.) man has discovered a new way to get rid of mosquitoes. He says to rub alum on your face and hands. When the mosquito takes a bite, it puckers his buzzer so he can't sting. It sits down in a damp place, tries to dig the pucker loose, catches its death of cold and dies of pneumonia.—[Kansas City Star.

**PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite = 45214—, a Marr Princess Royal.  
Imp. Scottish Pride = 36106—, 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.

**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.) 30267, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. B. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

**BELMAR PARK 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, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager, Pembroke, Ont.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS**

Bred by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45061 FOR SALE.  
**S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.**

**Glover 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.**

**GEO. D. FLETCHER,**

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs, and S.-C. White Leghorn fowl. Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (Imp.) Joy of Morning = 39070—, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching 75c. per setting.  
**Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Telegraph**

**PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster = 50068—, Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.  
**GEO. AMOS & SON, Meafai Sta. and P. O., C. P. R.**

**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. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Proprs. on**

**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.

**Glen Gow Shorthorns**

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

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.**

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40850— (78238). 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.**

**For Sale: 1 Choice young bull seven months old.**

Dark roan, by Queenston Archer = 48338—.  
**BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.**  
**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.**  
For sale: The two-year-old show bull, Blyth-some Ruler = 52436—. Also cows and heifers in calf.  
**James Gibb, Brooksdale, Ont.**



GREENGILL HERD

of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Resberry.

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

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Males and females, as good types as the breed produces. With breeding unsurpassed.

C. D. Wager, Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont. Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Ballechin, grand champion Toronto, 1908; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1906; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-month-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL, Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P.O.

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.

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.

Glenoro Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Imp. Marr Roan Ladies, Missies, Broadhooks and Miss Ramsdens. Three choice young bulls for sale. 100 Head of Dudding-bred Lincolns. Grand crop of ram and ewe lambs. Twelve choice yearling rams for sale.

A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.

For sale: 4 yearling bulls, cows, heifers and young calves. Orders booked for Cotswolds and Berkshires

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

Peargrove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Have sold all the sheep we can spare at present, but have a few Shorthorn heifers. No fancy prices asked for quick sales.

T. H. MEDCRAFT & SON, Sparta P. O. St. Thomas station. Long-distance telephone.

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few bulls, one roan and three reds, one red from Imp. Mary Ann 6th, got by Kinellar Stamp; also a few females for sale, all by Kinellar Stamp.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont. Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Station

SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Several good young bulls, and a choice lot of young pigs.

JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to

JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm, M. C. R. and P. M. R. Box 81. Iona Station.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Keep your head cool, your feet warm, your heart clean and your conscience clear, and there is no difficulty in life that you will not be able to overcome.

COLLEGE CHAFF.

The following specimen witticisms are taken from the O. A. C. Review: A public-school magazine contains this announcement: "The editor will be very pleased to hear of the deaths of any of the old boys." No doubt the old boys will oblige the editor from time to time.

Lady B—once told Lord Palmerston that her maid, who had been with her to the Isle of Wight, objected to going thither again, because the climate was not "embracing" enough.

"What am I to do with such a woman?" she asked. "You had better take her to the Isle of Man next time," said Lord Palmerston.

The judge's little daughter, although she had talked several times through the telephone to her father, had never called him up. The first time she tried it she took the receiver off the hook, as she had seen others do, placed her lips to the transmitter, and said: "Hello! I want to talk to papa." "Number, please?" said Central. "Singular," she answered, surprised at the question, but proud that she knew something of grammar.

A colored clergyman in Georgia was performing the service of baptism recently, says Success Magazine, when he paused in the midst of the service to inquire the name of the infant. With a pleased smile, the proud mother replied: "We is goin' to call de child Shady." "Shady!" repeated the minister. "Oh, I see. It's a boy, and his name is to be Shadrach."

"No, sah, it ain't no boy. It's a girl." "It's dis way, sah. Our name's Bower, an' mah husband thought it would be a fine thing to call her Shady. 'Shady Bower' sounds kinder pretty."

A city gentleman was recently invited down to the country for "a day with the birds." His aim was not remarkable for its accuracy, to the great disgust of the man in attendance, whose tip was generally regulated by the size of the bag.

"Dear me!" at last exclaimed the sportsman, "but the birds seem exceptionally strong on the wing this year."

"Not all of 'em, sir," was the answer. "You've shot at the same bird about a dozen times. 'Tis a-follerin' you about, sir."

"Following me about? Nonsense! Why should a bird do that?"

"Well, sir," came the reply. "I dunno. I'm sure, unless 'e's 'angin' round you for safety."

Prof. G. A. Hill, of the National Observatory, was describing the duties of an astronomical corps during an eclipse, says The New York Tribune.

"The eclipse," he said, "may last only five minutes. Each man in the party has a certain line of work mapped out for him during those precious minutes. One man makes hurried pencil sketches, another man photographs, a third takes observations, while a fourth jots down his remarks."

"And so it goes. An astronomical corps during an eclipse is a very busy body. An interruption would be as unwelcome to it as—"

Prof. Hill smiled. "An interruption would be as unwelcome to it as it once was to a young friend of mine in Elizabeth."

"My friend, according to the story, was calling on his sweetheart who lived on Elizabeth's outskirts."

"As the young man was taking leave for the night, his voice, as he stood on the piazza, rose passionately in the still air."

"Just one," he said. "Just one."

"Then the young girl's mother interrupted, calling from her bedroom window:

"Just 1? No, it ain't quite that yet. But it's close on to 12, so I think we'd better be goin' just the same!"

