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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 26, 1909.

No. 883

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London, Ont.
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A large addition to the prize list in all departments. Get your stock ready for **LONDON'S EXHIBITION**. Special railroad rates. Special attention paid exhibitors. Send for prize lists, entry forms and all information to:

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In the manufacturers' building we have a big exhibit of Metallic Building Materials—material that is taking the place of wood, because it is more durable and more economical.

Notice the roof of the Poultry Building; it was covered with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles 23 years ago, and is in perfect condition to-day. In fact, nearly all the Exhibition Buildings are roofed with "Eastlakes."

Don't forget the location—in the Manufacturers' Building.

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BELTING For Sale, also Shafting Hangers, Pulleys, Piping. All sizes. Good as new. Write for prices, stating requirements.

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Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. **London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., 19 Marmora Street, London, Ontario.** Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

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Dawson's Golden Chaff, grown according to the rules of Canadian Seed-growers' Association. Carefully selected for nine years.
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NO SIFTING OF ASHES
SHAKING.
DUMPING.
BOTH SHAKES AND DUMPS

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Send Now For Free Book and Sample

Learn about the strongest, most practical, most durable and easiest-laid culvert ever made—that's

"For more than five years I have been experimenting with our experts to find the BEST culvert for all-round uses.



We sought the markets of the world for one that was just right; and we didn't find it. If we had, we'd have bought the patent rights for Canada. Finally, last spring we struck the idea. Then we put in some expensive months in making that idea better,—and NOW we've got a culvert that is so far ahead of any other there's no comparison."

"You'll read something about it here; but to KNOW how 'way-ahead it really is, you'll want to see the sample (sent free) and read the booklet (free, ditto). With that before you, you will soon see why every Reeve, or Warden, or Town Councillor, or anybody who has any use for culverts at all,—will find it pays to get in touch with me right NOW. I am asking you to lay aside your notions of what makes a good culvert, and a cheap culvert, and find out about this NEW culvert. I don't expect you to buy a foot of it until it PROVES to you that Pedlar Culverts are in a class by themselves, and that you can't afford to overlook them. Let us start that proof toward you soon—address nearest Pedlar place."

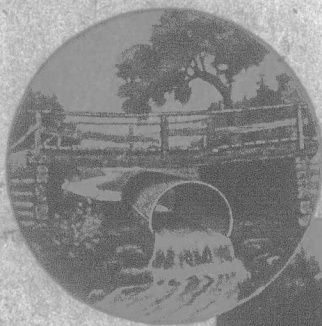
G. A. Pedlar

Frost-Proof, Rust-Proof, and Wear-Proof

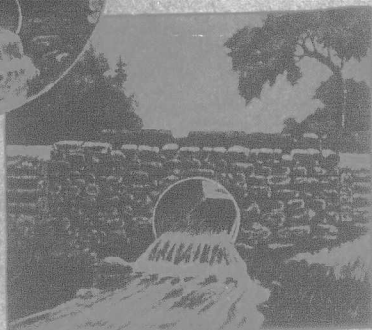
This triple-rib flange-lock principle, found only in Pedlar Culverts, not only adds greatly to the strength of the piping and makes a perfect joint—practically as good as if welded—but it also allows for expansion and contraction under cold or heat. Though a Pedlar Culvert, of any length, be frozen solid full of ice, it will not split nor spring a leak.

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State your probable needs and we will quote prices and discounts —



A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.



A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert in place of a ramshackle bridge. Easily laid by anybody.

PEDLAR Perfect Corrugated Galvanized CULVERT

Made of Special Billet Iron, Extra Heavy
In every size of Pedlar Culvert, which comes in all standard diameters from 8 inches to 6 feet, we use nothing but the best grade of Billet Iron, specially made for us, of extra-heavy gauge (14 to 20 gauge, according to the diameter). This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved COLD, so there will never be any variation from exact dimensions; and it is then deeply and smoothly corrugated on a special press that puts a pressure of SIXTY TONS on every square inch of the metal. The corrugations, therefore, are uniform and very deep.

Galvanized After Being Pressed Up

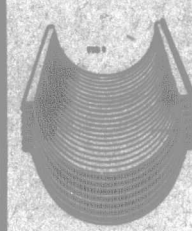
When the corrugating process is done, the sections are galvanized by our exclusive process that covers the entire surface with a thick coating of zinc spelter. Every edge, every crevice, is heavily coated with this rust-proof, corrosion-proof galvanizing, not a spot is left unprotected. This is the only culvert galvanized after being shaped. Is absolutely Rust-proof.

Will Stand Incredible Strains

The heavy-gauge Pedlar Billet Iron sections, deeply corrugated and locked together without bolts or rivets by our compression triple-rib (this rib is flat—not corrugated), make a culvert that will stand enormous crushing strains and neither give nor spring. A thin cushion of soil on top is all the protection such a culvert needs against traffic; and no special precautions need be observed in laying it,—it will stand what no other culvert can.

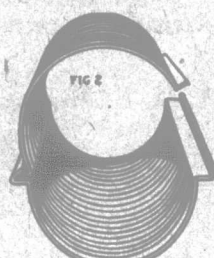
Compact—Portable Easily Laid

Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—see Fig. 1. Saving freight charges and making carriage easy in roughest country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere.



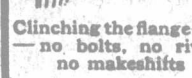
Half-sections nested for shipment

Note that the ribs are flat, and the curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culverts' strength.



Sections in course of assembling

Unskilled labor, with a single tool, quickly clamps the flanges together, making a triple-fold joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint can be.



Clenching the flange-lock—no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts



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MONTREAL, 321-3 Craig St. W.
OTTAWA - - - 423 Sussex St.
TORONTO - - - 11 Colborne St.
LONDON - - - - 86 King St.
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SNOW PLOW

A plow for all kinds of roads. Complete with two sleighs. Does the work of fifty men.

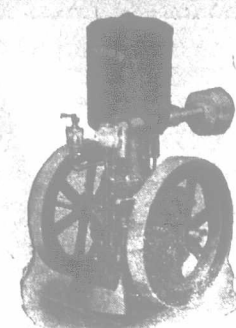
Stone and Stump Puller

Removes large stones and deposits them in fences. These machines will be exhibited on the Fair Grounds at Toronto and Ottawa.

A. LEMIRE, WOTTON, QUE., WOLFE CO

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOONIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, ONTO.



AN ENGINE THAT AN ORDINARY MAN CAN RUN. NO MACHINIST NEEDED.

" LONDON "

GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES.

1½, 2½ AND 5 H. P. CATALOGUE 140.

Scott Machine Company, Ltd., LONDON CANADA.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Josh Wise says: "A sense of humor in some people appears more like ignorance o' humor."

Josh Wise says: "It's funny how easy a woman who can't keep a secret kin keep a husband."

A Sample.—He—"If I'd known how sarcastic you were I never should have married you." She—"You had a chance to notice it. Didn't I say, 'This is so sudden, when you proposed to me after four years' courtship?'"

"And have you any brothers and sisters, my little man?" asked the kind old lady. "Yes'm," replied the little man. "I got one sister and one and a half brothers." "What?" "Yes, ma'am; two half-sisters and three half-brothers."

"I don't think your father feels very kindly toward me," said Mr. Staylate. "You misjudge him. The morning after you called on me last week he seemed quite worried for fear I had not treated you with proper courtesy." "Indeed! What did he say?" "He asked me how I could be so rude as to let you go away without your breakfast."

As a countryman was sowing his field two London bucks happened to be riding by. One of them, thinking to make fun of the old jay (as they styled him), called out to him: "Well, honest countryman, it is you that sow, but it's we that reap the fruit!" "Mayhap it may be so, master," bawled the countryman. "I am sowing hemp!"

The caller was angry and even belligerent. "I want an explanation and an apology, sir," he said. "In your paper this morning you had an account of the wedding at the Smithby's last night, and you spoke of 'the jay that attended the happy pair as they went to the altar.' Now, sir, I'm the"—"Not at all," said the editor, calmly. "I wrote it 'soy!'"

Have some positive plans and purpose of growth and stick to them. Cherish your noblest ideal. Try to live up to the best thoughts that come to you in your best mood. Even if sometimes you fall below them, return to them again and again. For if you are hospitable to their visitations they will never lose altogether their lifting and inspiring powers.—Dr. Angell.

OUR MOTHER.

Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky.
Hundreds of shells on 'the shore together,
Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
Hundreds of bees in the sunny weather,
Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of lambs in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn,
But only one mother the whole world over.

After being treated by a specialist for a month, the stout personage, anxious to reduce his bulk, received his bill. He gasped, hastened to the doctor, and arrived in great perspiration.

"Doctor, doctor," he exclaimed, breathlessly, "this bill is as big as I am. I haven't lost an ounce."

"Tut, tut," replied the specialist, affably, "the bill is part of the treatment. I see that it has made you perspire."

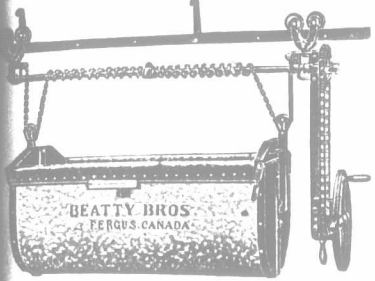
A lady of title, an ardent motorist, is very unfortunate in the matter of spills. The other day, by no means for the first time, an engineer came to do various repairs to the motor.

The little girl of the house watched, and then remarked: "I think mamma's very unlucky with her motor, don't you?"

"Unlucky, did you say?" replied the mechanic. "Why, no; not particularly unlucky. Her ladyship's alive, ain't she?"

"Yes, of course she is," said the girl. "Well," was the rejoinder, with an expressive shake of the head, "lots of our customers ain't."

THE "BT" LITTER CARRIER



Note the double purchase in lifting and the simplicity in construction.

No machine on the farm is used as many days in the year, or saves as much hard, disagreeable work as a Litter Carrier. A boy can fill, wind up and push out in a "BT" LITTER CARRIER four barrows of manure with ease, no matter how much mud or snow there is in the yard. The manure can then be dumped into a wagon or sleigh, and put directly on the land, with very little if any more labor and time than is required to pile it in the yard with the old method, where the greater part of the fertilizing value of the manure is wasted.

Write for free catalogue showing best method of erecting Litter Carriers, and telling why you should buy a "BT" LITTER CARRIER.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.
We also build Steel Stalls and Stanchions and Hay Carrier Goods.

POWDER PAINT WITHSTANDS WEATHER, TIME and SUN

No oil required. Saves 75% on the cost of your paints.

EASILY APPLIED, CLEAN TO HANDLE, FINE APPEARANCE.

Full information and catalogue mailed on request.

The POWDER PAINT COMPANY,
138 Balmoral Avenue, Toronto, Can.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.



FROM **FODDER TO BUTTER**

No saving process can equal the

De Laval Cream Separators

Free Catalogue

The De Laval Separator Co.,
173-177 William Street, Montreal
VANCOUVER * * * * * WINNIPEG



PERFECT **STEEL HOG TROUGH**

A Clean, Strong, Never-Wear-Out Trough

Made of steel, the Chewing Hog cannot gnaw it. Our Troughs will stand the ravages of time and weather, and is a great ECONOMIZER on the old wooden style.

Buy Direct From Manufacturer — and save the Middleman's profit. We refund your money—every cent —if our Troughs and Steel Tanks are not as represented. Write today for our Catalogue and SPECIAL OFFER. Address Dept. M. Steel Trough and Machine Co., Limited TWEED, ONTARIO

RUSH'S U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

are swinging stanchions. See the comfort and freedom they give cattle. Are strongly made to stand roughest usage, and save lumber and labor in fitting up cow stables. Saves time in tying cattle, because the latch is easily operated and absolutely secure. Made in five sizes. Write for catalogue and prices.

A. M. RUSH,
King St.,
Preston, Ontario.

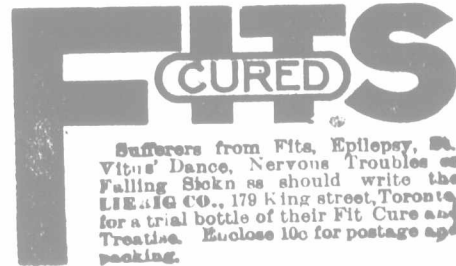


BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Come and see our exhibit at Toronto Exhibition, facing Machinery Hall, back of Art Building. We will also be at the Western Fair, London.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.,
London, Ontario.

See our other advertisement, this issue, on front page of cover.



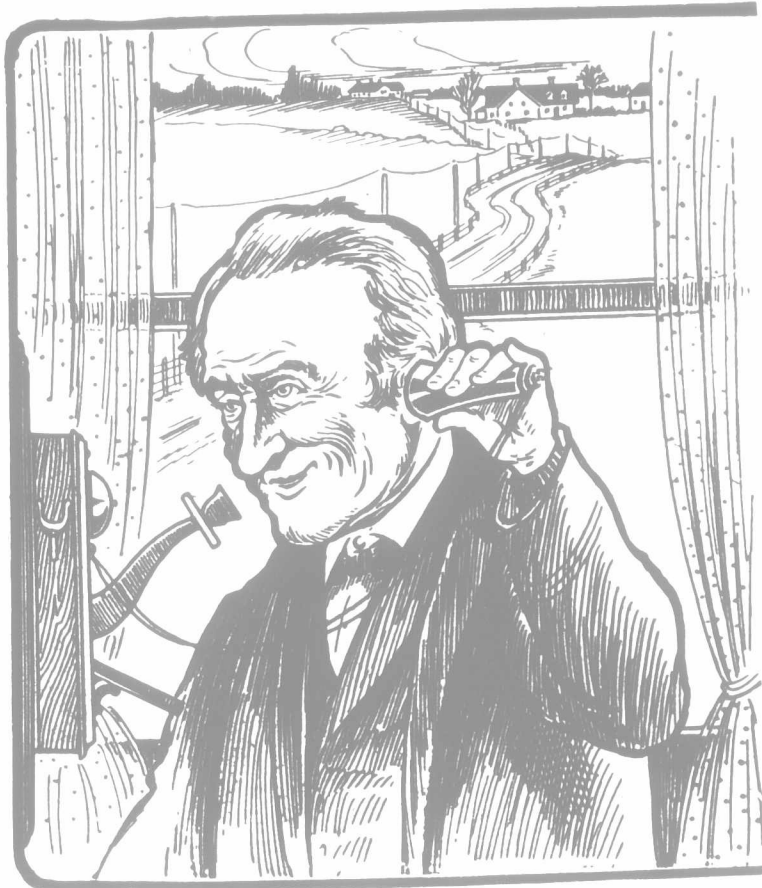
Sufferers from Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Troubles or Falling Spasms should write the LIEBIG CO., 179 King street, Toronto, for a trial bottle of their Fit Cure and Treatise. Enclose 10c for postage and packing.

Write for "SEAL OF FORTUNE" to Canada's Leading Business School,

THE NORTHERN Business College,
OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Students admitted any time. Information free. C. A. FLEMING, PRINCIPAL.

A TELEPHONE is not only a great convenience, but



It is also a pleasure to use the **INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE**, because of its extra quality.

TELEPHONES

If you are interested in telephones or telephone construction, let us have the pleasure of meeting you at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Toronto.

OUR EXHIBIT

Will be in the Process Building, and we will be equipped to furnish you with practical information.

SOUVENIRS

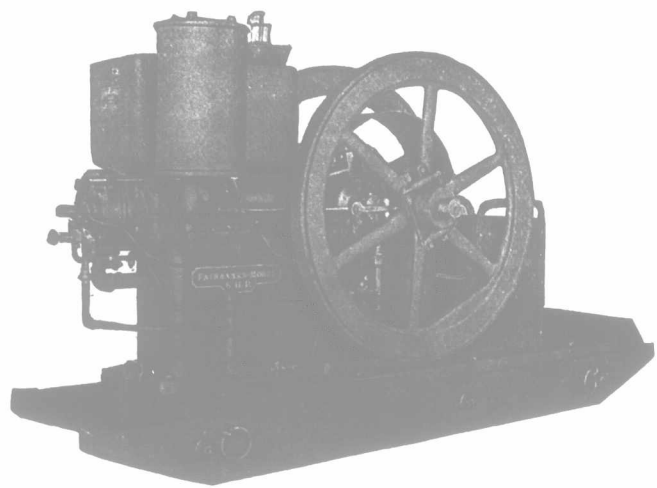
If you will register your name, we will be pleased to send you by mail one of our Souvenirs.

OUR FACTORY

We will also be pleased to have you call at our office and factory, Duncan street, when in the city. We would like to show you our manufacturing plant.

Best Quality and Prompt Shipments are Making Our Business a Success.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., Ltd.
Duncan Street, Toronto, Ont.



Make Us Prove It WE ARE READY

FOR RELIABILITY AND ECONOMY

FAIRBANKS-MORSE GASOLINE ENGINES

Lead all others. They are fully guaranteed for one year against all defects in material and workmanship.

EVERY ENGINE IS IN FACT

The Farmer's Advocate.

They are always ready. A mere turn of the wheel and you have any amount of power to do your work

QUICKER, EASIER, BETTER.

Send for our Free Catalogue G. E. 102 of Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines for Farm Work.



The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited

Montreal. St. John, N. B. Toronto. Winnipeg. Calgary. Vancouver. Factory: Toronto, Ont.

STEEL WHEELS STRONGER THAN WOODEN.

Wooden wheels, with their easily-rotted spokes, cannot compare in durability with our Wide-tire Steel Wheels, with their rot-proof, staggered spokes. And our steel wheels are lighter and cheaper, as well as stronger, than wooden. Will carry as heavy a load as a team can draw. Guaranteed too. Please send for catalogue, which tells the whole story. **Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont. 4**



Make Your Daughter a Musician.

She will then be more interested in the home—not so anxious to spend her time at the neighbors. She will also be a great help in entertaining visitors, who always enjoy selections rendered on the Sherlock-Manning—the organ with the superior tone quality. Get illustrations of designs, etc., from us by return mail.

Sherlock-Manning



SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN CO, LONDON, ONTARIO.

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65
SELLS for
GILSON Gasoline ENGINE
For Pumping Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial to 25 Horse Power. Ask for Catalogue.

GILSON MFG. CO. 160 York St. Guelph, Ont.

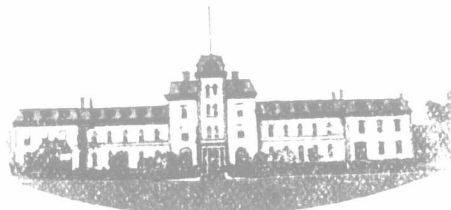
CHURCH BELLS 'CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1856



Ontario Agricultural College

Guelph, Canada.



BOARD, FEES, BOOKS, LAUNDRY, ETC.,

FOR AN ONTARIO BOY,

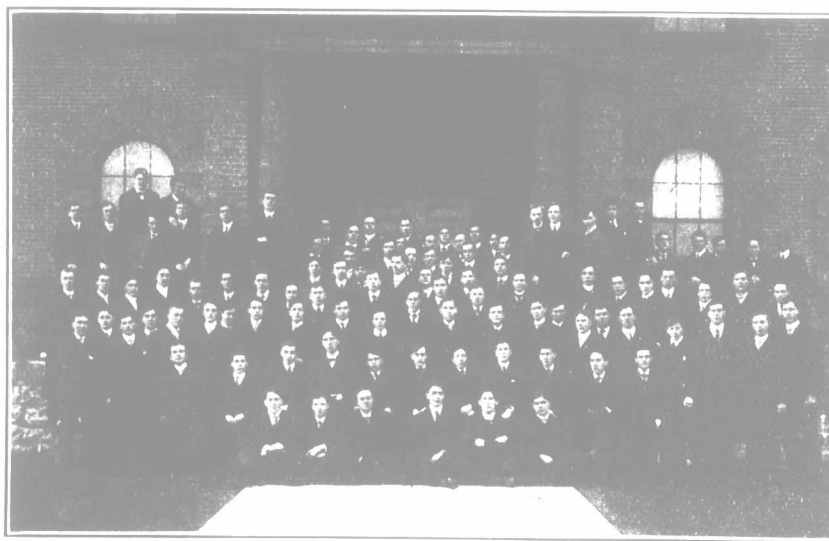
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Accommodation in residence is limited. You should, therefore, apply at once.



SOPHOMORE CLASS, APRIL, 1909.

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FOR CALENDAR.

IT WILL BE MAILED TO YOU FREE.

It gives information in detail concerning fees, courses of instruction, etc.

OPENS SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1909

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 26, 1909

No. 883

EDITORIAL

Success in agriculture, as in almost every other line of endeavor, depends primarily and chiefly upon the man. A good man on a poor farm will often make more than a poor man on a good farm. The value of opportunities depends upon the use made of them.

Newspapers inform us that it cost half a million dollars to produce the new American tariff. Half a million dollars to perpetrate a humbug on the consumer, an anomaly calculated to obstruct a foreign trade which great effort is put forth in other ways to cultivate—between nations that have a minimum of products to exchange.

Returning prosperity is indicated by the Dominion trade returns for the four months ending July 31, the total of imports and exports reaching \$191,919,304. Exports of domestic produce totalled \$73,398,595, a gain of \$6,193,585. Exports of animals and their products increased one and a half millions, and of agricultural products over three millions.

To every rule there are exceptions. A correspondent from Nova Scotia, whose letter appeared in issue of August 19th, says that in his county all farm crops, excepting apples, were extremely poor, though the average for the Province is medium to fair. In Ontario there are sections in which, until the middle of August, there had been scarcely any rainfall for two months, while, from the Province as a whole, abundant rains were reported.

A late issue of the Ontario Gazette contains announcements of the incorporation of no less than eleven new mining companies, with an aggregate capitalization of \$15,890,000, upon which dividends are to be paid, should the dreams of the promoters be realized. That so vast an amount of cash would actually be invested, no one supposes, but the lure of easily-acquired wealth in the regions of New Ontario will be the bait which the investing public will be called upon to swallow.

Here and there all across Eastern Canada may be seen bald, gray hills and guttered hillsides rising up before the tourist, an eyesore on the landscape, and a source of doubtful profit—often loss—to the tiller of the soil. Such hills, where not too steep to mow, should by all means be seeded to alfalfa, which would hold the land from washing, fill it with nitrogenous humus, and turn off easily fifty dollars' worth of hay per acre year after year, with no expense but the labor of cutting and curing, say, ten, or, at the outside, fifteen, dollars a year.

Chas. McNeill, of the Dominion Fruit Division, has undertaken a large order in attempting to advise the planting of varieties throughout Ontario according to comprehensive ideas of adaptability. The first difficulty is to delineate the respective great areas with accuracy and lucidity; then to persuade others to take up the ideas and act accordingly. Last, and perhaps greatest, would be the problem of getting the early-apple crop in District No. 1 profitably marketed, if such varieties were obtained. Apple picking and marketing in this section is an operation that would likely be neglected by the average farmer.

Fairs and Fair-going.

The show season in the Eastern Provinces begins with the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, which will be held August 28th to September 13th. In the Northwest, where the summer season is slacker than after harvesting begins, the two big fairs, the Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions, have already been held, dates July 11th to 17th, and 13th to 17th; but in the older Provinces, eastwards, summer shows are unknown. There used to be considerable trouble over the choosing of times for the larger exhibitions, but an understanding seems to have been arrived at by the different fair boards, so that for some years there has been no hitch. It is now understood and expected that the Toronto Exhibition will open during the last week of August, and that towards the close of the second week of this exhibition, the other two great fairs of the Province, the one held at Ottawa (Sept. 10th to 18th), and the other at London (Sept. 10th to 18th), will be opened. This gives an opportunity for exhibitors of live stock, and of other articles, to compete in at least two of these three places with scarcely any delay, and but little loss of time in transshipment.

Farther east, still, the Sherbrooke (Que.) Fair begins on the same date as the one in Toronto, August 28th, continuing until September 4th. Fredericton (N. B.) Exhibition comes on September 11th to 23rd. Prince Edward Island Show is at Charlottetown, September 21st to 24th. The Nova Scotia Provincial, at Halifax, is held this year September 25th to October 2nd. The British Columbia Exhibition, at New Westminster, is the latest of all, the date being October 12th to 16th.

Considerable complaint is heard at times of the sameness of the displays at these great gatherings, and there is some truth in it, but it is absurd to expect new things in every department. Grain and roots, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, flowers and fruits, must necessarily be about the same from year to year, but yet not quite the same. The difference in the dairy cow of the present day, for instance, from the best in her line a quarter of a century ago, is astonishing. Wheat will be wheat as long as the world lasts, no doubt, but of this we may be sure, that, if there is anything new developed in agricultural productions, or in live stock, the place to see it is at the exhibitions. However, in these lines, it is not newness, so much as improvement, that is to be expected, and the success that has been attained by breeders in the animal and vegetable kingdoms in the past is assurance that there is more to follow.

It is in the machinery and industrial departments, however, that changes of a radical character are constantly taking place. The blacksmith-made plows and harrows which used to be on exhibition a generation ago, where are they? They have gone with the hand and self-rake reapers which in their day were thought to have reached the limit of perfection in harvesting machinery. Even the self-binder, which for a few years was reckoned one of the wonders of every show, is scarcely looked at now. Hay tedders, side-delivery rakes and hay loaders are fast passing out of prominence, though not out of use. Cement-block and brick machines, gasoline engines, spraying outfits, two-furrow plows, automobiles in all sizes, and the like, which as yet draw interested crowds, will in turn give place to contrivances yet unknown. A ditching machine that will finish a drain as it moves across a field, has actually been at work this season, and will doubtless soon be on hand at exhibitions. The steel silo, about

which many inquiries are being made, might well be exhibited there, also. But there is no use in attempting to predict the unknown. It is the unexpected that appears. This much may safely be said, that, where crowds gather, as they do at exhibitions, there will those who wish to introduce some new device or machine make their display.

Much has been truly said of the educating influence of agricultural and industrial exhibitions on the general public. There is no doubt that the high general average of knowledge prevalent throughout the whole country on the most advanced methods of work, and the possibilities in the live-stock industry, has been due in great part to what has been seen at these displays of the productions of the country. Seeing is believing. But not enough prominence has probably been given to the minute information and stimulus which exhibitors themselves receive. One horseman meets others, and in friendly talk and quiet observation learns a great deal that is unobserved by the passing crowd. None pay such close attention to the stock show-rings as those who are themselves exhibiting. Points of difference and of excellence are observed by them that escape the ordinary on-looker, and they get hints on management which they quietly pack away for use in the future. Poultry exhibitors are a very enthusiastic crowd, and knots of them can be seen at almost any hour in the building set apart for them, eagerly discussing details of their business, with object-lessons right before them. And so with the fruit-men, the vegetable-growers, and, indeed, with those exhibiting in every line. The stimulus thus received bears fruit later, and in turn sifts down to the general public.

The show-time is a time of recreation and of social enjoyment, as well as of seeing sights and getting information. Friends travel together, or meet with others from different parts of the country that they would not otherwise see, and thus old acquaintance is renewed and friendship increased. For those who live far from the city, the journey thither and the city sights are almost worth as much in the way of an outing as attendance at the great show itself.

The exhibitions have their recreative and purely business purposes, but should be attended chiefly with a view to realizing educational advantage.

The Truth About Cool-curing.

As with many other excellent ideas, it is hard to obtain conclusive figures from cheese-factory experience to prove the advantage of cool-curing rooms. Take, for instance, the saving in shrinkage. Except in those cases where a factory has made a definite experiment by keeping two cheese from the same make, one in a cool-curing room, and the other in an ordinary room, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the saving. One might think, by comparing the yield of cheese at a certain factory the year before a cool-curing room was built, with the yield the following year at the same factory, that a fair comparison would be obtained. Not necessarily at all. Let us illustrate by the experience of two factories in Eastern Ontario, one in Prince Edward and the other in Hastings. At the Mountain View factory, in Prince Edward County, a cool-curing room was fitted up in the winter of 1905-06, has given good satisfaction, and the patrons are pleased with it. They have, however, been disappointed to find that the yield of cheese has risen slightly (that is to say, it is taking a fraction of a pound more milk to make a pound of cheese than formerly), instead of dropping, as

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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LONDON, CANADA.

they expected, and a superficial conclusion would be that in their case cool-curing had effected no saving in shrinkage. But inquiry revealed that there were other factors to account for this result. In the first place, there have been different makers, and the present one is making the cheese with a closer body and rather less moisture than some makers incorporate. Furthermore, we understand that it had once been the practice at this factory to pay by the test, and the discontinuance of this method has probably tended to the introduction of lower-testing cows, requiring slightly more milk to make a pound of cheese. These and other factors must be allowed for in estimating the advantage of cool-curing.

A converse experience was found at the Bayside factory, across the Bay of Quinte, in Hastings County, where a first-class cool-curing room is now being used for the third season. C. B. Meyers, the plenipotentiary salesman, president, and secretary-treasurer, informed us that if they had had the same yield in 1907 as they had in 1906, before the cool-curing room was built, they would have made \$600 worth less cheese; and, while their yield dropped, that at two neighboring factories, with ordinary curing-rooms, rose, with, so far as the patrons were aware, no special factor to influence the yield. As it cost Bayside \$166 to fit up their cool-curing room, they considered that they had more than paid for it the first year. Consulting afterwards with Chief Instructor Pullow, we learned that not all this \$600 estimated saving was fairly attributable to cool-curing. The maker had been making his cheese excessively dry. Through the efforts of the instruction staff, he was brought to make a meatier, moister cheese, and this helped to improve the yield.

So it goes. The experience of no one factory is a final criterion. Cool-curing is only one factor tending to influence the yield, and may in some cases be apparently offset by others tending contrariwise, though even here it effects a saving of usually one to one and a half per cent., or, say, a pound on a cheese, compared to what the shrinkage would be without a cool-curing room,

but with other conditions the same. For, be it remembered that a drop of one-tenth of a pound of milk per pound of cheese would amount to the estimated one per cent. in saving of shrinkage, or very near it.

At some factories, with inferior curing-rooms, the shrinkage is heavy. Three years ago, at Sidney Town Hall, the Belleville district instructor, H. Howie, made a cheese in hot weather, which, being put into a cool-curing room, shrank only 1 pound 2 ounces in a month. At the same time, he made a cheese in the Roslin factory which, being put into a poor, ordinary curing room, shrank over 3 pounds in the same time. The advantage of a cool-curing room will depend considerably upon the previous condition of the curing-room, but in few cases will it be less than three-quarters of a pound saving in shrinkage on a cheese. The length of time the cheese remain in the curing-room is another factor which affects the amount of shrinkage, and should affect the price.

As to price, it must be admitted that cool-cured cheese do not command the premium they should, due, it is claimed, to reluctance of buyers to bid prices up on the board, for fear of having to pay up for the product of other factories. But the salesman of the Mountain View factory tells us that, when he sells off the board, he can obtain a premium of a quarter cent a pound for his cool-cured cheese. With an increasing number of cool-curing rooms established, it is believed that it will be only a matter of time until cool-cured cheese set the price, and other factories will have to fall into line or suffer a heavy discount. Even today the Picton Cheese Board, held in the shire-town of a county which has half its cheese cool-cured, leads Eastern Ontario in prices realized.

This much is sure, that, while in the individual instance cool-curing may not insure a low yield or a premium in price, it does, other things being equal, tend toward both these results; and if every factory in the country had an efficient cool-curing room, it is believed by those in the best position to judge, that it would increase the demand and price for Canadian cheddars by an eighth or a quarter of a cent a pound, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum.

Taxation of Land Values.—II.

At no time in the history of the world has the absolute right of private property been conceded. It has been recognized that the land, the forests, the mines, the fisheries, and any other natural resources, belonged to the people as a whole. Including these various natural resources under the one general term land, it is easily seen that the land is the only source of wealth, and that all the various commodities which go to sustain human life are produced by the application of labor to land—transforming, transferring, or modifying the bounties of nature so as to adapt them to our needs. Everyone is, therefore, dependent, directly or indirectly, immediately or ultimately, upon the land; and, consequently, private property in land has been always granted with certain reservations, lest a few obtain what was intended for the many, and subject the latter to oppression. The other day I chanced to read some rules and regulations of the Land Office Department, issued in Quebec, Feb. 17th, 1789, from which I quote a short extract:—

"And, to prevent individuals from monopolizing such spots as contain mines, minerals, fossils, and conveniences for mills and other singular advantages of a common and public nature, to the prejudice of the general interest of settlers, the Surveyor-General and his agents, or deputy surveyors in the different districts, shall, etc., etc."

But, while it has long been perceived that unrestricted private property in land is not consistent with equity, nor in the interests of the general public, it has always been difficult for the State to restrain the rapacity of individuals, and to devise and enforce such land laws as shall secure justice to each and all. The individual must be confirmed in his right of possession, so that he may reap where he has sown, but he must not be empowered to prevent others from sowing and reaping. That is the problem, and to its special solution those who are called "Single Taxers" have addressed themselves.

The "Single Taxer" argues that all products of industry should be exempted from taxation, so as to stimulate individual enterprise to the greatest possible extent; and he holds that the value of the land, which is a measure of the individual's

opportunities, is the proper thing to tax. If a man has possession of land, there is thereby conferred upon him the opportunity for producing wealth, and in this respect he has the advantage over his fellow men who have not access to land; and, in so far as society confers this privilege upon him, he should help bear society's expenses. The "landed" have, indeed, a power over the very lives of the "landless," and must in justice give some compensation for this privilege.

This argument is confirmed by looking at the question from another point of view. In sparsely-settled territory people live in a somewhat primitive fashion, and a revenue to supply social requirements is but little needed. But, as civilization becomes more complex, and people congregate into towns and cities, the need for a social fund becomes correspondingly greater. Compare, for example, the expenditures of a resident of Toronto with those of one of our prairie farmers living on the frontier of civilization, and it will be seen that there are a hundred ways in which the former has to pay for water, heating, lighting, cooking, transportation, education, amusement, etc., while the latter, by virtue of his isolated position, is exempt; and it is to be observed, also, that the value of the land in the thickly-populated centers is very great, while that of the more remote is correspondingly less. The presence of people, with their various needs and activities, their demand for food and clothing and all kinds of services, gives value to land; and at the same time the social requirements of these people increase in a corresponding ratio. Therefore, the same forces which create social needs also create land values, and it would seem that there is a natural connection between those values that are created by the community and the needs of the same community. The "Single Taxer" would supply the public treasury by levying a tax upon those values which are created, not by any one or two individuals, but by the presence and combined activities of the whole population, and would free individual enterprise from all handicaps. Take for the community what belongs to the community, and leave to the individual what his own efforts have produced: This is the policy of the "Single Taxer"; and he aims to have men contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the natural opportunities they hold.