GOSSIP.

The grand object of system is the saving of time, which represents the most valuable asset a business can have.

An Irishman slept in the same room one night with a negro. His face was blackened during the night by a practical joker. Starting off in a hurry in the morning, he caught sight of himself in a mirror. Puzzled, he stopped and gazed, and finally exclaimed:

"Begorra, they've woke the wrong man!"

The story is told of a Congressman that he once declared in an address to the House. "As Daniel Webster says in his dictionary." "It was Noah who wrote the dictionary," whispered a colleague, who sat at the next desk. "Noah nothing," replied the speaker. "Noah built the ark."

WHITE HALL SHORTHORNS.

About two miles from either Meadowvale or Streetsville Stations, on the C. P. R., Peel Co., Ont., lies White Hall Stock Farm, the property of Mr. N. A. Steen, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, whose splendid herd of 27 head of Missies, Cecillas and Lady Victorias at the time of our visit were in grand condition, showing the result of rich breeding and good care. The foundation Missie cow was Mellerstam 6th, by Lord Durham 20610, dam Mellerstam (imp.). Her descendants now in the herd number 6 head, the get of Royal Scott (imp. in dam), Trout Creek Banff, son of the \$5,000 Lord Banff, and Aberdeen Statesman 24878, a son of Imp. British Statesman. The foundation Cecilia cow was Cecilia 17th, by Imp. British Statesman, dam Cecilia 6th, by Imp. Baron Lenton, also a full sister of hers, Cecilia 18th. Of this strain in the herd are 18 head, the get of the above mentioned bulls. The foundation Lady Victoria cow was Lady Victoria, Vol. 17, by Scotland's Fame (imp.), dam Mabel, by Sherbrooke Chief 16796. Of this family there are only three. Among the young bulls for sale is the two-year-old roan Missie-bred bull, Banff Boy - 55572 - by Trout Creek Banff, dam Miss Mellerstam, by Aberdeen Statesman. He is a low-down, thick, mellow fellow, and being so richly bred should prove a sire of worth. There are three others from six to eleven months of age, all Cecilia-bred, and got by Royal Scott (imp. in dam). These youngsters should be a very profitable investment at the prices asked, as their breeding and form leave little to be desired. In young females are seven heifers from 12 to 20 months of age, the get of Trout Creek Banff and Royal Scott, and belonging to the three above mentioned families. These are very desirable heifers, and Mr. Steen is not looking for any fancy prices. Their breeding is gilt-edged. Their individuality will compare favorably with the rank and file of heifers anywhere in the country, consequently anyone wanting foundation heifers or a young bull, would do well to look after these, as they will certainly soon go at the prices asked. Write Mr. Steen, to Meadowvale P. O., Ontario.

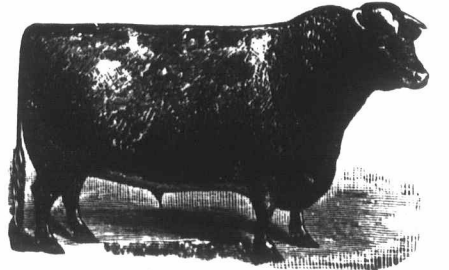
Low Summer Tourist Rates West

During the entire summer, the Chicago and North Western Ry. will have in effect very low round-trip tourist rates to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia points. Choice of routes going and returning, with favorable stop overs and time limits. Very low excursion rates to the Pacific Coast from June 25th to July 7th. For further particulars, illustrated folders, etc., write or call on R. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

TRADE TOPICS.

CLARK'S QUICK MEALS. — Tasty, nourishing and enjoyable meals can be served with Clark's canned meats. The quality is assured by "Clark's label."

SUMMER SCHOOL.—A splendid opportunity is offered by the Central Business College, of Toronto, under the Principalship of Mr. W. H. Shaw, Chairman of the Toronto Board of Education, to teachers and others to combine profit with pleasure during the long summer holidays. See advertisement in this issue.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

12 high-class yearling BULLS

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams.

Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

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.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Hillhurst Shorthorns

Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch - 4315 - from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

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. & P. M. Ry.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses.

We have for sale three yearling bulls and some spring calves, also a few females. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some Oxford Down ram lambs.

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

I am offering extra value in yearling and two-year-old heifers. Bull calves that will make high-class sires. Straight Scotch.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau (imp.) (36600), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.

N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucaup. Prices very reasonable.

DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station.



**Standing Offer**

Good always, everywhere. **\$100 Reward**, for any lameness, curb, splint, founder, distemper, etc., (where cure is possible) that is not cured by **TUTTLE'S ELIXIR**

Greatest horse remedy in the world. Tuttle's Family Elixir invaluable for human bruises, pains, rheumatism, etc. Send for free 100 page book. "Veterinary Experience." The perfect horseman's guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment.

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.**  
66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.  
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

**GLENAVON STOCK FARM**  
Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep

I have one Shorthorn bull calf, with imported cross near the top, and a registered Lincoln ram, which I will sell cheap, or will change rams.

**W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.**  
Station: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

**Shorthorns and Leicesters**

4 extra choice young bulls ready for service 4 Also bull calves, all from imp. sires. Leicester ewes and lambs of both sexes for sale. Address:

**W. A. Douglas,**  
Caledonia Station, Tuscaraora P. O.

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm**  
Established 1854.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS, THE BEST. FOR SALE.