Some of the things to be gained by such a change in the incidence of taxation are worth mentioning. It would, for instance, greatly discourage, if not put a stop to, speculation in land. Large tracts of land, rich either in agricultural, mineral or forest resources, have been secured by shrewd individuals or corporations, and have been held idle until the labor and presence of neighboring settlers have caused their value to increase. Then the "owners" have disposed of the same at a "profit," and have pocketed the proceeds. For instance, the amount of money which the C.P.R. Co. has been and is getting from the sale of its Western lands is enormous. What services has the company rendered which entitle it to this money? Few, if any. The increase in value is mainly due to the combined efforts of adjoining settlers, the development of markets, and so forth. Likewise, those who secure in advance the title to prospective town sites along new lines of railway are enabled to collect a perpetual tribute from the public, in the shape of ground rent; and it is a notorious fact that many of the great fortunes of millionaires have been due to former lucky purchases of land on the sites of some of our great cities. It is also a fact patent to everyone, that gambling in land values is extraordinarily prevalent all through the Canadian West. The "Single Taxer" holds it to be a public calamity that a few favored individuals should be enabled to put into their own pockets, in the shape of rent, the huge land values in our large cities, values which their individual efforts have had but an infinitesimal share in creating. These values belong to the public, and should be taken for social needs.

W. C. GOOD.

Will Municipal Forests Secure Lower Taxation?

The claim is made by foresters that municipalities might, by reforesting abandoned pine lands, make a profitable investment which in time would materially reduce taxation. Instances of municipal forests in Europe are given, where, in some cases, taxes are wiped out altogether by the revenue derived from such forests. This aspect of the case is exciting interest in this country, as was evidenced by a meeting held lately in Cobourg, attended by representative men of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. Resolutions were passed favoring the purchase and reforesting of a tract of land within their borders of about 15,000 acres of land originally pine forest, but now abandoned. Making allowance for all charges, it is believed the investment would be a profitable one for the municipalities. Estimated cost per acre at end of sixty years is \$165, not including interest, value of timber, \$600.

HORSES

Demand for Weight in Horses.

Demand all over this continent is for larger draft horses. A gentleman from Illinois, who has been buying and selling draft horses all over the Middle West for the past twenty-five years, recently visiting exhibitions in Western Canada, spoke the other day to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" on the question of draft-horse demand. He said: "I am somewhat surprised that judges in this country fail sometimes to emphasize, as they should, the importance of size and weight. I have been handling horses in the Middle West since 1885, and have observed in that time some remarkable changes in the kind of horse demanded by the horse-using public of that part of the United States. Some years ago, draft-horse requirements with us were the same as they are with you now. Stallions weighing 1,700 or 1,800 pounds were considered heavy enough to mate with ordinary-sized mares for the production of commercial draft horses. If the offspring of such matings did not come up to the weight required by horse-users in the cities, the smaller ones, the chunks and nondescripts, could always be profitably disposed of to farmers.

For commercial use, however, the demand constantly was for more weight, and we had to use larger sires to get it. But country demand for chunk horses continued strong until within the past few years. Now farmers are clamoring for substance as much as city buyers of drafters are. They want horses with weight. Farm machinery is increasing steadily in size, and more powerful horses are required to handle it. Farm labor is becoming scarcer and higher-priced each year. It is necessary to have each man handle more horse-power in order to get the work done. There is a limit to the number of horses that can be hitched to one machine and handled by one man. It is necessary not only to have each man drive the maximum number of horses, but to have each animal in the outfit as high in weight and power as possible. That, at least, is the theory we go on in accounting for the demand for increased size in farm horses. It may not be correct in all details, but this much is certain that country buyers with us are calling for heavier and better stuff each season."

In the same connection, one of our importers of draft horses informs us that, within the past year, there has been a noticeable change in the demand for draft stallions in this country, size receiving more consideration than formerly. While size and weight in horses are not in some cases a criterion of an animal's strength and wearing qualities, users are pretty generally agreed that, on the average, the large-sized horse has more power in him than the smaller one has. At any rate, it is along the line of increased weight that draft-horse breeding at present is trending.

Silage for Horses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have had only one winter's experience in feeding silage to horses, but will give you what little I know about it. My corn went into silo in good shape, well matured, and was fed mixed with oat and pea straw; I suppose, about one-third silage by bulk—the same as I fed to cattle. They were fed this morning and night, what they would eat up clean, no definite quantity being given. Timothy or clover hay was fed at noon, the feeding being guided by the condition of the excreta. If too soft, the timothy was best. The two mares in foal got two quarts each of oat-and-pea meal, three to one, morning and night, until March, then it was increased to four quarts. The yearling colts got one quart of the same meal each all winter. The two and three-year-old colts received no grain, except what was in silage, and the lot did well, having a good sleek coat, which I thought indicated health and thrift. I never weighed the feed given, so I could not tell how many pounds they would take per day. When the excreta were too soft, and the timothy was not effective, less silage was put in at the next mixing. I had such good results last winter in feeding it that I will continue the practice. It is considered the cheapest food for other animals, and it saves expenses in buying bran and other feeds for keeping horses in good condition. I think it is most economical.

WM. J. CARRUTHERS.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

At the Toronto Exhibition, the prizes given for speed in the ring aggregate \$4,000, and that in the harness a guarantee that the fastest harness horses in Canada will again be found in the races on the afternoons of August 30th and 31st, and September 1st and 2nd.

Corns and Thrush in Horses' Feet.

CORNS.

Corns are a common cause of lameness in horses, and they are often present without causing lameness, but are liable to become troublesome at any time, hence a horse with corns should be considered unsound, although he may be going sound. A corn is usually situated in the inner quarter of the sole, between the bar and the wall at the heel. It is caused by a bruise which wounds the blood vessels of the part, and causes an extravasation of blood between the sensitive and insensitive soles. Bruises which cause corns may be caused by the shoe when the bearing is too marked near the heel, or by the horse

many lamenesses, especially those which concussion acts directly upon, the lameness from corn is greater when the horse is travelling on hard ground. There is no peculiarity of lameness that will lead the observer to diagnose corn rather than other foot lameness. When the foot is examined, it will be found that pressure exerted upon the seat of corn causes the animal to flinch; and if there is suppuration, pressure with the thumb upon the heel will cause pain, and if the sole be not opened, so as to allow the escape of the pus, it will soon work up between the sensitive and horny wall, and escape at the coronary band, thus forming a quittor.

Treatment.—Remove the shoe, pare the sole well down, and, if pus be present, it will escape; if not, the sore and inflamed part is exposed. Then apply poultices of hot linseed meal for two or three days and nights to allay the inflammation, when lameness will disappear. The wall of the foot at the quarter should now be rasped down, and a bar-shoe applied. The wall of the quarter must not touch the shoe. If pus has been present, the hole in the sole should be filled with tar and tow before the shoe is put on, in order that gravel or other foreign matter cannot enter the opening. The shoes should now be reset every three or four weeks, and pressure kept off the quarter, and by this means a perfect cure may be made, but there is a great tendency for the re-appearance of a corn in a quarter where one has existed.

THRUSH.

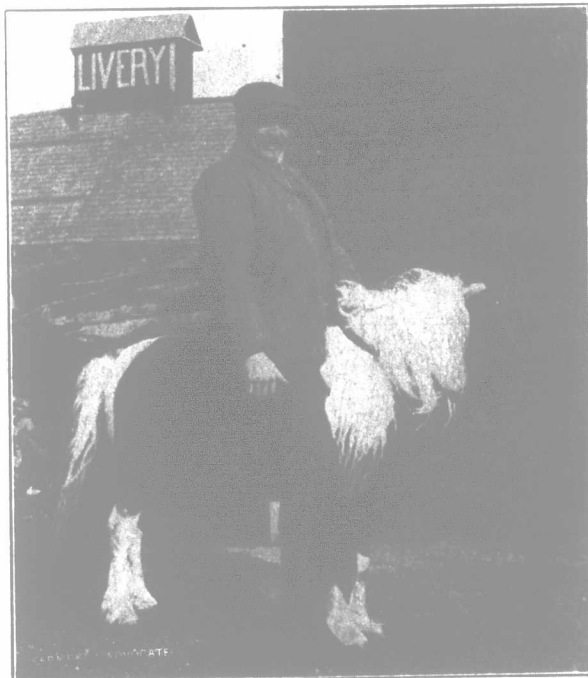
Thrush consists in the discharge of a fetid matter from the cleft of the frog, arising from a diseased condition of the secretory surface of the sensitive frog. In neglected cases the whole frog becomes involved, the horny frog becoming detached over its whole surface. Thrush is caused by irritating materials generated in the decomposition of urine and faeces, which become insinuated in the cleft of the frog, and are allowed to remain there, by allowing horses to stand in liquid or semi-liquid manure, or other filthy substances, and is sometimes noticed in horses that are grazing on damp pasture ground. The usual causes of thrush are allowing horses to stand in damp, dirty places, and neglect to clean the foreign substances out of the cleft regularly. There appears to be a congenital predisposition to thrush in some horses. The liability to thrush is one reason why the groom should always have a foot-hook on hand, and thoroughly cleanse the sole of the foot and the cleft of the frog every time he grooms the horse, and, even if the horse is not regularly groomed, his feet should be cleansed frequently.

Symptoms.—Usually slight lameness, and when the foot is examined, a peculiar fetid liquid will be noticed escaping from the cleft of the frog; the cleft will be deeper than normal, and the animal will evince pain when the foot-hook or other instrument is inserted to the bottom. In extreme or neglected cases the whole frog becomes soft and moist, and easily separated from the sensitive frog, and lameness will, of course, be severe in proportion to the extent of the disease.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in looking well to the cleanliness of the animal's surroundings, and attending regularly to cleaning the foot. Curative treatment consists in removing the cause, by placing the animal in a thoroughly clean and dry stall, cleaning the cleft, and removing any partially detached portions of the horny frog. A little calomel or sulphate of zinc should be introduced into the cleft and worked

down to the bottom with a foot-hook or other blunt instrument every 2 or 3 days, and it is good practice to fill the cleft with batting, to prevent the entrance of foreign matter. This treatment soon arrests the discharge and dries up the part, and if attention be paid to the foot, a growth of new horn soon takes place. Another somewhat recent treatment that has given good results in most cases is to insert a little formalin, instead of the powders mentioned. "WHIP."

The extent and quality of horse importations promises keen competition in fall-exhibition rings.



Shetland Pony, Romeo, Heavily Handicapped. Owned by N. Little, Postmaster at Fork River, Man. Weight, 280 pounds. With Municipal Clerk, D. F. Wilson, 240 pounds, up.

treading on objects which are small enough to insinuate themselves between the shoe and the bar of the foot. In some cases lameness is not caused, while in others it is noticed, and its degree will depend upon the severity of the bruise and the amount of blood extravasated. In some cases pus is formed, when lameness will be very marked. It is a peculiar fact that, when a corn is once formed, there is a great tendency to its perpetuation, without apparent cause, and notwithstanding the greatest care.



Sir Everard (5353).

The sire of Baron's Pride (9122).

Symptoms.—As stated, a corn may be present without causing lameness, and will not be noticed unless the sole be pared somewhat deeply over its seat. While corns usually appear in inner quarter, they are occasionally noticed in the outer. When the outer surface of the horny sole is pared away, little red streaks will be noticed, and a little deeper paring will disclose some dry blood. The surface over which this condition exists varies greatly in different subjects. When lameness is present, its intensity will depend upon the severity of the bruise, and upon the nature of the ground upon which the animal is travelling. As with

LIVE STOCK.

Profit in Pig-feeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As there seems to be a great deal of diversity among farmers at the present time, as to whether there is any profit in feeding hogs or not, I enclose statement of an experiment conducted by myself this summer. While there are some who perhaps can show greater profits, and some, no doubt, who can show less, yet I feel satisfied with what these pigs have done. I fed millfeed exclusively, principally shorts. If I could have got some barley or corn to finish them up, I think, perhaps, I could have shown a greater profit. But I neither had it of my own, nor could I buy it, so had to feed them what I could get. Following is my experiment: One sow, farrowed March 3rd; twelve pigs, of which I saved eleven; one sow, farrowed March 13th; fourteen pigs, of which I saved nine. I sold four when four weeks old for \$10. I lost one, weighing 120 pounds, July 19th, by choking on a bone. The feeding date begins on March 1st, continuing till the time I sold. Have valued my whey at nothing, as we didn't get much, and fed most of it to my old sows. The feed was mixed and let stand from one meal to the next.

FEED.	
3 bags shorts, at \$1.35	\$ 4.05
40 bags shorts, at \$1.30	52.00
2 bags Imperial, at \$1.80	3.60
3 bags Imperial, at \$1.60	4.80
4 bags Samson, at \$1.65	6.60
2 bags middlings, at \$1.45	2.90
	<hr/> \$73.95

PORK.	
Aug. 9th, sold 7 pigs, weight 1,040 lbs., at \$7.75 per cwt.	\$ 80.60
Aug. 10th, sold 7 pigs, weight 1,040 lbs., at \$8.00 per cwt.	83.20
April 3rd, sold four at \$2.50 each.....	10.00
One pig left at home, 140 lbs., at 8c. lb.,	11.20
	<hr/> \$185.00
Feed	73.95
Profit	<hr/> \$111.05

These pigs were high-grade Yorkshires. Any further information will be cheerfully given. Dundas Co., Ont. OWEN COUGLER.

[A very unusual percentage of profit is shown in the above pig-feeding experiment, and much credit is due Mr. Cougler for the skill he has shown in feeding, but nothing has been charged for keep of sows for months previous, nor of pasture (if any) used by pigs under experiment, as ought to have been done.—Ed.]

Starting a Pure-bred Flock.

While it may be advisable for those who have not had experience with sheep to commence with a few good grade ewes, because of the lower cost, and use a good pure-bred ram to mate with them, it does not follow that pure-bred sheep need more care or attention than should be given grades, or that they are liable to any more diseases or difficulties. Indeed, pure-breeds being, as a rule, bred by men who know their business, and are careful to maintain constitutional vigor in the flock by the use of strong, muscular and virile sires and generous feeding, are likely to be more healthy and vigorous than those bred and handled with less care. But, in founding a pure-bred flock, as well as in starting with grades, it is well to go slow, and grow up with the work. Start with a few, and learn from experience how to handle and care for them. Sheep, like most stock, do better in small than in large lots; therefore, it is the part of prudence to start with not more than about a dozen good ewes and a first-class ram; and these not show sheep that have been confined, pampered and forced by heavy feeding, for such will almost certainly go back in the hands of a novice, and are less sure or safe breeders than sheep kept in a natural way and in moderate condition. In regard to the choice of a breed, there is much room for difference of opinion. No one can arbitrarily claim that any breed is the best for all conditions, and for this reason it is well to choose a breed that has proven a success and given satisfactory results in the district in which the favor lives, or under similar conditions as to climate, soil and surroundings, for it is true that some breeds are better suited to some soils and environments than others, and where a breed or class of stock has been successfully raised by others, with management that may be followed without extra expense, it is tolerably safe for beginners to follow. There is also an advantage where a number of flocks of the same breed are kept in the same neighborhood or districts, as buyers, especially those looking for carload lots,

prefer to buy where they can secure a considerable number for shipment from one point, which means to them a saving of time and expense in getting their purchases together. The beginner will do well to use caution and care in the selection of foundation stock, as much depends upon a good start. If he is not a judge of sheep, he will do well to seek the advice and assistance of someone experienced in handling the class of sheep he decides to keep, and is known to be a competent judge. Better give a little extra price for really good, typical animals of the breed, showing thriftiness and vigor in their make-up, and then endeavor, by judicious mating and liberal feeding, to keep the flock well up to this standard; then there will be little difficulty in finding buyers, at fair prices, even in a time of depression, which contingency is liable to come to any class of stock, and all have their ups and downs in this regard. The sheep business in this country has had its period of depression in the past few years, but now it is booming in the United States, our best market for breeding stock, and Canada is being searched for pure-bred and high-grade sheep, and good prices may be had for suitable stock of any of the breeds. Sheep and lambs for our local markets have been in active demand this year at record prices, and wool, which for several years has been low, has advanced in price, and is likely to go higher. Farmers who have stayed with the business through its ups and downs will testify that, in the long run, no farm stock makes surer or safer profits than sheep, when the cost of their feed and the labor required for attendance is taken into account. The present is a propitious time to found a flock or strengthen one, and the next month is the best season in the year to make selections and purchases of breeding stock of this class.

The Price of Hogs.

While everyone interested in the sale of hogs must be gratified with the advanced prices at present ruling, feeders contend that, even at the prevailing prices, the profit, in view of the cost of weaning pigs and purchased or salable feed, is by no means excessive. And the prospects for lower prices for feed are not particularly bright, notwithstanding good corn prospects in the States, as well as in our own corn-growing counties. Nevertheless, since on most farms there is a greater or less amount of feed suitable for the healthy growth of hogs, such as kitchen scraps and swill, and the by-products of the dairy, which would otherwise be largely wasted, there must be a reasonable profit in raising and feeding porkers at present prices. The point to be guarded is that of keeping down the cost of production to a minimum by utilizing cheaply-produced green food, such as clover, alfalfa, rape and roots, during the growing period of the pig's life, and thus reducing the amount of grain fed. One thing certain is that farmers have no ground at present for complaining about the price of pigs, and their only cause for "kicking" now is that, owing to their common tendency to drop a line of business that averages fairly profitably, when prices go below the level, they find themselves short of stock when the tide turns, prices rise, and they have few to sell. The high price at present is, of course, mainly due to a shortage of the supply, not only in Canada, but also in the United States and in Great Britain, our best export market, where a marked falling-off is reported. The requirements of our home market are constantly increasing, owing to the growth of our towns and cities and the increase of population by immigration. Farmers in the Western Provinces are so wedded to grain-growing that they raise few more hogs than a sufficiency for their own use, and very large quantities of pork are imported from the United States to supply the demand of incoming settlers and the urban population, a demand which, it would appear, should be met by our own farmers, provided the product could be placed on the market at a fair profit. The export market for Canadian pork of the best quality holds good, and promises to continue to do so, and the outlook for the Canadian farmer in this direction is by no means discouraging.

At present, the man with a few good brood sows is fairly coming money, and he who keeps one or more about his farm year in and year out, good prices or bad, will make a profit on the average of his operations.

A peculiar feature of the situation at the present time, from the standpoint of the breeders of pure-bred swine, is the disproportionately small gap between the prices of commercial stock and of pure-bred breeding animals of this class. While breeding stock in the hands of general farmers is scarce, and much needed, a large percentage of farmers fight shy of pure-breeds, and decline to avail themselves of their use, partly, no doubt, because of the difference in price, which is one less than for years past, but largely from an out-of-date misconception that pure-bred stock is delicate and will not yield satisfactory returns on food consumed. While this may be in a measure true of certain inbred, pampered strains, it is

true of the general run of pure-bred breeding swine maintained under natural farm conditions, as nearly all of them are. While many hold that a first cross of two good breeds will be a better doer and more economic pork-producer than a pure-bred, still, even this point is probably pressed too far, and, anyway, we must have pure-breeds if we are to obtain first crosses. By pure-breeding, types and propensities have been evolved to what they are. By pure-breeding they must be maintained and improved. Pure-breeding is the basis of continued and progressive success. It is to the interest of farmers generally to keep only pure-bred breeding stock, and the present is, therefore, a favorable time to secure pure-bred stock of a desirable type, and every farmer who raises pigs will find it to his interest to at least avail himself of the use of pure-bred sires for the purpose of improving the type of his hogs, and thus aid in bringing about a more uniform class in his district, and in the country generally—a class that will command the best price in the market. The idea which appears to dissuade many from purchasing pure-bred stock, that registration is troublesome and expensive, need not cause worry, as it is not necessary that all the stock, or a raised be registered; besides, there is in the records of this class no time limit for registering, and, in any case, only the best should be used for breeding purposes, if advancement and improvement be the object.

THE FARM.

Winter-manured Meadow for Wheat.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and having noted its contents from time to time, and been greatly benefited, I feel it my duty to express my opinion of its value to the thinking farmer. It contains the writings of the most experienced men we have in agricultural pursuits; therefore, I cannot speak of it in too high terms.

Soil preparation for wheat is a subject on which I would like to say a little. To make a success of farming, we have to plan a year ahead. The system I follow is to manure in winter, at the rate of eight to ten loads of manure per acre, a field that had been seeded with timothy and clover the spring previous. This will increase the crop of hay at least one-third, and the work, being done in winter, costs little, and leaching in yard over summer is prevented. After hay is off, and a good second growth comes on, I plow about four inches deep, following with a heavy roller, then the harrows, and roll again, and leave in this condition for a week or ten days. If season is dry, would, after a shower, use the disk, but shallow, so as not to disturb the clover and manure that is turned down, and follow with harrow and roller. About one week before sowing, go over again with disk, half-lapping (I prefer out-throw disk for this work), harrow and roll, and then it is ready for sowing. My object for the last cultivation, one week before sowing, is to draw moisture to the surface, so as to give seed an even start. The manure and clover so near the surface, and unmolested by cultivation, acts as a hothead, thus insuring a rapid and strong growth, and also prevents winter-killing. I am also in favor of harrowing in spring, especially when seeding with grasses. W. D. SANDERS. Huron Co., Ont.

The Two-furrow Plow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you have asked for an expression of opinion re the two-furrow plow, I thought I would give my experience, from use, as well as observation. The two-furrow plow has been in use on Prince Edward Island for at least twenty or twenty-five years, although only to a limited extent until the last eight or ten years. The first makes were very poor affairs—no coulters, and very short mouldboards, and would only plow potato land or clean stubble, but now they have been brought to the height of perfection, and will plow sod equally as well as, if not better, than a single plow. Such a general favorite have they become, in the excellence of the work done, and in the rapidity with which it can be performed, that the majority of farmers on the Island now own one. The days of the single-furrow plow are numbered, as far as the bulk of the work is concerned, but they are handy for marking headlands and opening furrows for the two-furrow plow. Any farmer, these days, when following a single-furrow plow is looked upon with pity, as being away behind the times and wastefully throwing away his time. Now, I would advise anyone buying a two-furrow plow to get one with the third, or straightening, lever, for setting, and it alone can the furrow be kept straight, something that every farmer ought to be able to do. There is no surer sign of a farmer's being a better farmer than crooked plowing.

W. J. L. A. A. MOORE.

Harvesting the Corn Crop.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
We aim to begin cutting corn for silage just as soon as the grain begins to show the glazing state, or when it is rather hard for boiling purposes. We always sow two or three sorts together, so that one will ripen earlier than the other. In this way, we are usually able to begin before the frost comes, but would rather take chances of frost than of ensiling immature stuff. In case of frost, we do not add any water, but we aim at packing the corn much firmer.

We usually cut a block of two or three acres, the outside rows of the block being cut with a sickle, and the balance with a corn-binder. By the use of the binder the men can handle about one quarter more corn per day, and the cutting-box will cut fully one-quarter to one-third more when tied in sheaves than when loose. The corn binder is started one day ahead, so as to keep well out of the way of the loaders. Three horses, with binder, can cut from four to six acres per day, depending on how the corn is standing. It usually takes three teams, with four wagons, four men loading, two men unloading, one feeding the cutting-box, and two in the silo tramping, leveling, etc., besides the engineer. The corn racks, hung below the axle of the ordinary wagon, will be found most convenient, or the ordinary hay rack, with very low truck wheels, can be used.

We use the largest size Blizzard blower, driven by a 20-horse-power steam engine—our own outfit. A fair day's work is from eighty to ninety tons. I have cut one hundred and four tons, actual weight, in less than ten hours.

In the silo, I usually place a board or plank in such a way that it scatters the cut corn fairly even, and, besides, the men use large forks. I am now making a new device, similar to the end of the blower on the threshing machines, one that can be turned in any direction with ropes. Corn-stalks, grain and leaves should be evenly distributed and thoroughly tramped, especially around the outside.

We hire extra help for this heavy work of silo-filling. There is no comparison between putting corn in the silo and the old plan of cutting with the sickle and shocking. Any farmer who can grow corn, and works fifty acres of land, will find corn one of the best-paying crops on the farm.

I append statement showing yield and cost of growing 30 acres of corn in 1908:

Rent of 30 acres, at \$3.00 per acre.....	\$ 90.00
Manure 1/3 of rotation, at \$5.00 per acre.....	150.00
Plowing, at \$2.00 per acre.....	60.00
Harrowing four times, at \$3.00 per day, seven days.....	21.00
Seed, 15 bush., at \$1.15 per bushel.....	21.75
Sowing, 3 days, at \$3.00 per day.....	9.00
Cultivating four times, 6 acres per day, 20 days.....	60.00
Thinning and hoeing, 40 days, at \$1.50 per day.....	60.00
Cutting, team 7 days, at \$3.00 per day.....	21.00
Drawing, 7 days, 1 teams 28 days, at \$3.00 per day.....	84.00
Men loading and unloading, cutting, tramping, 96 days, \$1.50 per day.....	144.00
Use of engine and machinery, 7 days, at \$7.00 per day.....	49.00
	<hr/> \$769.75

Total weight of corn, 180 tons 1,411 pounds, cost.....	\$ 769.75
Value on farm for feeding, \$2.50 per ton.....	1,201.80
Profit in growing from 30 acres.....	\$ 432.05

Average yield, 16 tons 48 lbs. per acre.
Macdonald College, Que. JOHN FINTERS.

Selecting and Keeping Seed Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to selection and keeping of seed corn, would say that the variety we grow principally for seed is Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn. We allow it to remain on the stalks until the corn on the ear begins to shrivel, when it is picked, husked at once, and braided in small braids, care being taken not to have the ears touch one another, as two ears of sweet corn touching while green will become mouldy. Our drying-room is upstairs in a barn which has a row of large windows along the south side, the corn being hung over long poles in front of these windows. In fine, warm weather the windows are taken out, which allows a good current of air to circulate through and around the braids of corn, drying them very evenly. If only a small quantity of corn is to be used for seed, the best plan is to hang them securely from the ceiling of a summer kitchen, where they will get the heat from the stove. Seed corn intended for seed should never be stored in a barn. We save our own ensilage corn seed in the same way.
Oxford, Ont. H. & J. McKEE.

After-harvest Tillage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

No one rule or method can be universally and successfully applied to all portions of our land in after-harvest tillage of the unseeded stubble fields. Conditions vary, and the fields may be cultivated with different objects in view. With some it is weed eradication; with others it is with a view to conserve soil moisture; again, with others it is soil pulverization, and, therefore, fertilization. If the object is to eradicate weeds, shallow surface cultivation with the disk harrow, finishing with the smoothing harrow, meets the conditions admirably. This covers any weed seeds lying on the surface, or, perchance, that may be within an inch or two of the surface, giving them opportunity to germinate with the first shower. At this season, these seeds, fresh and full of vitality, germinate rapidly, hence, by the end of September, most of them have sprung to life, and they may be turned under at the convenience of the husbandman. Their mission in life has been nipped in the bud; instead, they are made to return to the soil a part of the fertility drawn from it to give them life.

This disking and harrowing the soil has also the effect of conserving the soil moisture, and may be successfully pursued on lighter soils with this object in view. On these lighter soils the roller comes into good use for compacting the soil and firming it for a later plowing. This later plowing should be at least three inches deeper than the disking, depth according to the subsoil.

The disk harrow does effectual work on all soils but heavy clay and coarse gravel. It should be used across the furrow at least twice, then longitudinally once or twice, finishing across with the smoothing harrow.

In hard clays and coarse gravel, the single-furrow, or, better still, the two-furrow, plow, is more

Does Not Fear Frost.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I give you my experience and method of filling silo, an experience which has extended over a period of fifteen years. I never hurry the cutting of the corn into silo for fear of frost. The freezing of corn until the leaves become white does not seem to affect the silage in the least. In fact, I have had it frozen hard before cutting, and found no evil results from it. We get the best silage from corn that reaches that stage when the corn becomes hard on the cob, but not ripe. I never have added water when cutting into silo.

Our method of cutting in the field is with the corn binder, generally cutting it the day previous to putting it into silo. About five or six acres is a good day's cutting with the binder. For filling silo, we generally have from four to five teams, the number depending on the distance to haul. Four teams are quite sufficient to haul from any point on a hundred-acre farm.

Low-down trucks, on which are placed the bottom sills of a hay rack, the sides being removed, is the kind of rig for easy loading in the field most common here.

For cutting into silo, an ordinary straw-cutting-box is used, and a twelve or fourteen horse-power engine will give sufficient power to blow to top of silo. We always hire engine and cutting-box, most of the threshers having an outfit that will fill any ordinary silo in a day.

The number of men required for the work is about eight besides the men driving the teams, four in the field to load, one at the box to help the man driving the team to unload, and three in the silo to tramp and distribute.

A very important point in filling a silo is to have it evenly mixed, not allowing too many leaves to accumulate in any one place. Help is secured by four or five farmers joining together and changing work.

The cost of putting a given acreage into silo may vary, according to conditions and locality. In this locality, where there is a silo upon almost every farm, and where the labor is all exchanged, the only cash outlay is for cutting corn in field, and the cutting of it into the silo. The charge for cutting in the field is one dollar per acre, the owner of corn finding horses to put on binder and the twine, but in this locality a great many of the farmers own their own binder, four or five joining together to purchase one. The cost of filling a silo is about ten dollars, or one dollar

per hour; and so, by placing what value you choose upon the other labor, you have the cost of filling an ordinary silo. As to cost, compared with old method of cutting and husking, I cannot give any estimate, having had no experience.
Peel Co., Ont. JOHN H. WATSON.

Would Not Go Back to Husking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I will give my little experience on silo-filling, and hope that you may get something out of it. The stage at which we aim to cut corn is when the grain is nearly all glazed. We don't hurry the filling if frost threatens, as we would rather have it frosted than put in too green; and if it is frosted, we use a little water, just enough to make it tramp down solidly. The way we put the water on is to fasten a pulley and rope to the side of the silo, and haul it up in a bucket.

We generally cut corn the day before we begin to fill. We think it better to have it wilted, as it packs more solidly in the silo. We cut with the corn binder, because it is so much faster, and the crop is so much more easily handled.

I think we can haul and store in silo about five acres per day, but it depends on the weight of the crop. The number of teams needed for hauling depends on the distance crop has to be hauled. We use three teams, and three men to drive them, and two men in the field to help load. We use a low truck wagon, with long reach, and rack fifteen feet long, built on the bolsters, and we like it the best of any corn wagon we have seen yet. Our cutting box has carriers, and is driven by a six-horse-power gasoline engine. We



Excelsior.

Champion Shorthorn, Highland Show, 1909. Exhibited by Geo. Campbell, Hartmill, Keig, Aberdeenshire.

effectual cutting a wide, shallow furrow not more than three inches deep. This should be followed by the disk and smoothing harrows. The object here must be to conserve moisture and, with the clay soils, to pulverize and break down the soil for the succeeding crop, whether it be a hoed crop or grain. This should be again plowed later in the fall two or three inches deeper than the first plowing, again cutting the furrow across the first plowing, which should be across the first plowing. The land should be well ridged up, giving every opportunity for drainage and for the frost to get in and do its work of breaking down and mellowing the soil. In the spring following, soil treated in such a manner is usually like an onion bed; thus, plant food had been made soluble for the young plant rootlets. I find that soil thus treated always responds bountifully. The two systems outlined will repay the extra labor involved in keeping the soil clean and free from weeds, and in conserving soil fertility, thus preventing soils from becoming hard and solid after harvest. Again, by getting the soil in this favorable condition, more fertility will be unlocked for the young plants by the breaking-down process peculiar to soil cultivation.

I have found these systems invariably to give me more bountiful returns than simply plowing the stubble ground early or late, and thus leaving it for nature to do its work.

Another system that has given me splendid results is that of sowing red clover on this land when sowing the grain in the spring. This gives a lot of excellent pasturage in the late fall months, or may be turned under as a fertilizer, after which I have had fine returns.
Harrington, Ont. W. F. STEPHEN.

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MOORE.

don't hire machinery, as we have the whole outfit of our own.

We have two men in the silo, and keep it as well mixed and tramped as possible, especially around the edge. We have eight men in all in the gang: two in the field, three on the wagons, one at the cutting-box, and two in the silo. We hire only one or two men, as we work on the co-operation plan with our neighbors; four of us, having silos to fill, help each other. I would estimate the cost per acre of putting corn in silo at \$6.00, if work was all paid for.

As to comparing the old method of cutting and husking with silo-filling, I would not go back to it under any consideration, although I will admit that a crib or two of corn is a fine thing to have. But, give me the silo full of good sweet silage, and I can get along without the husked corn.

Now, a word for "The Farmer's Advocate": I consider it the best—not one of the best, but the best—farm paper in Canada, and think it should go to every farm home, for there are such a lot of good things in it. HENRY SMITH.

Dundas Co., Ont.

Harvesting in Nova Scotia.

According to the recent crop report for this Province, both the acreage and yield of farm crops are, as in previous years, on the increase. But here, as in other Provinces of our Dominion, we see the more progressive farmers largely responsible for this advancement, whilst the thoughtless, careless and slovenly are stepping backward each year. Never in preceding years was this more clearly demonstrated than in the present harvesting season, and, broadly, we may attribute these marked differences to two great causes, namely, superior farm practice, by the aid of superior machinery.

Although the spring of 1909 was one of the latest on record, yet, by the middle of July the crops were but a few days behind the average. What the wheat fields are to the West, so are the hay lands to Nova Scotia. Extending away to the horizon, we find immense tracts of natural intervale and marsh lands bordering our rivers, and sea-coast. These, with proper care, are capable of yielding, not the present average of one and two-third tons, but over three tons of hay per acre. The first step toward improvement is that of necessary drainage. On upland, intervale and marsh, the hay, grain, and other crops, are much superior in both quality and quantity where the land is well underdrained, and we are happy to state that the percentage of underdrains is rapidly increasing.

Another very prominent lesson gained during this season is the absolute necessity of regular rotation of crops. Although the early summer was very dry, yet land seeded to grass during the years 1907 and 1908 yielded tremendous crops, some reaching the excellent figures of four tons and over per acre, and this of splendid quality. However, all lands which have been in hay for a longer period suffered severely from the drouth. Although our marshes vary fully as much as the higher lands in both chemical and physical characteristics, and no fixed procedure may be laid down to suit every condition, yet a rotation on all tillable land is indispensable. I would strongly advise, for average conditions, a rotation similar to the following: For uplands, a four-year rotation in the following orders: Two years of hay, one of hoed stock, and one year of grain. For tillable marshes, three years of hay, and one of grain. This rotation, in conjunction with necessary drainage and careful tillage of preparation and maintenance, would increase the yield of this wonderful little Province by the sea over 100 per cent.

The haying season opened about July 19th, with ideal weather, which continued until August 7th. During this time, about 60 per cent. of the hay was harvested in perfect condition, but the heavy rains of the following week have caused heavy losses, both in quality and quantity, of the remaining crop, and also in delay of harvesting. The labor problem is as serious in Nova Scotia as in any Western Province, instances having been brought to my notice of farmers offering from \$1 to \$1.40 per day, and then getting only average help. They are gradually realizing, however, that there is a partial solution of this problem, namely, more and better labor-saving machines. In looking over our hay fields, we find but few hay-loaders and side-delivery rakes, and many farmers have not yet installed the necessary barn forks and slings. If each farmer would sit down and figure the difference in cost between extra men and the utilizing of horse-power, including the increased value of crop when harvested in prime condition, I am safe in saying that the agents of farm machinery in the Province of Nova Scotia would be kept more than busy during the next year.