**A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.**

**C. Rankin & Sons, Wyabridge, Ont.**

Importers and Breeders of **SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**

**FOR SALE**—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

**MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS**  
For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Glosier; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd leaders. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.

**DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O.**  
Pickering, G. T. R. Clarendon C. P. R.

**ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS**

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, imp., 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

**A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carluke, Ont.**

**A. EDWARD MEYER,**  
Box 378, Guelph, Ont.  
Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysios, Villages, Brawith Huds, Broadbrooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urye, Minns, Claretts, Killbuck Beautys. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90065), a Sheth-in Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden—62548—, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

**D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.**

Breeders of **Shorthorns and Dorsets.** For sale: Young cows and heifers at all ages. Dorset shearlings and lambs of both sexes, of choice quality, suitable for show purposes, at moderate prices. **P. O. and Station: Smithville, Ont.**

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**  
Established 1855. Will offer imported Rosicrucian of Dalmeny—45220—; Recorded in both Dominion and American herdbooks. Also young stock of either sex. "Shorthorns." **James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.**

**Oak Grove Shorthorns**—Present offering: Several imp. cows, 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.**

**HIGH GROVE JERSEY HERD.**  
Our present offering is a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

**ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.**

**Brampton Jersey Herd**—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68.

**Origin of Term Maverick.**

A group of Texas cattlemen had met in the care of a downtown hotel after having disposed of their cattle at a profitable figure at the stock-yards, and the conversation had gradually drifted upon topics connected with the range, says the Denver Times. The men were in a comfortable frame of mind, and some of the stories of happenings on the borders of the Llano Estacada were of a startling order. The subject of "northerners" had been exhausted, and there was a lull in the conversation.

"I'll bet there isn't anyone in this bunch that knows how the term 'maverick' originated," spoke up one of the cattlemen, laying down his wide-brimmed hat in an argumentative manner. Someone suggested one origin, and someone else another, but they did not appeal to the man who had challenged the knowledge of his associates.

"You are all wrong," he said, "and if you will listen a minute I'll tell you. You know the term is applied where cattle of various owners promiscuously mingle on the common range; that is to say, where fencing is not the rule. The cows bear the brand of their owner, and the calves are known by the brands of the cows. Calves are branded as soon as found, but invariably some are not found and branded in time. The calf, becoming independent, soon leaves the cow and sets up for himself. If unbranded, who is the owner? Who can tell? It becomes impossible to decide the question of ownership. But right here one thing does happen—the unbranded beast adopts a name and is known as a 'maverick,' meaning 'nobody's calf.' Now how did—how could—this term originate? Why, simple enough—through the inattention of a cattle owner by the name of Maverick, who was known in a wide region of the Southwest Texas for not branding more than one-third of his calves and leaving the other two-thirds to become the common property of the range.

The Hon. Samuel A. Maverick, a citizen of San Antonio, Tex., was, during 1845, temporarily residing at De-crow's Point, on Matagorda Bay. During that year a neighbor, being indebted to Mr. Maverick in the sum of \$1,200, paid the debt in cattle, transferring 400 animals at \$3 a head. Cattle were cheap in those days, the hides only being cashable in foreign markets. Mr. Maverick did not want the cattle, but saw it was a case of cattle or nothing, and he passively received them, and left them in charge of a colored family, nominally slave but essentially free, while he and his family returned to San Antonio. Here, as before, under the distinguished management of the colored family, who really were not to blame, as they had no interest in the outcome, the cattle were left to graze, to fatten, to multiply, and to wander away.

Mr. Maverick was absorbed in real estate, and no doubt enjoyed the reflection that he was not incumbered by either the cattle or their managers. Right here, a cattleman would say, "You needn't spin the balance of that yarn. I see the upshot," but I shall continue to the end, if it takes a dozen bronchos."

The speaker paused a moment and looked at his listeners, but they were attentive, and he continued: "About one-third of the calves were branded, and the branding iron was kept so cold and rusty that in 1856 the entire planter brand was estimated at only 400 head, the original number. To the ingenious-minded, the explanation will occur when it is stated that the branding of the 'mavericks' was perfectly sparsely in those days, although the occupation had not been distinctly named. To restate it, the cows wore brand ornaments, the calves were unadorned. Becoming independent and straying off, the calves soon acquired the requisite ornamentation.

Now, the neighbors shrewdly surmised these calves to be Maverick's, and so they called them 'mavericks'—but did they continue to recognize them as such? Ah, no; they hastened to burn into their tender hides their own brands, and the beasts were Maverick's 'mavericks' no longer. No owner could know his own cattle on the range, except by the brand, and so the first brand settled the question of ownership. Thus the unbranded stray calves in those days were dubbed 'mavericks,' for they were most

likely Maverick's, at least in that neck of the woods.

The name took and spread, and filled an aching void, for to-day the cowboy would be lonesome if he couldn't call a 'maverick' a 'maverick.'

About the year 1856, after eleven years of experience in the cattle business, Mr. Maverick sold the entire brand, 400 head, to A. Teutant Beauregard, a brother of the distinguished general. Mr. Beauregard, however, paid him \$6 a head, and Mr. Maverick retired from the venture, thoroughly experienced against similar investments, but with an apparent profit of 100 per cent., and the unique distinction of having his name bestowed upon a very dear friend of the human race. Mr. Maverick had a distinguished record in Texas. He was a member of General Sam Houston's army, was elected a member from San Antonio of the first congress of the republic, and was captured by the Mexican army. After a life full of business, trust and adventure, he died in 1870 in the midst of his family.