All other crops are promising well. Early varieties of oats and the barley fields will, in a few days, be ready for the binder. Root crops, corn, etc., are growing very rapidly, owing to recent rains, and already a bountiful harvest is assured. TRUE, N. S. E. S. ARCHIBALD.

Silo-filling vs. Husking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I do not cut corn until it is well glazed, and, as I have grown only the flint variety, I have had no trouble with frost so far. I would feel like delaying cutting for some time, if necessary, to allow the corn to ripen, but I would not like to have it frozen.

Cutting the corn one day ahead is preferable to cutting immediately before drawing, but cutting two days ahead is too long, if weather is warm, as it dries out so much. Ours lay a couple of days last year, and we found mouldy spots in the silage for about a quarter of depth of silo. We cut last year with hoes made by blacksmith out of old saw-blades, and I think I prefer that method to any other, especially for hill corn. The binder breaks off ears, leaves a lot of it uncut, or cut about half-length, if the corn is heavy and bent down. The sickle may be quicker to cut with than the hoe, but the hoe makes the best job, and is easier on a long back. I think four men could cut eight acres in one and a quarter days.

We use from three to five teams to draw the corn, according to distance, and from four to six men loading. I had a rack made for a low-wheeled wagon last year, and I am much pleased with it. We laid three 3 x 10 in. x 15 ft. elm planks on the flat on the bolsters; nailed one-inch boards across, and put stakes at each end. It is quite an advantage to insure easy unloading to start loading from each end and fill it up as one goes, leaving a small space in center of load unfilled. If the corn is put on any old way, it is very apt to come off any old way, only more so.

We use a Climax cutting-box, and 14-horse-power portable steam engine and reckon that, to haul and store in silo, from six to eight acres of corn a day is good work. We have a company of seven owning the outfit, and can fill when we please.

The corn in silo should be kept level, and tramped evenly, the leaves, which always gather in certain places, being mixed with the heavier parts as much as possible. The gang is distributed about as follows: One to drive engine, two at cutting-box (one to feed, and one to help throw off, in turn), two in silo, five teamsters, and six loaders. Usually we do not have quite that number, but about fourteen in all. We change work, and hire one or two extra men, if needed.

I would estimate the cost of putting eight acres of corn in the silo about as follows:

Four men, 14 days' cutting, at \$1.50.....	\$ 7.50
Fourteen men, 1 day's filling, at \$1.50.....	21.00
Hire of outfit	12.00
Total	\$40.50

For cutting and husking, it would be about:

Four men, cutting and shocking, 3 days.....	\$18.00
Four men, husking, 7 days	42.00
Two men, drawing and storing, 2 days.....	6.00
Total	\$66.00
Silo system	10.50
Balance in favor of silo system.....	\$25.50

Middlesex Co., Ont.

ADAM BATEY

Fall Wheat and Alfalfa.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Fall wheat is still a popular crop in this locality, and does exceedingly well in our clay and clay-loam soils. The New Abundance, which I have grown continuously for four years, with highly satisfactory results, is a hardy, strong-strawed, red-chaffed, white-grained variety, weighing as high as 62 pounds per measured bushel, and yielding very close to 40 bushels per acre this year. I usually sow wheat in a field, one part of which has been in hay, and the other part in some spring grain, preferably peas or mixed grain, grown on spring-plowed soil. Plow as soon as crop is removed, roll and harrow, and top-dress with well-rotted manure at rate of five loads per acre, then cultivate lightly until seeding time. I advocate early sowing of clean, well-selected plump seed, in a mellow, tilthy seed-bed having a good firm bottom.

Regarding the growing of alfalfa, that "king of forage and fodder plants," it will be noticed that the increase in acreage sown this year indicates the growing appreciation that farmers have for this very valuable crop. My present stand was started six years ago, and I have been getting three crops per year, the present year's cut being the heaviest of all. The field is particularly suited for growing alfalfa, being mostly clay and clay-loam soil, and having splendid natural drainage. One corner of the field is rather sandy, and the alfalfa is losing its hold there. To secure the catch, the field was heavily manured the previous year, and planted in corn, which, being well cultivated, acted as a cleaning crop. The

following spring, good clean alfalfa seed, at the rate of 18 pounds per acre, and barley at the rate of 5 pecks per acre, were sown in a finely-prepared, deep seed-bed, being given one stroke with a harrow after sowing. After the barley was harvested, the alfalfa was allowed to grow, without being grazed at all, with the result that I have had a splendid succession of crops ever since. I have seeded out ten acres more this year, following the foregoing method of enrichment, preparation and sowing, with the exception that I inoculated the seed, used 20 pounds per acre, sown ahead of the drill, and the result is a thick stand of vigorous, healthy plants, likely to produce abundantly for many years.

Perth Co., Ont.

J. M. McCALLUM.

Cutting and Husking Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The stages of maturity aimed at in cutting corn for husking is just when the grain is nicely glazed, and yet soon enough to avoid having the stalks drying or browning, the time of the month differing very considerably, according to lateness of the season.

Method of cutting depends very much upon the help available. Of course, there is no way of making a real nice, tidy job like cutting with a hoe, but with us it is hard to get sufficient help to do this; consequently, most of the cutting is done with a binder. The only advantage of using a binder is the fact that a much larger area can be covered in a day, one binder; often cutting from six to eight acres a day, according to the condition of the corn.

In shocking corn, I regulate the size of shock according to the ripeness of the corn, from twelve to fourteen sheaves making a good-sized shock. I think that where corn is intended to be cut with a binder, it is advantageous to have the corn drilled in, instead of being planted in hills, as a binder must break off many more ears when it has to cut, elevate and tie corn that comes in large bunches or hills, than it will when the corn comes one stalk at a time. I prefer to have corn shocks tied with three bands, two being well to the top, and one about half way down, made of a double length of stalk.

I have never yet found any way of husking corn equal to the old way of husking by hand; and, though one may have to pay five cents a bushel for the husking, I find it the most satisfactory. There are a few good farmers in our community who make a practice of threshing their corn, and, where they have plenty of room to spread the corn, claim to have no trouble in keeping it, and they have their stalks well torn up at the same time.

For storing ears, nothing beats the old-fashioned crib.

I have always had the best results by storing fodder in barn in fall, whenever it is dry enough, and then shredding it in winter in not too large quantities, say, about three or four hours' work at a time. Of course, with a power cutter, one can cut a considerable pile in four hours.

The husking and shredding machines have never yet been any very great success here, partly, I believe, because these machines are not yet perfected, and partly because that, in order to have the corn hard enough and the stalks dry enough for storing, one has to wait a considerable time, and then we are very often hindered by fall rains and cold, stormy weather, which means another wait for corn to dry. I have seen many fields of corn stay out all winter for this very reason.

I think a good crop of corn should be harvested complete for from seven to eight dollars per acre. Of course, labor is cheaper in some localities than in others, which will make the cost of harvesting vary considerably. WM. F. SMITH.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Selecting Flint-corn Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been growing principally Salzer's North Dakota corn for the last twelve years. I have tried other varieties alongside, and find that the Salzer's gives me a greener, leafier stalk, and a larger ear than other flint varieties. It is a few days later than a good many of the other flint varieties but ripens in ample time to harvest. We usually select the seed at husking time, taking the best portions of the field, and saving the best corn from this plot. In this way we have been able to save 100 or 150 bushels for special seed purposes. In localities where corn does not mature so well, I should select the best ears from the best stalks before cutting, and tie the ears together and hang up in an open shed to dry thoroughly before severe frosts set in. By this means seed corn can be saved, even by those in less favored sections. ROBT. THOMPSON.

London Co., Ont.

Seed-corn Harvesting.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The method of harvesting corn depends on the object for which it is grown. Formerly, my father grew corn for the dry fodder for cattle and grain for hogs. Then we built the silo, one of the first in the township, and used it very satisfactorily for some eight years, when it burned down. In the meantime, I had been experimenting with sugar cane, and liked it so well that a silo was not in my plans when I rebuilt, four years ago, nor do I intend building one, for my further experience has convinced me that I have something better.

But I had made a specialty of growing and perfecting the Whitecap Yellow Dent corn for seed for seventeen years, and it is wholly for that purpose that I continue to grow it, selecting and curing about half of my crop, and disposing of it to my fellow farmers who want a genuine article.

I allow my corn to become fully matured, regardless of frost, believing that its vitality will be thereby at its best. If my object was dry fodder and grain, I would aim to cut it at a greener stage, always before frost. If I intended it for the silo, I would be governed by the amount of moisture in the crop. A great many put the corn into the silo too green. If the crop is late, as perhaps will be the case this fall, I would not worry about frost overtaking it. It may need a frost to dry it sufficiently to make the best ensilage. But hustle it in pretty soon after a hard frost. My dates for cutting have been between the middle and the end of September.

I am one in a company of five near neighbors owning a corn binder. The binder makes light and quick work of a heavy job, and the company lessens the immediate expense. From four to six acres can be cut in a day.

I put from eight to twelve bundles in a shock, and tie with two bands of binder twine. As the corn is soon to be husked, I want more pains taken with the stalks, as they remain until needed in winter. They seem to keep fresher in the field than in the barn.

I have it husked in field by hand, at a cost of about 4 cents per bushel, including the tying up of stalks in large shocks, but so as to shed rain and snow. Of course, I sell my stalks, using my sorghum, which supplies a succulent feed, and does not require cutting up. I have a vivid remembrance that, when I was a boy, cutting up corn stalks after school and on holidays interfered greatly with my skating and other boyish projects.

The poorer ears, about half the crop, I put in crib, to chop in hog and cow rations. The choice ears I tie with binder twine, and hang up to rafters in an airy building, where it will get thoroughly dry before cold weather. This is the only plan I have found of preserving seed corn with entire satisfaction.

A number of my neighbors have shredded their corn crop, but I never knew them to do it the second time, the method apparently not being satisfactory. The difficulty, I think, is not being able to keep the fodder from heating and spoiling.

EDGAR M. ZAVITZ.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Select Seed-corn at Husking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I grow Whitecap Yellow Dent corn exclusively, selecting my seed at husking time, being sure to select much more than I will need. At planting time it is again sorted, selecting the ears that conform most nearly to the type grown.

Seed corn should be stored in a building where it can have a free circulation of air, and at the same time not be exposed too much to the weather. Where it is possible, an excellent plan is to store it in bushel crates. In this way, it can be placed in a moderately tight building, and still have plenty of air to dry it thoroughly, without its vitality being injured. I find that seed stored in this way, and planted several days after that stored in the usual way, will, in the course of three or four weeks, come out ahead.

Essex Co., Ont.

JAS. C. THOMAS.

The Fairs and Exhibitions Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture have arranged for meeting of the directors of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association on September 7th, in the Departmental tent on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. The officers and directors of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association will meet on September 8th in the same place, and the Horticultural officers and directors at the same place on September 9th.

THE DAIRY.**Marked Advantage of Cool-curing Room.**

The advantage of continuous ventilation in a cool-curing room seems to be demonstrated in the East-and-West Oxford Cheese Factory, Oxford County, Ont., which has a 38 x 26-ft. cool-curing room, with an ice-chamber at the end about 12 x 26 feet. An ordinary stovepipe, with an elbow near the ceiling, leads up to the chimney, providing a continuous draft of air, which, of course, means a constant exchange of air. A match held at the mouth of this stovepipe, showed that the draft was considerable. Whether due to this alone or not, the atmosphere in this curing-room

Woodstock, collecting from the patrons the amount of shrinkage, which ranged from 1½ to 2 pounds per box. This, in three years, amounted to \$1,270. In 1905 and 1906 they cured the cheese free of charge, the patrons doing the hauling. The company then converted its ordinary curing-room into an ice-chamber, cool-curing room and storage-room. In displacing the wooden floor with a cement one, considerable old lumber was, of course, at their disposal. The cost of the new material and labor was seven hundred dollars, in round numbers. The ice is stored by the shareholders in bees, except for the cutting. The ice and cutting cost \$15, and the cost of hauling and filling is estimated at \$40.

The highest temperature recorded this year, up to the middle of July, was 61 degrees. Two hundred cheese on the shelves, possessed the close body, silky texture, and clean, mild flavor of cool-cured cheese, and the finish reflected credit on the maker. As a rule, cheese remain in the curing-room about one week; but if they were to be held longer, the advantages of cool-curing would be correspondingly greater. The maker informs us that the average amount of milk required per pound of cheese and the average price have been better than at some of the neighboring factories where cool-curing is not practiced. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Curry, writes us that, during the last two years, when the cheese have been shipped pretty close to the hoops, the estimated saving of the shrinkage is about 1 or 1½ pounds per box, or \$3.00 per ton of cheese. Besides this, he adds, they derive the other benefits and profits that follow the production and handling of goods in the proper way, such as increased demand and better price.

The make-room, press-room and buttermaking-room are in a building detached from the curing-room, and, like it, are particularly bright, well-ordered and convenient. Saturday night's milk is made into butter, skimming being done at the factory. Forty-six patrons supply milk, some of them sending between five and eight hundred pounds a day. The make last year was some hundred and five tons, on which, at Mr. Curry's estimate, the saving in shrinkage must have been in the neighborhood of \$300, or, say, \$175, after making liberal allowance for cost of storing ice, interest, insurance, risk, and depreciation.

The Province of Alberta has 53 creameries, with prospects of another at Fort Saskatchewan. The make is largely ahead of last year, owing to farmers perceiving the advantages of dairying, and giving the creamery business careful attention.

Has your subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" expired? The date on the label will tell you.

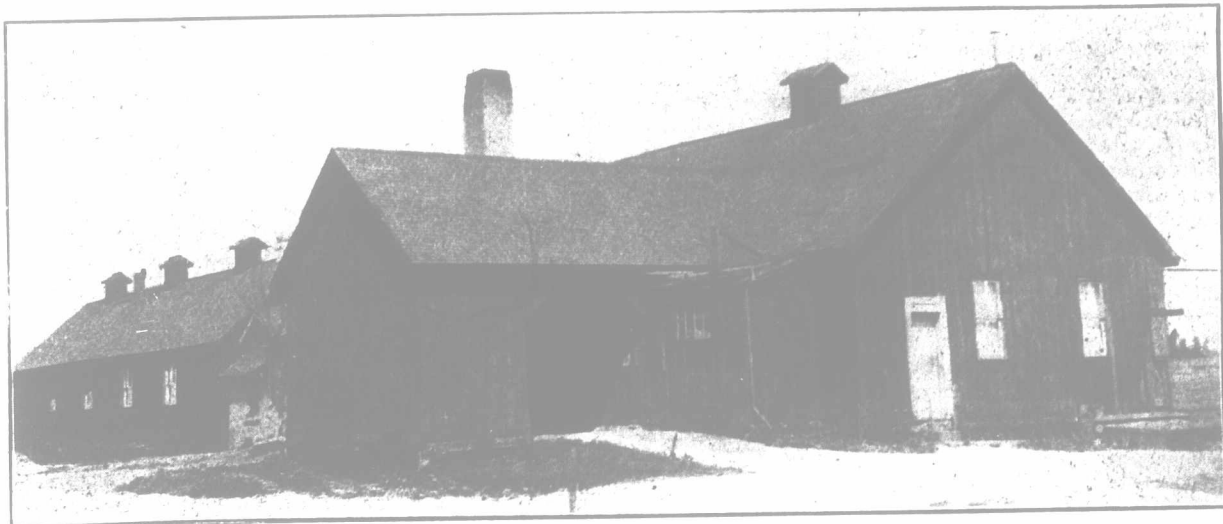


A Neat Factory Interior.

Press-room and make-room at the East-and-West-Oxford cheese and butter factory, near Woodstock, Ont.

is particularly dry, while four double-paned, 32 x 32-in. windows brighten the room very nicely. By burning sulphur once a week, growth of mold is prevented, and, all things considered, this is one of the pleasantest and most satisfactory cool-curing rooms we have visited. On July 14th, the ice in the ice-chamber had been lowered only about two feet. Chas. Barber, the maker, informed us that the two 18 x 8-inch vents leading into the ice-chamber, as a rule, required to have the slides open only three or four inches. In this curing-room, the usual plan has been followed of having two return flues, 6 x 18 inches, inside dimensions, running along the ceiling from the far end of the room to the ice-chamber, though we find that, in some of the smaller curing-rooms it has now been found that an equal temperature can be maintained without these boxes, the air being all taken directly through slides near the top of the ice-chamber partition, the same as those used to admit the cooled air into the curing-room. The insulation is according to Dairy Commissioner Ruddick's specifications.

During the seasons of 1902, 1903 and 1904, the Dominion Government handled the cheese of this factory in the central cool-curing room at



East-and-West-Oxford Cheese and Butter Factory.

Near Woodstock, Ont. First-class cool-curing room in detached building at rear.

Plant and Methods of the Co-operative Dairy Co.

The Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act, with a capital of \$60,000, to distribute their own milk to the consumers in Toronto, have secured premises at 367 Queen St., Toronto, near the corner of Spadina Ave., consisting of a main building, with three floors throughout, which the manager, P. P. Farmer, anticipates will be fitted up without much difficulty. The premises are well lighted, and very accessible in every way. Stabling and sheds for wagons are located conveniently to the plant. Arrangement is now being made to equip the premises to handle from 100 to 200 cans of milk a day, and the company will be prepared to be able to pasteurize all the milk handled, using, in the process of pasteurization, a holding machine, so that the pasteurization will be thorough, and yet accomplished at such a moderate temperature as to avoid destroying the flavor of the milk and the raising of the cream.