**GOSSIP.**

Gentlemen,—I have given Tuttle's Elixir a trial and find it is the best horse medicine on the market. I have used it for stiff joints and bruises, and it is all right. I would like one of your books.

Yours truly,  
**ALONZO P. BAXTER,**  
Snider Mountain, N. B.

**HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL TESTS.**

Fourteen additional official tests have been accepted in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Record of Merit. These tests were all made under the supervision of Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and are for a period of seven days. The amounts of milk and butter-fat reported are actual; the amount of butter is estimated from the fat by adding one-sixth.

1. Lizzie Pietje De Kol (2376), at 7 years 11 months 18 days of age; milk, 441 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.67; equivalent butter, 18.28 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons, New Durham.

2. Car Born De Kol (2967), at 6 years 6 months 13 days; milk, 465.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 16.11 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.79 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lym.

3. Inka De Kol Pietertje (5541), at 4 years 6 months 1 day; milk, 353.25 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.76 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.72 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.

4. Liola, at 3 years 3 months 23 days; milk, 447.05 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.95 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.27 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons.

5. Diotine 2nd's Pauline (6537), at 3 years 4 months 12 days; milk, 397.12 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.61 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.55 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

6. Calamity Duchess Posch (4969), at 3 years 2 months 15 days; milk, 358.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.75 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.54 lbs. Owner, Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

7. Howtie Albino Inka (6171), at 3 years 2 months 11 days; milk, 372.87 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.59 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.52 lbs. Owner, Fred Row, Currie's.

8. Corinne De Kol Albino (6170), at 3 years 3 months 26 days; milk, 408.75 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.36 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.08 lbs. Owner, Fred Row.

9. Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd (4973), at 2 years 3 months 7 days; milk, 387.43 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.34 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.39 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel.

10. Verhelle Posch (5316), at 2 years 1 month 24 days; milk, 334.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.94 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.93 lbs. Owner, Walter S. Schell.

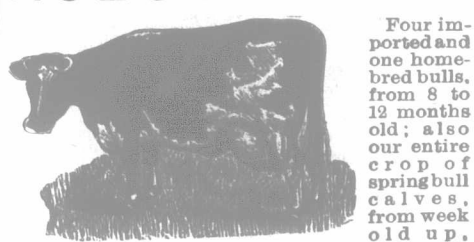
11. Celestia Scott, at 2 years 5 months 22 days; milk, 303.68 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.86 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.83 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons.

12. Calamity Grace (4771), at 2 years 10 months 27 days; milk, 304 lbs.; fat, 11.48 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.40 lbs. Owner, Walter S. Schell.

13. Countess Daisy Clay (6424), at 2 years 1 month 7 days; milk, 308.62 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.69 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.14 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

14. Homestead Jane (4681), at 2 years 2 months 27 days; milk, 303.52 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.29 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.63 lbs. Owner, J. W. Cohoe, New Durham—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 19 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up, sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pietertje, whose dam record is over 88 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.**

**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 8-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 young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

**GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**WOODBINE HOLSTEINS**

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest 22-day public test record—6.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Agr. 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. OLEMENS, St. George, Ont.**

**Lyndale Holsteins. For Sale**

A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wynne, Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 oz. each. **BROWN BROS., LYM, 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 strains; our own raising. Sold out of females at present. **F. 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 Glen Holsteins—Three sons of Sir**

Altra Posch B. sets; 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 55 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.**

**IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS**

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. **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 glittering breeding, are unsurpassed. **G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.**

**SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS**

Two rich-bred bulls, ready for service, from Official Record cows; also a few choice females. One Tamworth boar ready for service. Some nice spring pigs just weaned, both sexes. All high-class stock. Come and make your own choice. **A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.**

**QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS**

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co., Ont.**

**Holsteins at Ridgedale—A few choice bull and**

heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Fort Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.**



100 LBS. FENCE WIRE, \$1.25

At this price we offer our Painted Wire Shorts, No. 12. Galvanized Wire Shorts, No. 14 @ \$1.60 per 100 lbs.; No. 11 Galvanized Wire, continuous lengths, "B. B." 100 lbs., \$2.50; Painted Barb Wire, per 100 lbs., \$1.75; Galvanized Barb Wire, per 100 lbs., \$2.50; Galvanized Foultry Netting, 100 square ft., \$60.; Galvanized Field Fence, finest manufactured, per rod, from 15 to 300. Fence Wire for every purpose. Fencing, per foot, 25 to 60c.; Steel Fence Posts, indestructible, latest patent, 48 inches above ground, complete per post, 35c. We can furnish posts for any purpose and in any size.

10,000 feet of Lawn Fencing, per foot, 25 to 60c.; Steel Fence Posts, indestructible, latest patent, 48 inches above ground, complete per post, 35c. We can furnish posts for any purpose and in any size.

AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long tests and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C. P. R.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. FRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.

Gave over 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat, during 1905. For sale: One bull 4 years old, Comrade's Fancy of Glenora 18790; bull calves of this year; also females of all ages.

W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

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

BARREN COW CURE

makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Quidas Stn. & Tel. o Clappison, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

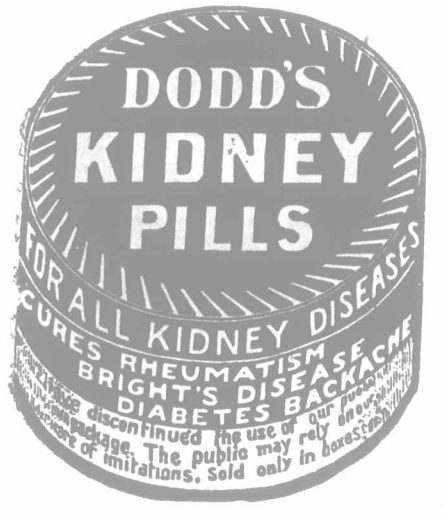
Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

H. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers met at Hoard's. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

The difference between "glabrous" and "ciliate" is exemplified in the Sophomore and Senior upper lips. With the approach of Convocation, the ciliate variety is noticeably increasing.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

A week ago a sow, due to farrow the first of August, lost power of her hind legs. When she moves, she drags them. She has been on pasture, and had plenty of exercise.

Ans.—The paralysis is the result of digestive trouble. Give her a purgative of 6 ozs. raw linseed oil. Feed on milk, millfeed and grass. Give 20 grains nuxvomica three times daily. It is possible she will not recover, and she may continue as she is until after farrowing.

WANTS TO FATTEN COLT.

I have a two-year-old Clydesdale stallion that is not in high flesh. How and what shall I feed him to fatten him? He is in a box stall all the time. Should he be shod?

Ans.—Boil 1 gallon each of oats and barley; while hot, add to this 2 gallons bran, 1 quart oil-cake meal, 1 bushel cut hay, and 1/2 gallon molasses. Feed this in 3 equal feeds. If it tends to cause diarrhoea, decrease the amount of molasses, while if there be no tendency to this, you might gradually increase the amount. He should have regular exercise, either a few hours daily in a lot or a few miles on the road. He will not get sufficient exercise in a box stall. If kept in the stall all the time, the amount of grain should be less. Give him a reasonable amount of grass besides the above. Unless his feet begin to break, he is better without shoes. Unless he gets exercise there is danger of digestive troubles if fed to fatten quickly.

Miscellaneous.

LAWN MIXTURE.

What do you consider the best mixture of seed for a lawn intended for a lawn-bowling green? We have one ready to seed at the Y. M. C. A., and would like to use what is best.

Ans.—One of the best mixtures of seeds we have tried for seeding a lawn is made up of equal parts, by weight, of Kentucky Blue grass (June grass), Red Top (Agrostis vulgaris), and White Dutch clover. For a bowling green, however, it would probably be best to leave out the clover and use the June grass and Red Top only. These grass seeds weigh 14 pounds to the bushel, and at least three bushels should be used to an acre.

SALSIFY SEED.

Kindly tell me if salsify, where it runs wild, is good to save for seed for the garden purpose.

Ans.—It is not advisable to save seed for garden purposes of any plant which has been allowed to run wild. Only the very best seed of either flowers or vegetables should be sown, and this is obtained by careful selection from plants which have been well cared for, and which come nearest to the type of plant we wish to produce. The seeds of most of our garden vegetables and flowers are raised by specialists who give particular attention to those kinds of plants from which they wish to gather seed.

TERMS APPLIED TO GRADES OF FLOUR.

What do the following terms as applied to grades of flour mean: First patents, second patents, 90 per cent. patents, straight rollers?

Ans.—In answering this question, it is necessary to understand that all the flour recovered from wheat in the process of milling equals 100 per cent. If this is run together in one grade, it is known as "straight flour" or "straight roller." Nearly all flour mills are so arranged as to divide this into two, three or four different grades, as required. If the miller is desirous of making a better quality than straight roller, he may draw off 10 per cent. of the poorer stock, leaving a 90-per-cent. patent, which may also be called a second or long patent. A "first patent" is still better quality, and usually includes forty to seventy-five per cent. of the best stock, the balance going to make up what are known as first clears, second clears and low-grade.

M. A. GRAY, Chemist, The Oglvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

PREPARING BLUE-GRASS SOD FOR LUCERNE.

I have a field of blue-grass sod that I am thinking of plowing now, and I want to get it seeded with lucerne. Can I get rid of the blue grass so as to seed it next spring? What course would you advise me to take?

Subscriber.

Ans.—Canadian blue grass is very persistent, and we fear you could not clean it out well by next spring, no matter how thorough the cultivation. If the field is not too hilly, we would advise fall plowing, heavy winter manuring and planting to corn, potatoes or roots next year. Give thorough summer cultivation, and in the spring of 1908 work thoroughly without plowing and sow the lucerne alone, using plenty of seed—20 to 25 lbs. per acre. If the land is too hilly for cultivating a crop of corn, try peas; gang plow shallowly, and work thoroughly after harvest. Peas are a good crop to choke blue grass. If in a great hurry to get a crop of lucerne, you might plow now; roll and harrow immediately after the plow, and keep cultivating surface frequently all summer. In the fall gang-plow lightly. Some blue grass would be almost sure to come into the lucerne, but the field could be broken in a few years, a crop of corn or peas raised, and lucerne sown again. The second seeding would almost certainly be better than the first. On the whole, though, we prefer waiting till the land can be thoroughly cleaned.

PROBABLY BLACK HEAD.

Can you tell me what ails my little turkeys? When about three weeks old they get dumpy, and when they breathe, the skin just below the eye will draw in and out. They will eat until a few hours of death; sometimes stand with mouth open. I thought, by description in "The Farmer's Advocate," that it was gape-worm, but I could not find any in the windpipe, as I examined one after it died. I have been feeding bread squeezed out of milk, shorts with onion tops, and sometimes dandelions cut up fine and seasoned with pepper, also curds with milk to drink. Do not think they are lousy, but as a preventive used butter with a little sulphur under the wings.