While preparing to pasteurize, the constant aim will be to produce a quality of milk free from dirt, and of a sufficiently low bacterial content that pasteurization will not be needed. But when ready to put the improved product on the market, they consider that they will have to educate the consumer to give it better care.

"Our plant," writes Mr. Farmer, "will also be equipped to make butter and ice-cream, and probably several varieties of soft cheese; casein and condensed-milk machinery will also be added in the near future.

"Just when we will be ready to start delivery, is somewhat problematic, and will be determined by the installation of our machinery. We hope, however, to start to deliver milk on September 15th.

"The important feature of our proposition is that it offers to the farmer who markets his milk through this company, appreciation and reward for his care in producing a purer and cleaner milk; he will receive this reward through building up the reputation of this company, by supplying good milk, and by receiving a bonus per can of such milk from a part of the profits of the company.

"This company is purely co-operative, and will handle only the milk of its shareholders, and these shareholders are the producers, who at the present time are using the most improved methods of production. That is, a farmer who will not spend a few dollars to improve his premises, is not likely to put up any money to finance this company; so in that way the non-progressive and undesirable producers are kept out. Then, too, all these progressive producers are ready to make further improvements in whatever way is suggested to them for the good of the company and themselves. Probably one of the first marked improvements introduced will be the filtering of milk upon the farm.

"Our prospectus states the rules affecting the conditions of production, and you will see that we are aiming at a high standard to start with, but this standard will be raised from year to year, until we reach the limit of practical improvement.

"Our milk-producers, who are behind this company, are dead in earnest regarding this matter, and are ready to go to no end of trouble in order to make this company a success."

\$128.76 Saved in Shrinkage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The present cool-curing room and ice-house at the Bright Cheese and Butter Factory, illustrated in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Aug. 5th, was put in in the fall of 1906, at a cost of \$1,500, the room being simply remodelled. In the winter of 1903 the factory had some cheese frozen, which resulted in quite a loss. This may have had some effect. The curing room needed repairing, and the special meeting called decided to put in the cool-curing room.

The cost of storing ice the last two years has averaged \$71 a year. We have to team our ice 3½ miles, and put in 23½ cords.

As to shrinkage, etc., I cannot give you any definite information. Our cheesemaker says we save about one-quarter pound on a cheese (cheese average about 87 pounds). He also says a cheese in our curing-room shrinks one-quarter of a pound the first week, and will not lose more than one pound in two months after.

The quality of cheese is better in a cool-curing room. The salesman has no difficulty in getting a market, and if the market one week does not suit him, he has no fear of carrying them over another week or more. R. J. HENDERSON.

Sec. Treas. Bright Cheese & Butter Mfg. Co., Oxford Co., Ont.

[The estimated saving of one-quarter pound per cheese, which appears to be very conservative, would, on last year's make of 118,088 pounds of cheese, amount to \$128.76, valued at 10 cents a pound. Editor.]

Six Benefits of Cool-curing.

G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, thus summarizes the advantages of cool-curing cheese:

1. Saving in shrinkage of at least 1%.
2. Independence of market conditions; the cheese may be safely held over a flat market when desired.
3. The texture and flavor of the cheese are improved.
4. It enables the maker to make his cheese uniform from spring to fall. He is independent of weather conditions. So far as the curing-room is concerned, he does not know whether it is July or September.
5. Cool-curing is a factor in building up the reputation of the individual factory which adopts it, as well as of the whole cheese industry.
6. It ensures the maker against loss, which he might otherwise have to sustain. Makers commonly guarantee their cheese against such defects as openness, wrong texture, etc. Cool-curing tends to prevent the development of such defects, besides conducing to improvement of the flavor.

POULTRY.

American Poultry Association.

The American Poultry Association held its 31th annual meeting at Niagara Falls the week before last. The public meetings were well attended; in fact, better attended than they have ever been heretofore. The meetings were all held at the Cataract Hotel. President Bryant occupied the chair throughout. His position at times was a very trying one, but he showed considerable tact in the management. It has been said that poultrymen are as cranky as any animals made, and any person visiting the Association meetings at times might think this were true. However, Mr. Bryant steered everything very successfully.

From a practical standpoint the sessions of the American Poultry Association might not be called a success, as the practical side has very little bearing upon the work of the Association. I say this, knowing that there are many connected with the Association who are practical, but one visiting the meeting for the first time cannot help but conclude that the practical side of poultry is a side-line with the Association as a whole. In fact, once, when Prof. Graham, of Guelph, wished to amend the standard for Plymouth Rocks, by adding that the keel should be fairly well covered with flesh, he was voted down.

The credentials that were brought by the members from different branches were not entirely satisfactory, and there was a little delay in getting everything in shape.

The reports from the different branches were varied, and somewhat interesting. Some of them criticised severely, some otherwise. There seemed to be a feeling prevailing throughout that the branches were beginning to assert themselves, as though the branch was of more importance than the parent society.

The big work of the convention was the revision of the "Standard of Perfection." For some time it has been felt that the standard was not perfect, and a committee was appointed to consider this and report. The bringing in of this report was the occasion of some lively discussion, but, from the information I received while there, very little change was made in the report of the committee, which will be printed in full later.

One or two new breeds were added, and just to show that there were rules and by-laws in connection with the Association, one man was expelled, and another suspended. The complaint was the showing of a Rhode Island Red which he did not own. It seemed hard to see a man expelled from the Society, but if the Association wishes to stand for anything, it could not do anything else.

The question of licensing judges came up for a good deal of discussion. As it is now, the Association license judges, but all new judges applying for a license must have endorsement of five judges already licensed. Some argued that these judges gave their signatures without due consideration—in fact, at some times, without even knowing the applicant—and advocated going back to the old system and doing away with the license. It was decided, however, to retain the license, and judges were cautioned in reference to the signing of any application unless they could confirm what the application required.

One good thing bearing on the new standard was the elimination of color terms. As the standard is to-day, an amateur may read it, and doubtless be confused at the multiplicity of colors mentioned. For instance, a color may be called a salmon, or buff, light red, a yellow, and so on, and it is very hard to designate just what color is meant. The term "willow" may be used, but who can tell just what shade that is? Now, the standard, instead of having one hundred and thirty-five of these terms, will only have thirty-five colors mentioned. The new standard will contain color plates of these thirty-five colors.

These will be decided upon, and there cannot be more than one interpretation of a color. The color standard which has been advocated, was dropped for the present.

The question of a meeting-place was discussed, and it was thought that, instead of deciding the place of meeting for three years, it would be a benefit to decide for one year. This, however, will be decided by a written vote later. There is no doubt that the next meeting-place will be somewhere in the Middle West. St. Louis and Chicago seem to be the prevailing popular points.

The installation of new officers showed little change. Mr. Bryant was elected President for another term, but the 1st Vice-President, H. B. Donovan, of Toronto, gave way to L. H. Baldwin, of Toronto; the 2nd Vice-President, Miller Purvis, of California, is replaced by C. K. Graham, of Virginia. Mr. Kimmey, Secretary, gave way to Mr. Campbell. This gives one Canadian on the Executive, but we still look upon Professor C. K. Graham as a Canadian, though he has dwelt with Uncle Sam for the last four or five years. There was a prevailing agitation in favor of Mr. Crawford, the Manager of the Madison Square Garden Show, of New York, as the next President.

There were a number of good addresses given throughout the sessions. John H. Robinson, of Mass., editor of Farm Poultry, gave a good address on "The Poultry-show Problem." His idea was that the poultry show, as it is to-day, must be improved if it intends to advance, and, to do this, he suggests two main questions. First, to make it more of an educational feature; that is, to have the judge explain why and wherefore; have addresses on practical subjects along poultry lines. His other suggestion was that the coop-judging should be dispensed with, and that we use ring-judging in place of it. This would give the exhibitors a chance to see their birds judged, and the owner of each bird could see that it was shown to best advantage. He said there was no reason why ring-judging could not be introduced for poultry as effectually as for dogs and cattle. With the exception of the ring-judging, Mr. Robinson's ideas coincide very much with Canadian ideas of poultry shows. In fact, it is right along the line of Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst poultry shows, and, in talking to him afterwards, he admitted that we were much farther ahead in the way of poultry shows than our friends across the line. I have no doubt his idea of ring-judging would prove quite beneficial, and would like to see it introduced and given a trial.

Thomas S. Meek, of Wheeling, West Virginia, spoke on "The Poultry-institute Problem." Among his suggestions were that we should have Association charts of our birds, showing the indications and conformation of the breed, and the variations in breeds, for distribution. We should endeavor to give the public, or those interested in the question, the proper idea of what breed shape means, and he advocated educational institutions, in fact, much along the same line that Canadians have already been working. "Shape makes breed; color, variety," said Mr. Meek, and he wished to impress upon those present that fanciers should not ignore utility men. Fanciers keep poultry up to the standard, but utility men make it profitable for them.

Another address of unusual interest was given by W. H. Card, of Manchester, Conn., on the type of standard fowl. These were illustrated with off-hand sketches, of which Mr. Card is a past-master. One can ask Mr. Card the exact type of any breed known, and it is on the board almost while asking the question, and there are no curves omitted. Mr. Card is one of the best all-round judges in the Eastern States, and his services in judging and lecturing are much sought after. He is practical, accurate, and honest. We would like to see many more men such as Mr. Card, men who have right opinions of their own, and are not afraid to speak them.

There were several other good addresses on the programme, but the time was so taken up with revising that some of them had to be dropped.

There were about twenty-five Canadians in attendance. A photograph was taken, and I expected to have it to accompany this article, but it has not arrived.

As this was the first annual meeting of this Association that I had the privilege of attending, I suppose I might be permitted to give my impression of the meeting. I came away thinking that I had spent a good time; that I had met a lot of men of whom I have read. This was very interesting, and I enjoyed it very much. I also enjoyed the practical addresses that were delivered, and I must say that I enjoyed a little of the firing. It is quite interesting to sit and listen to other fellows getting warmed up over a subject. But, for practical poultrymen to get much out of the American Poultry Association, they must get it outside of the actual business discussed at the meeting. I think that there are not enough practical men connected with the Association. We should have more of them, as this is really the only representative association poultrymen have. We should it not be used to get better legisla-

tion, better markets, grading of produce, and so forth? Some representative association must do this, and the American Poultry Association does not. The only solution that will probably occur is that some other association will take up the practical side of it, and, though it need not run in opposition to the American Poultry Association, it may not strengthen it. F. C. ELFORD.

Poultry Instructors and Investigators at Guelph.

The first annual meeting of the members of the International Association of Instructors and Investigators of Poultry Husbandry met at Guelph, Ont., Friday and Saturday, Aug. 13th and 14th. There were present less than forty persons, but it is a question if there has been in the Province such a gathering of representative men connected with the poultry business of the continent. Those present constituted the heads of many of the poultry departments of the agricultural colleges of Canada and the United States, men who have spent years studying the question, and men who will doubtless spend the rest of their lives in the same work.

The questions discussed at this meeting were not especially for publication. No paper was represented at the meetings. The idea was for those interested in the instruction to meet and discuss the various phases among themselves, where they could express their own opinions, criticize where they saw fit, and know that they would not be made public.

There were present men known throughout the poultry world for the work that they have done. When we mention such men as Dr. Pearl, of Maine; Horace Atwood, of West Virginia; A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa; D. J. Lambert, Rhode Island; Dr. Morse, Washington; J. E. Rice, of Cornell; R. R. Slocum, of Washington; F. H. Stoneburn, of Connecticut; Professor Graham, of Guelph; L. H. Baldwin, Toronto; J. H. Robinson, Boston; J. Phillips, Kansas, and others, it will be seen how representative the meeting was.

Among the questions discussed at the meeting were: "Modern Methods of Feeding"; "Influence of Age in Determining the Value of Breeding Stock"; "Inheritance of the Function of Egg Production"; "The Influence of Condition on the Fertility and Hatching Power of Eggs"; "Conditions Affecting Eggs Kept for Hatching"; "Method in Teaching of Poultry Husbandry"; "Co-operative Poultry Association," and many others, both of a theoretical and practical nature.

A very interesting demonstration of trussing was given by Miss Yates. Miss Yates is connected with the Ontario Department of the Farmers' Institute, and does considerable lecturing throughout the Province. Her system of dressing and trussing fowl is very simple, and she knows how to do it. She is a very interesting speaker, and one cannot help but be interested in what she has to say.

According to Dr. Pearl's recent investigations at the Maine University, some have been of the opinion that the production of eggs is not hereditary. The Doctor is quite positive that it is, and he is working to show the best method to obtain results. His work is very interesting, and will be watched with considerable interest by those who have been following the work both by him and others.

A complete report of all the questions discussed cannot be given in one article, but those present felt that the time was well spent, and that they had received a great deal of information which would assist in this work of instruction in the future.

Professor W. R. Graham, who has been the efficient president of this association, retired, and Dr. Pearl, of Maine University, Orono, was elected for the ensuing year.

On Friday evening, those present were entertained by President Creelman and Professor Graham to a luncheon on the lawn, after which they inspected the Poultry Department. The Poultry Department at Guelph is of somewhat large proportions. The most recent addition is an up-to-date incubator cellar, a substantial brick building, 60 x 10 ft. It contains, besides office, coal-room, etc., three incubator rooms, one large, and two small. The large room is used for the practical work in connection with incubating; the two small rooms will be used for experimental incubation. The rooms are well ventilated. Prof. Graham attributes considerable of his success to the thorough ventilation he has in his incubator rooms, and, in fact, says that this is the first year he has not been troubled with the so-called white diarrhoea, owing, he says, to the fresh air provided.

FARMING CHICKENS OUT.

The most unique feature in connection with the Department is the system the Professor has of farming his chickens out. The chicks are not yarded on the old runs, as formerly, but are put out over the farm, some of them along the edge of an old gravel pit, around which shade trees have been planted for the purpose of hiding

the pit. Colonies were put at the edge of the trees, and the chicks allowed the free run over the adjoining pasture fields. Another colony was found at the edge of a corn field, and the chicks were allowed the free run through the corn, and the way they were growing proves that this system of rearing the chicks is satisfactory, as far as the birds are concerned. He also had them placed in the orchard; in fact, anywhere that he could find available space. Those in charge of the various departments seemed quite pleased to have the chickens on their land, all thinking that it was just as good for the land as for the chickens. This idea should become more and more popular with farmers. A few colony houses run in the corn or pasture fields would provide the chicks with fresh ground each year, they would be able to pick up much feed that would otherwise be wasted, help enrich the fields, and keep down insect pests.

Probably Black-head.

I have lost six young turkeys within the last two weeks. They mope around for about two days, seeming always worse in the morning. I opened two this morning, and found the liver much enlarged; one had yellow spots on it. They are about two months and a half old. After they were a few days old, I fed shorts and low-grade flour—a little more shorts than low-grade—until two weeks ago, when I could not get any of it, so tried chopped wheat mixed with milk, three times a day, with milk and water to drink. They are growing well. They have the run of the orchard and fields now. E. B.

Ans.—From the description given, my opinion would be that the turkeys are affected with the disease commonly known as black-head. There is, of course, a chance that it may be tuberculosis. However, if your subscriber wishes to be sure, or, at least, comparatively sure, without sending one here for examination, I would say that, in case of black-head, she would find the caeca, or blind intestine, probably filled with a cheesy material, or very much enlarged. There is a difference of opinion about the treatment of such cases. If I wished to treat the birds, I would be inclined to give a half-grown bird a teaspoonful of Epsom salts each day, or every other day, for at least one week, if not two weeks, and smaller birds probably half this dose. If possible, throw lime freely about where the turkeys roost, also where they feed, and at the same time try to feed them out of clean drinking-dishes and troughs that are free from soiling by droppings, etc. If the troughs could be arranged in such a way that the turkeys could not handily get their feet into it, it would be advisable. The difficulty is that this organism is probably passed through the droppings or manure, and is thus spread. The feeding is all right, if the turkeys have free range, but one can readily understand, if such food is mixed and thrown upon the ground, or as often in flat troughs, the disease is easily spread. W. R. GRAHAM.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Poultry Products in Demand.

There is every indication that the supply of English home-reared turkeys will fall far short of the demand, writes the Canadian Trade Commissioner from Leeds, Eng. This is attributed to the continuous wet weather which has, by inducing disease, caused the death of many of the young birds. There is likely to be a call for Canadian turkeys before long.

There is a shortage in eggs, also—a universal shortage, it is believed—caused by an increasing demand for eggs all over the world. Since 1906, the imports into the United Kingdom have been declining. For the first six months of this year, 62,217,860 fewer eggs were received than for the same period of last year, a decrease of 7 per cent. In value, the decline amounted to only 0.61 per cent., prices having risen.

A Correct Standard.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Was very pleased to read in "The Farmer's Advocate" for August 6th, the requirements of the Poultry-producers' Association. Being well acquainted with the demand, and also the supply, of the great importing centers, I know the standard is correct. If carried out strictly, there is no reason why thousands and thousands more poultry should not be bred, and what are not eaten in this country could be exported. But, to compete with the home article abroad, they must be well fattened, well killed, not torn or scalded, and young; for the best, the demand is unlimited. Wentworth Co., Ont. POULTRYMAN.

Grit for Fowls.

An expert English poultryman is authority for the statement that, even on a farm, fowls should have grit in some form supplied to them, if the land is strong loam, free from gravel. If the birds have access to gravel by the side of a stream or on a gravel road, or if the soil is gravelly, they will find all the grit they require, but he claims that unless such conditions exist, it is safer to keep grit in some form before them. He has noticed that, in the case of fowls confined in runs, if deprived of grit for three days, and grain and grit were then given to them, mixed, they would frequently pick out the grit first.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Shipping Perishable Fruits.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Of late there have been some extensive experiments in shipping strawberries to Winnipeg, and one would imagine, from reading the newspapers, that these were the first that were ever made.

Some twelve years or more ago, I commenced shipping to that Western market. At that time we had a much longer journey, the goods being taken around by Smith's Falls, and the train service was not so rapid, and yet I shipped as high as thirty cars a year by express of various kinds of Ontario perishable fruits, chiefly peaches and plums, and I have continued to ship from thirty to sixty cars annually every since. The recent experiments are simply new to those who have tried them. I have thoroughly exploited the Manitoba markets for fruits for twelve years past, and have learned a good many things in regard to shipping there. It can be done, and done successfully, but requires a knowledge of conditions and varieties gained only by experience.

So far as strawberries are concerned, they can be shipped to Winnipeg if packed in the proper condition for long shipping, but it is not safe to attempt to ship them further west.

I have been shipping strawberries to the Maritime Provinces for more than twelve years, and the journey to Halifax takes just as long as to Winnipeg now, but it is very unsatisfactory to ship such distances. I may candidly say that I have not made any money out of it, but this is not to say that it cannot be done. It can be done, as I have demonstrated over and over again, if conditions are right. First of all, the berries must be dry, and must be picked on the green side. Ripe berries will not carry that distance in an ordinary express car, nor will they even carry successfully in a car constructed for the purpose. To get the berries picked on the green side is a difficult task, but if any man, or combination of men can get this done, they can ship berries to Winnipeg.

As to varieties, of course, there is as much difference as there is between chalk and cheese. It would be useless to attempt such soft varieties as the Clyde or the Crescent. The best berry that I am acquainted with is the Williams, but there may be others equally as good, with which I am not acquainted.

The Williams is a model berry for shipping and for canning, if it were not for the white tip which to some extent detracts from its value. We want for canning purposes the same kind of a berry as for long-distance shipping, a good firm, solid berry, and that is what the Williams is.

Speaking somewhat at random, I should say a quart of Williams berries would show up in a can to be twice the solid fruit that Clyde berries would. I would not think of buying Clyde for canning or shipping; such berries are only fit to sell on a local market.

As for the other bush-fruits, I think that Cuthbert raspberries, or, of course, any variety of black raspberries, if picked dry, might be shipped to Winnipeg. This year, owing to the extremely dry weather, and, therefore, the sound condition of the fruit, which resembled to some extent in that respect California fruit, even cherries were shipped to Winnipeg successfully. In fact, I shipped cherries as far west this year as Regina. Some years we could not ship them further than Toronto without complaints.

In my judgment, the secret of the capture of the Manitoba market by California fruit-growers is simply that their fruit is grown in a rainless climate, is dry and juiceless, and will ship across the continent. Our own is grown usually in a climate just exactly the reverse, is juicy, and covered with the spores of rot which only require suitable conditions to develop. I have seen, annually, ever since I have been interested in this trade, articles in newspapers criticising Ontario methods of packing as the reason why Ontario fruits are not sold successfully in the West, in competition with California fruit products. There is a grain of truth in this, but that is all. Ontario packers can pack just as well as the California packers, and, when the necessity arises, will do it, and do it. Every fruit dealer and grocer from Winnipeg to Regina has had offered to him for the

last twelve years Ontario fruits guaranteed to be laid down sound on his counter.

The dealers in the West have something to learn. Our Ontario fruits will not stand up very long under the most favorable circumstances, and dealers in the West have become accustomed to handling California fruits, which stand up on the counter for weeks without rotting, not because they were packed any better, but because they will stand up without any packing; they will stand up if they are shovelled into a box, and shipped by freight to Winnipeg in a horse car. The Manitoba dealer, therefore, being accustomed to this method of handling fruit—that is, to leave it on his counter until it is sold, whether it be one day or ten days—is apt to try the same method of treatment with our fruits. The consequence is our fruit rots on his hands, and he has severe losses, and immediately commences to condemn the Ontario packer as a fool, who does not know how, and never will learn how, to pack fruit properly; and he quits ordering Ontario fruits, and goes to buying Californian.

The only inducement that can be offered to secure his trade is a lower price, and very frequently it is impossible to offer this. Last fall, for instance, California peaches were sold as low as 75 cents per case in Brandon and other towns in the West. A case holds about a basket and a quarter. Our baskets were worth 70 cents here, express charges per basket 45 cents. So it will be readily seen that we cannot compete at even \$1.00 per case, and that was the highest price of California peaches last year for weeks during the Ontario peach season.

There is a great market in the West for our products, if we can only land them there in good condition, and teach the people of the West to use them quickly, as they do in Ontario.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

E. D. SMITH.

Tobacco and Tomatoes.

Among the many sources of remuneration reserved for the humble tiller of the soil in this section, two are worthy of mentioning, viz., tobacco and tomatoes.

Many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" may not be aware of the fact that both are cultivated to a large extent in Essex, where such a diversity of agricultural pursuits are followed. While many are opposed to the cultivation of the former, because of the position it occupies in social life, yet some of those whose conscientious scruples will allow them, find it a profitable enterprise. We are not advancing any argument either for or against its use, but merely call attention to certain prominent features connected with its rearing, which have induced Essex farmers to furnish, in part, at least, that which consumption demands.

In this western peninsula there is a section of country extending along the lake and river, reaching back from six to eight miles, possessing superior advantages for the successful development of the tobacco plant. The soil has the properties essential to its growth, while the climate is said to be excelled by no part of America.

While the industry is practically in its infancy, yet it has been grown for a number of years, but mainly to meet local demands. But rapid strides are being taken in its development. A larger area is devoted to its cultivation than in former years. Facilities for handling the plants in their embryonic and likewise perfected stages, give encouragement for increased production. Buildings suitable for curing purposes are being erected in many localities. The rapidity with which they are being built makes it possible that, in the near future, tobacco-barns will be as common as grain or stock barns. The following is a clipping gleaned from a local paper: "Henry Lypps is laying the foundation of a tobacco barn for Wm. Smith, on the Stockwell farm, Con. 1, Gosfield. Has also completed a similar foundation for Wm. Mills, Fleming property, same concession. Leonard Mallot, in same neighborhood, purposes erecting a similar structure. These barns, when completed, will have in each building two furnaces. Buildings are 20 feet square, with walls 24 feet high, including cement foundation. The heat generated by the furnaces is expected to cure the contents in four days, when barns will be emptied and refilled. Messrs. Gregory, of Mersea Township, are also building three curing-stations."

On the farm of Geo. Fox, lot 2, con. 5, Mersea, leased and operated by the Erie Tobacco Co., are two fine fields, one 13½ and the other 11 acres in extent. These fields were planted about June 1st, somewhat later than intended, owing to a defect in hotbed culture, which produced a disease in the young plants known as black-root. The fields are planted with a fine grade of tobacco called "Warren" which is used in manufacturing choice plug and cigarettes. Several varieties of different grades are grown, with more or less success and profit. The average yield per acre in fair crop of finer grades amounts to about 800 or 1,000 pounds, while coarser grades reach 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. Prices vary much, according to grade

and quality, fine bringing 16 to 20 cents per pound; coarse, 10 to 15 cents. With better equipment and facilities for curing, a better quality may be expected, thereby insuring a higher price for the grower. On some farms, where plants were set out early in the season, and properly attended, they have almost reached maturity. On August 11th, Robt. Williams and Oliver Fox were busy topping their plants, and expected the crop to be ready for curing about September 1st.

Tomatoes are proving to be a profitable crop, especially the early sorts. A large area has also been devoted to their cultivation, and they form one of the interesting and beautiful features of our rural districts. Being hardier in nature than tobacco, and not requiring such an amount of care, they form even a more profitable crop than the aforesaid. The season for earlier kinds is almost over, and reports declare the yield to have been exceptionally good, both as to quantity and quality. Following is a sample: "Isaac Jones, (Ruthven) has shipped 1,200 baskets from two acres of ground." With prices at 40 cents per basket, returns may be easily calculated. The later varieties, while only worth about 27 cents per bushel, yet, by reason of greater prolificness, are also a profitable crop, one acre of rich, well-tilled land often producing from 400 to 500 bushels per acre.

A. E.



Zimmer Spanish (Cigar Tobacco) in Essex County, Ont.

Cutting a bumper crop, Sept. 3rd, 1908. Photo by A. L. Arner.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Municipal Telephones.

Attention was drawn to the rapid extension of independent rural telephone companies in our issue of August 12th, and now we learn through the Toronto World what some townships in Ontario are inaugurating municipal telephone systems. Chingacousy Township, in Peel County, Ontario, reports progress in their new venture in that line. There are now 400 subscribers, at a rate of \$12, and when once this system has become established, it is expected that this rate will be reduced.

Already, 25 miles or so of poles have been erected, and 175 miles, all together, have been surveyed. There will be two main centers, Cheltenham and Brampton.

The adjoining Township of Caledon has already a publicly-owned system, and friendly relations will be established between the two. Negotiations are in progress also with the Bell Telephone Co. for connection and co-operation.

Increased Attendance at Macdonald College.

This year witnesses a great increase in the number of applications for admission to the School for Teachers at Macdonald College, Que. Bedroom accommodation for about fifty additional students is being provided; but even with such extended room the College Committee are unable to accept nearly all the applications for admission to the regular courses in the School of Household Science. It is learned that there are still a few vacancies for farmers' daughters in the three-months' course in household science, beginning on the 23rd September.

Applications for admission to the School of Agriculture have been received from as far west

as British Columbia. Farmers' sons from the Province of Quebec have the preference until the 4th September; after that date allotments may be made to applicants from other Provinces.

Can Still Pull Through.

Corn ain't what it should be; wheat's a little thin; Oats are kind o' rusty; hay crop don't begin 'To be as good as last year's; 'taters bully, though, You can almost nearly seem to see 'em grow! Most things might be better, might be much worse, too; Ain't no use o' grumblin', we can still pull through.

The above, by S. E. Kiser, pretty nearly describes the conditions in this section. The late, backward spring was followed by a dry June, and with only a few showers in July, consequently the crops are light. Hay was hardly a two-thirds crop, and principally timothy. The clover has been badly winter-killed for two seasons, therefore our new meadows, on which we usually cut from three to four tons per acre, gave but a small proportion of clover. Those meadows on which the seeding did not take were seeded with oats, and

gave a good lot of feed. Hay was saved in fine condition, and the quality is excellent. The light hay crop is general in the western part of the Province and in the Eastern Townships, but further east there is a better cut. Wheat is a fair crop, but is slightly rusted on light soils. Oats are coming on nicely, and while not a large crop, are nearly up to the average. Like wheat, they are slightly affected with rust on light land. Some have whitened up rapidly during the hot wave of a week ago, but, with the showery weather of the past few days they will ripen more thoroughly. Barley is a good crop. Peas are only fair. Corn on

heavy land came on slowly, but on lighter soil there promises a heavy yield. Potatoes promise well, and the root crop will likely come on well now that there is moisture.

Harvesting is well under way, and the end of the month will see most of the grain housed (provided we have good weather), except on the low-lying sections, where the sowing was late.

The pastures have been very short, and nearly all dairymen have had to fall back on the soiling crop, a large acreage of which was put in this season. Those who were improvident enough not to provide some such crop are reaping the effects of their neglect in a much reduced milk flow. Concentrates are so very high that few dairymen are feeding these at present.

Dairy products have commanded good prices all season, netting the dairyman farmer good returns. The output of cheese and butter from this section will be about the same as last year.

There has been an overplus of milk in the Montreal market since April 1st until the present. With a reduced flow and increased consumption, we expect a slight shortage next month.

Pork has been running higher than for many years. Eight dollars for live hogs at the station is not too bad, but, unfortunately, the output is lighter than ever known in this section since dairying has been so highly developed. Horses have been selling at good prices, and now have an upward tendency. Many more mares have been bred this season, and of the heavy stamp. We hope ere long this portion of the Province will turn off the high class of drafters for which it was noted some 15 years ago, when a car lot could be picked up in a few hours in almost any locality. We got away from this somewhat by breeding more light horses and turning our attention to dairying. To-day many are keeping to the dairy and adding to their stock one or two heavy brood mares, and, I am pleased to say, breeding them to the best registered draft horses to be found.

W. F. S.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

Has your subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" expired? The date on the label will tell you.

Cobourg Horse Show.

The annual horse show at Cobourg, Ont., Aug. 17-20, was favored with fine weather, and was a decided success, both as regards exhibits and attendance. The horses shown were high-class, and the show was admirably managed. Ottawa and Toronto Hunt Clubs were represented, and the Royal Canadian Dragoons gave their charming musical ride, and the Highlanders' band a fine programme of music.

In the list of exhibitors were Miss Wilks and Mr. Cromarty, Galt; Mrs. Livingston, Cobourg; Mrs. Shoenberger, Toronto; Senator Beith, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. J. R. Stratton, and Crow & Murray, Toronto.

In the draft or agricultural class for brood mare, the order of awards was: 1, John Brenton, Bethel Grove; 2 and 3, H. McLaren, Cobourg. In the specials for best heavy draft mare for breeding purposes, sired by a Clyde, Shire or Percheron stallion, it was 1 and 2, D. H. Taylor, Centreton; 3, W. R. Morton, Port Hope. The specials for best heavy draft colt were given as follows: 1, Hy. McLaren; 2, J. Brenton; 3, W. R. Morton. In the open harness class, single, the placing was: 1 and 2, Hon. J. R. Stratton; 3, Crow & Murray. In the open combination class for best saddle and harness horse it was: 1, Hon. J. R. Stratton; 2, Mrs. Shoenberger; 3, Miss Wilks. Best single mare or gelding: 1, Hon. R. Beith; 2, Miss Wilks. In Thoroughbred mares and in Thoroughbred foals, Mrs. Livingston had 11 entries in each. Crow & Murray took first for mares, and Mrs. Livingston all the awards for foals. For the best farm team in Durham County, the rating was: 1, C. J. Lewis; 2, L. N. Smith; 3, Wm. Hassard. For the best farm team in Northumberland County: 1, D. H. Taylor; 2, Jas. Foster; 3, H. McLaren. For the specials for best agricultural team and the best heavy draft team, D. H. Taylor was the winner. For harness pairs, 15.2 and under, the placing was: 1, Hon. J. R. Stratton; 2, Crow & Murray; 3, Percy Clark, Cobourg. Single roadster: 1, Miss Wilks (Okum Belle); 2, W. J. Crossen, Cobourg (My Delight). The judges were: J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Col. Lessard, Ottawa; Dr. J. H. Reed, Guelph; Dr. Quin, Brampton; Dr. Routledge, Lambeth, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

For Hackney stallions, any age, shown on rein, the rating was: 1, Cedar-Go-Bang, R. Beith; 2, British Yeoman, T. H. Hassard; 3, Samuel Smiles, J. B. Hogate. Hackney stallions, any age or height, shown in harness: 1 and 2, British Yeoman and Marion Cassius, T. H. Hassard; 3, Cedar-Go-Bang, R. Beith. Reports conflict as to the placing in this section. Hackney mare, any age: 1, J. R. Stratton; 2, R. Beith; 3, Miss Wilks. Harness mare or gelding, over 15.2: 1, Black Princess, Miss Wilks; 2, King Bee, John D'Arcy. Tandem, open to all: 1, Miss Wilks; 2, Hon. J. R. Stratton. Harness pair, over 15.2: 1, Miss Wilks; 2, Crow & Murray. Four-in-hand: 1, Miss Wilks; 2, Crow & Murray. Registered Standard-bred stallion in harness: 1, Miss Wilks; 2, R. F. Massie; 3, Ira Natrass. Roadster pair: 1, W. J. Crossen; 2, Miss Wilks; 3, Geo. Brown, Millbrook. Roadster mare or gelding: 1, W. J. Crossen; 2, Miss Wilks; 3, J. L. Thompson, Port Hope. High-stepper, 15 hands and under: 1, Crow & Murray; 2, R. Beith; 3, W. Marshall, Kingston.

Metropolitan Racing Association.

The granting of a charter by the Federal Government to a company bearing the name of the Metropolitan Racing Association of Canada, has aroused a great deal of public interest, and has been the subject of a warm newspaper discussion. At least one staunch Government organ comes out strongly in denunciation of the action of the Federal authorities in issuing the charter, and asks that it be at once revoked. The charge is made that the same company had their Provincial charter cancelled by the Ontario Government because those who held it did not live up to their stated obligations, thus causing a public outcry against their methods of conducting race-meetings, and that the Dominion charter but gives them wider and freer opportunities for similar practices.

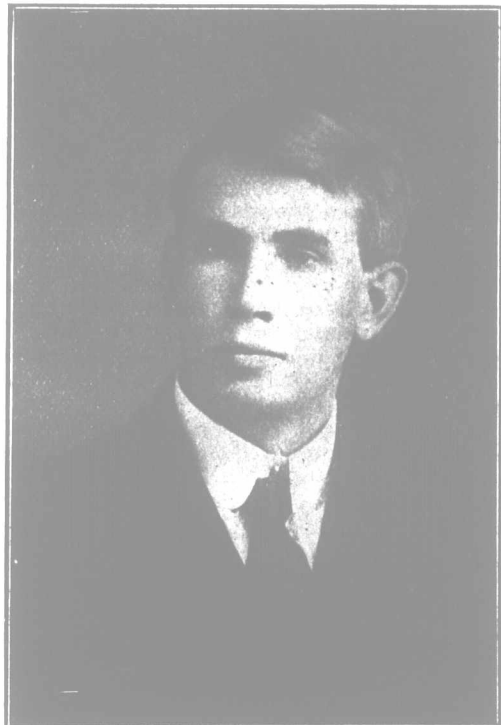
On the other hand, the Under Secretary of State says that the Federal Government does not inquire into the personnel of applicants for charters. There was no legal reason why the charter should not be granted, and it was granted. There is no question of betting or bookmaking involved.