T. W. J.

Ans.—It is difficult from the description given to tell what is the matter with the turkeys. I wish your correspondent would examine some of the turkeys and see if they have spots on their liver, as the common turkey disease, known as black head, would affect the turkeys somewhat similarly, with the exception of the heavy breathing, as this may be slightly affected. If the turkeys had black head, you would find the liver covered with spots about the size of a pea, also find the caeca clogged. It is possible that your correspondent has used a little bit too much butter and sulphur. This is a good treatment if used in small quantities. The feeds given would be very good if the turkeys are fed from a clean board or out of the hand, but very dangerous if fed off the ground, for the reason, that if there was any disease germs on the ground at all, in all probability the turkeys would get it. I would be glad to hear from your correspondent again as to whether we are right in our thinking the turkeys have black head or not, or shall be pleased to have him send me one or two sick turkeys.

W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.

One of the Fourth Year absent mindedly stated on his exam. paper that Herefords were usually fattened at 18 years. The examiner would probably pardon the error if he had ever enjoyed (?) four years in the college dining hall.

For at least half an hour the visitor had noticed the old farmer fishing. Not once had the fisherman drawn his hook from the water. And the more the visitor looked the more he wondered, as the shallow stream seemed as likely to yield fish as a bucket of water.

"Are there any fish in there?" the visitor at length asked.

"Fish! No, not fish," replied the old man, with a contemptuous snarl. "Then what is your object in remaining here, my man?"

"My only object, sir, is to see if my wife that I once got up here to the potatoes."

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."



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

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

"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 pairs, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale. Cables—DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG. o

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, 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



## 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

## 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.

## I Have Imported

more prizewinning and high-class breeding sheep in the past twenty years than all other importers combined.

**I WILL IMPORT** anything you may need this year in cattle or sheep. Will leave for England on the 18th May. My address there will be: Care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng.

**Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

### FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have the world's record for the largest per head winnings at the greatest of world's fairs—St. Louis.

Also have the record for their 23 years in the leading show rings, including **three world's fairs**, of winning more first and champion prizes than all competitors combined.

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to

**JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

### BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are 28 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:**  
Midway, G. T. R.  
Teaswater, C. P. R.

**W. H. ARKELL,**  
Teaswater, Ont.

# WOOL

Consignments solicited. Write and get our prices.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.**

### GOTSWOLD 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.

### SOUTH DOWNS

Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks.

### COLLIES

At Stud, Holyrood Clinker, Just imported. Fee \$10.00.

**Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.**

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 direct from one-gallon tins. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.**

### GOSSIP.

Not far from Cunnock, a stern clergyman came upon a little fellow at work. The clergyman rebuked him and asked what his father would say about his conduct. "Oh, naething," was the answer, "cause father's wurkin' tae." "Why, what is he doing?" "He's blawin' the organ in yer kirk."

At the annual auction sale, on June 13th, of Shorthorns and Ayrshires from the herds of Hon. Thos. Greenway, at Crystal City, Manitoba; T. C. Norris, Griswold, officiating as auctioneer, 25 Shorthorn females made an average of \$158. Four bulls sold for \$70 to \$140 each. Five Ayrshires averaged \$86 each. The cattle were in fine condition, and a large crowd was present.

President Murphy, of the Chicago National League Club, told at a baseball dinner a remarkable echo story.

"There was a man," he began, "who had a country house in the Catskills. He was showing a visitor over his grounds one day, and, coming to a hilly place, said:

"There's a remarkable echo here. If you stand under that rock and shout, the echo answers four distinct times, with an interval of several minutes between answers."

"But the visitor was not at all impressed. He said, with a loud laugh:

"You ought to hear the echo at my place in Sunapee. Before going to bed at night I stick my head out of the window and shout, 'Time to get up, William!' and the echo wakes me at 7 o'clock sharp the next morning."

### BLOAT IN CATTLE.

Cattle are liable to bloat on wet clover. Among the simplest remedies are these:

Take a stick about two and one-half inches in diameter and ten inches long with a string tied to one end. Put the stick in the mouth, bring string over head and tie to the other end. One writer, in an exchange, says: I had nine bloated cows on my hands at one time, and three of them were just ready to fall. I cured them all in less than five minutes, and all of them were back feeding in a few minutes.

Another writer says: I have obtained very satisfactory results by taking a beer bottle, putting in it about one and one-half to two inches of common coal oil, and drenching them with it the same as you would drench a horse. I have used this treatment for four years, and in every case with entire success.

### THE WAY THEY DO IT OUT WEST.

Plenty of horse-power and big machinery is the heading of a short but significant letter contributed to Wallace's Farmer by a South Dakota correspondent. He says, in part:

"We have nine work horses—some of them small. With these we have plowed 110 acres, drilled 360 acres, disked 120 acres, harrowed 580 acres—planted 30 acres of corn, seeded 45 acres to timothy, broke 25 acres, and drilled 20 acres of flax. We use fourteen-inch gang plows, ten-foot drill, and twenty-six-foot harrow. In the fall, we use a twelve-foot binder. Had we used smaller machinery and fewer horses, we would have been unable to have done that amount of work. We use six horses on our harrow and ride, and harrow from sixty to seventy acres a day.

"On the gang and breaking plow we use five horses, and have them strung out. This is much easier on horses, for I have tried both ways. The way to hitch them is as follows: If both beams run out put your clevis in the middle, take a stick, five feet four inches long, bore holes two inches from each end, then bore a hole twelve inches from one end and at this point fasten stick to your clevis; fasten an iron pulley on the short end, run a log chain through, and use the grab-hook for the lead team, and the big hook for the back team. In this way you can take up your chain to the desired length, then fasten a singletree on the long end of double-tree. This is the nicest way to drive five horses on a plow. After two hours' driving you will scarcely have to touch a line. The horses do not crowd and worry. It pays to put on the extra horse."

"For a couple of days in the beginning of May, a Perthshire shepherd was away from his flock, assisting at 'rowing' on a neighboring hirsell. When he went back to his hirsell he found that 47 lambs had been killed by a dog. It is presumed it was one dog, as the lambs were all killed in the same way—caught by the throat—and not one was marked otherwise. Though strict watch was kept for days and nights afterwards, no trace of the culprit was discovered."

### UP-TO-TIME (10475).

This highly-popular son of the champion Baron's Pride, which is this year travelling Central Banffshire, has again been hired from his owners, A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, for season 1907, by the Central Banffshire Club. Few horses have had more frequent acknowledgment of their merits by successive engagements in the same district than Up-to-Time. His fame is far spread, and he appears to capture the good opinion of the general run of breeders in no ordinary degree. His stock are numerous, and very easily sold. There is always a customer for an Up-to-Time colt or filly, and there can be no better tribute to any horse's merits. He was bred by Mr. Montgomery, Comptonend, and is exceptionally well bred on old Clydesdale lines.

Mr. Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, goes ahead. He has now several of his Clydesdale stallions under engagement for 1907 at exceptionally high terms, and his latest is the champion Marcellus (11110), which goes to Elgin, the district which Mr. Taylor's Sir Hugo is at present travelling with so much acceptance. Marcellus has won all the champion honors which a Clydesdale stallion can win, and is recognized by all the leading judges as one of the best horses of his time, and perhaps the best son of Mr. John Pollock's invincible Hiawatha (10067). His dam, by Queen's Own, was also a well-known prizewinner in the south, and his grandam, the famous Sunray, by Prince of Avondale, when at her best, had few, if any, equals. It is thus only natural that Marcellus should be shaping well as a breeder. There have not been very many of his get shown, but those that have come forward have done well. His principal son, Malvolio, holds the Glasgow aged premium this year, and stood second in the open class at the stallion show, beating Lord Kitchener, Baron's Best, etc., and a three-year-old filly got by him stood second to Veronique at Edinburgh last week. Others of his get have done well at the Forfarshire shows, and the Elgin breeders are fortunate in securing such a valuable stallion, although his terms are the highest they have yet paid. —[Scottish Farmer.

### HOW THE COW WAS SAVED.

I want to tell you how well the "air treatment" worked in a case of milk fever. Last week we heard that a neighbor had a sick cow—very sick. "What ails her?" "Don't know." "Has she got a calf?" "Yes, had a calf yesterday." "Milk fever!" My wife reads the farm papers, and she said: "Dr. Smead says inject air into the teats—with a bicycle pump, or any way to get it in there." So we took a bicycle pump and the hose from a fountain syringe and a small pipe left from an old, worn-out syringe, and got them together, and I took them and went over to my neighbor to see the cow.

I found the cow lying flat on the barn floor, and appearing to be in great pain. She would throw her head back and over her side and kick at a great rate. The owner said he thought she would die, and some of the neighbors who had seen her said the same thing. I lost the best cow I ever had in just that same way a few years ago, and I thought she would die. But we pumped air into her teats till the udder was about one-half larger than before, and tied tarred strings around each teat as fast as we got them full. Before we had got two teats done she seemed to feel better. I wasn't more than half an hour there—this was about 7 o'clock in the evening—but I went over early the next morning, and found the cow out in the door-yard eating grass. They said she got up about 9 o'clock, or about one and one-half hours after the treatment.—In Tribune Farmer.

## COOPER DIP



350 Million Sheep Dipped in it Every Year.

Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and nits. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 Gal.) Pkt. to Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal & Toronto.

## Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

**F. H. NEIL & SONS,**  
Telegraph & E.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

## Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

## Farnham Farm Oxfords.

We have some extra good yearling rams for flock headers, all sired by imported ram. We also have 60 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.

## SHROPSHIRE

Shearing ewes and rams for sale.

**GEO. HINDMARSH, Missa Craig, Ont.**

## COTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.

**E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.**

## Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriston, 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. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.

**Bertram Hoskin, The Gully**

## Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep.

A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs. **JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario,** "Glenairn Farm."

## Spring offering of LARGE WHITE

## Yorkshires

A fine lot of March pigs from imported stock, fit for show purposes; also some good young sows bred to a prizewinning imported boar.

Orders taken for imported hogs, to be imported in June. Write

**H. J. DAVIS,**

Woodstock, Ontario.

## Morrison Yorks. and Tams.

on hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right. **Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Schaw Sta., C. P. R.**

## 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.**



# I CURE MEN!



I believe in a fair deal. If you have a good thing and know it yourself, give others a chance to enjoy it in a way they can afford. I've got a good thing. I'm proving that every day. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache, to get the benefit of my Electric Belt.

Some men have doctored a good deal — some have used other ways of applying electricity — without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man, this belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are ready to say to me, "Doctor, you have earned your price, and here it is."