The counsel for the company securing charter declares that the charter does not permit the incorporators to carry on the business of betting or to make books upon the races, and that the applicants for incorporation are all reputable men, and will bear favorable comparison with the promoters and proprietors of other racing associations in Ontario.

It is possible that the granting of this much-discussed charter may precipitate the introduction of a bill at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to absolutely prohibit all betting and gambling on Canadian race-tracks.

P. E. Island.

Haying is about all over at this date (August 13th), and the crop has turned out much better than was expected. The weather during the haying season was excellent, and hay was saved in fine condition. Since haying, we have had a very heavy rain; over four inches fell in two days. This will secure good root crops, and greatly help the later grain and pastures. Oats will be above an average crop. Wheat is showing up again in the districts where the jointworm destroyed it for several years. It has been found that late sowings of wheat have done best, as the season of the jointworm seems to correspond with early wheat. The late rain will help the pastures and assure a good supply of milk at the factories. So far, our dairy season has been very successful. The output is greatly in advance of recent years. The exceedingly hot weather in July has told to a certain extent on the quality of the cheese. Patrons send altogether too much ripe milk to the factory on Monday mornings. The proper care of milk seems to be the most important lesson for our dairymen to learn, for no after-care can insure quality in cheese if this matter is neglected. Cooling rooms are of great importance, but till the patron is educated to properly care for milk from the cow to the factory, cheese will not be strictly A-1 in quality. The meetings held here this season by Harvey Mitchell, of the Dominion Dairy Department, and Inspector Morrow have done a good deal towards educating patrons along this line, but still there are many who are so careless that the product of a factory is liable to be a little off some days, especially on Mondays.



J. Artemas Clark, B.S.A.
Superintendent of the new Branch Experimental Farm on Prince Edward Island.

We have had a visit from Dr. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and, as a result, our long-expected Branch Experimental Farm is about to become a reality. A site for it has been secured a short distance from the city limits, and contiguous to the railway. Work will be commenced at once to put the farm and buildings in shape. The extent of the farm is about 65 acres, and we understand that experiments will be carried on in cereals, fruits, vegetables, shrubs, trees, etc., to ascertain what varieties are most suitable for growing here.

J. A. Clark, B. S. A., a native of Bay View, P. E. I., has been appointed superintendent. He received his agricultural education at Cornell and Guelph, being a graduate of the latter institution. The appointment is considered a good one, as Mr. Clark is a practical farmer, having worked on the farm since boyhood, and for a number of years has owned and successfully managed one of the largest and most productive farms on the Island. After we have time to visit and look over this new experimental station, we will give the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" some idea of the particular lines which will be given most prominence on the farm.

The Canadian Mechanical Wood-pulp Association, representing between eighty-five and ninety per cent. of the total production of mechanically ground wood pulp in the country, at its meeting held August 10th, passed a resolution approving the stand taken by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, who recently announced that the Provincial Government had decided to prohibit the export of pulp wood cut on the Crown Lands.

Wheat Prices.

An interview with Robert Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, was recently published, on the subject of future wheat prices.

Mr. Meighen does not see why the farmer should not realize big prices for his crop this year, even though yields will be large. He advises Ontario farmers not to rush their wheat in to market as soon as threshed, and depreciate prices, as was done last year. He points out that not for twenty years have the wheat bins of the world been so empty, nor the stock held by Canadian millers so low. Future values will depend on how the farmer will deliver, and the Ontario farmer could dictate the price to millers and dealers under present conditions. In regard to prices for Western wheat, President Meighen believes the farmers hold the key to the position. If the farmers in the United States and Canadian Northwest rush their wheat to market, prices may recede; if they moderate their deliveries, they will, in his opinion, receive a higher price later on.

Shortly after this interview was published, at a meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, it was found that the views expressed by Mr. Meighen were opposed to those held by a majority of the millers of the Province. C. B. Watts, Secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, on account of his position, speaks for a very large part of the milling community, and his opinion is that now is the time to sell Ontario wheat. Why wait until the Ontario millers' wheat-bins have become filled with Manitoba wheat before selling?

Mr. Watts referred to the fact that shipments of Russian, Danubian and India wheat, two weeks ago, amounted to 15,000,000 bushels, against 2,000,000 for corresponding week of last year. The world's bins are filling up. Prices, in his opinion, will drop before winter, however they may be next spring. At Fort William, to-day, \$1.20 is asked for No. 1 Northern wheat, with \$1.16 bid, while the same wheat is offered for October at 98¢, December at 93¢, and, for delivery next May, only \$1.00.

The grower may choose between two opinions.

Western Cereal Crop Estimated at \$157,292,999.88.

John Aird, Superintendent of Central Western Branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has prepared for his bank what is considered a conservative crop estimate, by which, allowing reasonable percentages for further depreciation and damage by various causes, such as rain, heat, hail, etc., the total yield of wheat, oats and barley for the three Prairie Provinces is given as follows:

Wheat, bushels	113,979,386
Oats, bushels	157,537,750
Barley, bushels	24,324,648

The above figures were compiled after carefully considering special reports from 390 branches and correspondents.

Taking the prevailing prices as a basis, Mr. Aird estimates the value of the above produce to the farmer about as follows:

Wheat, at 88c.	\$100,301,815.68
Oats, at 30c.	47,261,325.00
Barley, at 40c.	9,729,859.20

If Mr. Aird's figures prove to be correct, comparison with the Dominion Government's estimate of the 1908 crop would indicate an increase of nearly nine million bushels for 1909. Harvest hands have been rushed to the West with all possible speed, the excursion trains having right of way over all others, except transcontinental passengers.

Fruit Crop in Niagara Peninsula.

Fruit-growers in the Niagara District were looking with pride on their magnificent showing of grapes, peaches and plums, until Monday, August 16th, when, about noon, a terrific thunder storm, accompanied by strong winds, swept over the central part of the peach district, east and west of Grimsby. It seemed that hot winds laden with moisture, from the south-east, here met with stronger cold blasts from the north-west, causing a sudden formation of immense hail-stones, which came down in great quantities upon the fruit farms of this district. Some of the large vineyards, notably that of Major Roberts, from which he estimated he would harvest some eighty tons of beautiful red and black grapes, were terribly mangled and cut about by the hail. Mr. Roberts considers his crop practically ruined. Others estimate their loss at about 10 per cent. on nearly every bunch, which will necessitate much labor in cutting out the spoiled berries.

The plum crop was very heavy, but has suffered quite as much as, if not more than the grapes. Washingtons, which were just ready to gather, were more than half ruined, many of them being cut through to the pit, and rotting where

bruised. The less-mature ones are also rotting badly as a result of the bruises.

The peach crop, in some orchards, especially in the Metcalfe orchard, recently purchased by Peter Bertram, of Hamilton, has suffered seriously. This orchard, which might yield eight or ten thousand baskets of beautiful peaches, will have the crop lessened at least ten per cent.

Pears and apples will be considerably damaged, at least ten per cent. blemished so as to be unsalable.

Speaking generally, the fruit crop in this district is very fine, where not affected by this storm, which was mostly local. The apple crop is good in some kinds, particularly in Northern Spies, which is our finest winter apple.

Prices for all fruits seem to be set lower than they have been during the past two years, but labor is still scarce and high-priced. On this account, quite a number of fruit-growers are cutting up their farms into ten and twenty-acre fruit farms, which can be cultivated with very little help. This will result in making openings for many more persons who wish to become peach-growers in this favored district.

LINUS WOOLVERTON.

Some 1909 Fair Dates.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific, Seattle—June 1 to Oct. 16.
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto—August 28 to September 11.
Western Fair, London, Ont.—September 10 to 18.
Canada's Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Quebec—August 28 to September 4.
Canada Central, Ottawa—September 10 to 18.
Fredericton, N. B.—September 14 to 23.
Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax—September 25 to October 2.
Ontario Winter Fair and Horse Show, Guelph—December 6 to 10.
Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa—January 17 to 21, 1910.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.—September 21 to 24.
British Columbia Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster—October 12 to 16.

National Dairy Show at Milwaukee

Floor plans showing the arrangement of space for the display of machinery and dairy supplies at the next National Dairy Show, to be held in Milwaukee, October 14th to 24th, have been mailed to all former exhibitors and a large number of others who may find it to their interest to show their goods to the dairy farmers, creamerymen and milk-dealers who will attend this show. The inquiries for space for the display of machinery and dairy cattle indicate a wide interest, and reports coming in suggest a goodly attendance of those interested in the various phases of the industry. C. B. Lane, formerly assistant Chief of the United States Dairy Division, has been selected to look after the milk-and-cream exhibit. The displaying of these products, in competition for prizes, was inaugurated by Mr. Lane at the National Dairy Show, when he was Assistant Chief of the Dairy Division.

GOSSIP.

J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., writes: "I wish to report the following sales of Shorthorns: To Jas. Yale, for Sir Wm. Van Horne's herd at East Selkirk, Man., the show cow, Mina Princess, senior champion at Toronto last year. It was a very tempting offer that induced me to sell this great cow. I have also sold to Thos. Johnson & Son, Columbus, Ohio, the sensational show yearling, Queen of Dreamland. The price received for her was within a few dollars of the twenty-five-hundred mark, or, in other words, second highest priced yearling sold in Canada in years, we having sold her full sister, Queen Ideal, for \$2,500."

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY IMPORTATION.

Two steamships sailing from Glasgow the first week in the present month, had on board 109 pedigree Clydesdale stallions and mares for Canada, besides a number of Hackneys, probably a record number consigned in one week for the Dominion. These were principally selected by the importers in person, and are said to be superior selections, quite beyond the usual. Among the importers are the following: Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Dalgety Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont.; John Bone, Queensville, Ont.; Geo. Boyd, Owen Sound, Ont.; Robert Sinton, Regina, Sask.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Burnett & McKredy, Napinka, Man.; and Mr. Humphrey, Eldora, Ont.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Green Grove Stock Farm, Binkham P. O., writes: "My present offering of Shorthorns are a choice lot. A few of the young things are entered for the Toronto Exhibition. Two are senior bull calves. One, a roan, is a richly-bred Nonpareil, sired by Joy of Morning (imp.); the other, a red, from a Butterfly dam, got by the noted Scotch bull, Spicy Robin (28259). His sire, Orange Boy, a richly-bred Orange Blossom, was sired by Marquis of Zenda (imp.). Another, a junior yearling, white, was sired by Scottish Fashion (a Bruce Rosebud, by Prince of Fashion (imp.), dam Scottish Rose (imp.). His dam was by Magistrate (imp.), dam Clementine (imp.). He is a choice show animal, and will make a high-class herd leader. I have also a pair of heifer calves and my imported stock bull entered for the exhibition. The latter is Benachie (imp.), a Sittytton Butterfly, dam Beatrice 2nd (which produced Bandmaster, a first-prize bull calf at the Royal Show, 1908, which sold for 600 guineas), sire Scottish Archer, a grandson of the great Scottish Archer, and is from the same dam as the British champion bull of 1907, Linkfield Champion, sold for 1,500 guineas. In Yorkshires, I have a few very choice heifers, fit for service, and some young cows to offer."

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, at Bushnell, Illinois, had a very successful sale of pure-bred mares on August 11th, considering that it was held in the busy harvest season. Twenty-seven mares sold for an average of \$700. The highest price of

the day was \$1,300, for the two-year-old filly, Wrydelands Girlie. Two others sold for \$1,000 each, and fifteen others for prices ranging from \$500 to \$820.

Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont., ordering a change in his advertisement of Jersey cattle, writes: "Our stock bull, Earl Denton, now offered for sale, is five years old, large, strong, and vigorous, and a good sire, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, dam Imp. Nanthorpe's Susanne. This bull has been very sure. Also a yearling sired by the above, out of a good young cow. The heifers we have had from Earl Denton have good-shaped udders, and what we have had fresh are good workers. This is a good bull, and are only offering him to avoid inbreeding, as he is quiet and sure."

TRADE TOPIC.

COOPER'S FLY KNOCKER. The following letter has been received by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, from G. K. White, Comox, Ont., under date of Aug. 18th: "I have been using your Fly Oil for several days on part of our herd, and have used another Fly Oil, manufactured by another company, at the same time. We find your Fly Oil very good indeed, equally as good as the other article as a repellent, and it does not give any disagreeable sensation to the throat and nose. We spray the cows twice a day before milking, with a hand sprayer, taking about one cent to each cow, thus giving the cows 60¢ and 95¢ profit."

Autumn-sown Crops.

At the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, fully 260 varieties of winter wheat have been under test in the past twenty years. Inferior kinds are dropped, and the more promising sorts continued. Of fifteen varieties, which have been tested for fourteen years, the three varieties giving the best average yield for that period are: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 54.8 bushels; Early Genesee Giant, 50.4 bushels; and Imperial Amber, 49.6 bushels. For the season of 1909, Early Genesee Giant was slightly ahead, yielding 50 bushels per acre, Dawson's Golden Chaff 47 bushels, and Imperial Amber but 28.6 bushels. These yields were considerably exceeded by two newer varieties tested in 1909, Prosperity yielding 54 bushels, and No. 8 Red 52 bushels.

Four varieties of Winter Rye have been grown at the Farm in each of the past six years. Average results: Mammoth White, 60.5 bushels; Washington, 56.8 bushels; Common, 53.5 bushels; and Thousandfold, 52.6 bushels. In 1909, Mammoth White still gave highest yield.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

Four hundred and ten farmers throughout Ontario conducted co-operative experiments with autumn-sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-six of the counties of the Province. Those counties which furnished the greatest number of good reports of successfully-conducted experiments were: Middlesex, Huron, Brant, Norfolk, and Muskoka.

Winter Wheat.—Four varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre of straw and of grain are as follows: Imperial Amber, 1.4 tons, 24.1 bushels; Abundance, 1.3 tons, 23.9 bushels; Bulgarian, 1.2 tons, 21.9 bushels; and Nigger, 1.4 tons, 21.9 bushels.

The Imperial Amber gave the greatest yield per acre in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in 1907 and in 1908, as well as in 1909. It also came first in popularity with the experimenters in each of these years. The Imperial Amber will again be distributed throughout Ontario this autumn as one of the varieties for co-operative experiments. We distributed the Dawson's Golden Chaff for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of twelve years, but not within the last three years. According to extensive inquiries which we have made this year, the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most popular and the most extensively grown variety of Winter Wheat in the Province.

Winter Rye.—The average yield of grain per acre of each of three varieties of winter rye, distributed in the autumn of 1908, is as follows: Mammoth White, 28.1; Common, 22.1; and Washington, 19.6. In the experiments throughout Ontario, the Mammoth White surpassed the Common rye by an average of 5 bushels per acre

in 1907, 5.1 bushels per acre in 1908, and 6 bushels per acre in 1909.

Fertilizers with Winter Wheat.—In the co-operative experiments with different fertilizers applied to winter wheat, the average yields of grain per acre for five years are as follows: Mixed Fertilizer, 25.2 bushels; Nitrate of Soda, 23.8 bushels; Muriate of Potash, 22.9 bushels; and Superphosphate, 22.7 bushels. The unfertilized land gave an average of 19.9 bushels per acre. The Superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds, and the Muriate of Potash and the Nitrate of Soda each 160 pounds per acre. The Mixed Fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in this experiment, is between four and five dollars per acre.

Fodder Crops.—In each of six years, the seed of Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye has been distributed throughout Ontario for co-operative experiments in testing these crops for fodder purposes. In the average of six years' experiments, the Hairy Vetches produced slightly the largest yield of green fodder per acre, but in 1909 the largest yield was produced by Winter Rye.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS IN 1909.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge, in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and report the results of any one of the following tests: 1—Three varieties of winter wheat; 2—two varieties of winter rye; 3—five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4—autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5—winter emmer and winter barley; 6—hairy vetches and winter rye, as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express, and that for the others by mail.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

British Grain Prices.

British wheat averaged 35s. 11d. for the 47 completed weeks of the cereal year, compared with 33s. last year. Barley averaged 27s. 2d., against 25s. 11d., and oats 18s. 8d., against 18s. 8d. The quantity marketed was 2,939,000 qrs., against 2,631,000 qrs. Reserves of old wheat are very small, and foreign supplies are much below the average. Prices show a tendency to fall from the present quotation of around 44s., and 40s. is predicted as the opening price for the new cereal year. Statistically, the figures hardly bear out the prediction of lower prices in the near future, and as the season is now three weeks behind its time, new wheat will be slow in marketing. Wheat prospects are still above the average, though heavy rains have battered down the heavy crops. Good weather is imperative, if the spring-sown grain is to reach maturity. The wheat harvest should be beginning now, but thousands of acres of hay are still unharvested.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SUMMER-FOLLOWING—SOILING—MANGER FRONTS.

In answer to J. M. W., who inquired about summer-following and soiling (page 1327, issue August 19th), two answers were published in incomplete form. To the first question, whether for summer-following heavy land, it was better to plow three or four times or to plow in the fall before, and then surface-cultivate frequently during the summer, reply was made that plowing three or four times would be preferable. It might have been added that neither plan is recommended. A better one would be to plow in June, and then surface-cultivate till fall.

Again, in answer to an inquiry whether silage might be used spasmodically throughout