That's trusting you a good deal, and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my belt. But I know that most men are honest, especially when they have been cured of a serious ailment, and very few will impose on me. As to what my belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick, don't trifle with me; but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial. I want you to know what I have done for others.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I am pleased to be able to tell you that I now feel like a new man in every way. Wishing you all the success that you deserve in your endeavor to relieve suffering humanity, I remain, yours sincerely,  
F. A. OUELLET

If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already treated, my belt is worth its weight in gold.

Dr. McLaughlin: My Dear Sir,—I am proud to be able to tell you that your Belt has made a new man of me. Instead of worrying as I used to, I let the other fellows do it all now. I gained ten pounds in weight in less than two months. I always feel cheerful, never borrowing trouble as I used to. It's a pleasure to live now, as nothing discourages me. Wishing you every success with your grand appliance, I remain, yours very truly,  
D. McCORMICK, Brockville, Ont.

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it, and know it by your own experience, before I get a cent.

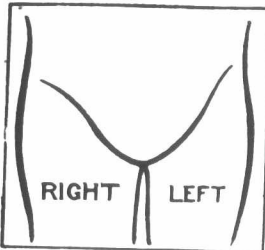
If I don't cure you, my belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense. Come and see me and let me show you what I have; or if you can't, then cut out this ad. and send it in. It will bring you a description of my belt, and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.  
Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p. m.

## 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—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, 2 1/2 East Queen St., 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.....

**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**  
For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.  
Vine St., G. T. R., near Barrie. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

**MONKLAND YORKSHIRES** Ohio Improved Chester Whites  
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

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.

### GOSSIP.

Spring lambs sold in Chicago Stockyards, June 25th, at \$8.40, and shorn lambs at \$7.75. More would have been paid for better ones. Heavy-weight ewes made \$6, and the bulk of hogs, \$6.55.

The spelling reformers have issued a list in which they declare that "kissed" should be "kist," but lovers, whatever the nufangled twist, know the old-fashioned pleasure will never be "mist."

A lady going from home for the day locked everything up well, and for the grocer's benefit wrote on a card: "All out. Don't leave anything." This she stuck on the door. On her return home she found her house ransacked, and all her choicest possessions gone. To the card on the door was added: "Thanks! We haven't left much."

Mr. L. Hooley, Powle's Corners, Ont., breeder of Large English Yorkshires, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have some grand spring litters, farrowed in February, March, April and May, from A1 stock. These are selling rapidly at living prices. Have sold a grand pair to Mr. B. Cook, Oshawa, for \$75. Hogs are right, and everybody satisfied. Litters run from 9 to 15 strong, vigorous pigs."

### BOTH MISTAKEN.

An Irish merchant, who had more money in his pocket than his appearance denoted, took a seat in a first-class carriage. The Junior Christian Endeavor World tells the story:

A dandy fellow-passenger was much annoyed at Pat's presence, and missing his handkerchief, taxed him with having picked his pocket. After recovering his handkerchief, which he had put in his hat, he made a lame apology, but Pat stopped him with the remark:

"Make yourself easy, darlint; don't bother about the matter. You took me for a thafe; I took you for a gentleman. We were both of us mistaken, that's all, me honey."

### NEW MACHINERY ON THE FARM.

"Vermont out West" contributes to the New England Farmer the following sentences, which are not without a modicum of application to Eastern Canada:

"New England people have always been suspicious of new ideas and of new machines and utensils. From 1830 to 1840, there was strong opposition to the introduction of the cook stove, on the ground that it was 'unhathful'."

"A Vermont farmer speaks of using a sced-r and harrow combined as though it were something new. These same machines have been used in the West for 40 years. In fact, the first ones were painted on the day the news came of the surrender of Fort Sumpter. Yet the farmers down East think the reason they cannot compete with the West is on account of the Western soil being more fertile."

Messrs. D. Bartlett & Sons, of Smithville, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Dorset sheep, have been fortunate in securing an excellent price for their old stock bull, White Count, 37871, and the head of the herd, which comprise a fine bunch of cattle, is now Greenhill Victor, 2nd, sired by Greenhill Victor (imp.), dam Lady Greenhill (imp.), and from his excellent breeding it is anticipated that high class stock will result. They have for sale at the present time several choice roan heifers, one and two years old, which can be secured at moderate prices. The sale of yearling bulls, during the past few months, has been most satisfactory, the last one going a few weeks ago.

Regarding Dorset sheep, which are now coming to the front very rapidly, they write: "The demand for Christmas lambs was exceedingly good last year, and with a large flock of sheep and lambs in prime condition, we were able to cope with the demand satisfactorily. In the flock are several ewes and rams that bear of choice quality, are being specially fitted for show purposes, and we would be willing to part with some of these at an early date, provided a good price is offered."



## Kidney Disorders

Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly.

A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking

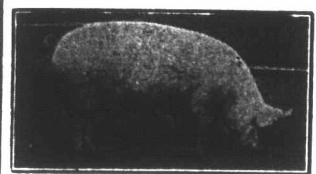
## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC." They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25

all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

## LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



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

D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

## 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. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

## 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.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

## Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred to farrow in July, August and September. 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.

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.

**Blmfield Yorkshires** Have still a few choice young boars from Summer Hill Chester, some young sows from imp. sire and dam; also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, bred again. G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O. Ayr and Paris stations

## 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. Letroy Station, G. T. R.

## IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.

GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

## CHESTER WHITE SWINE

at d Shropshire Sheep. 15 yearling ewes and a fine lot of spring lambs. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO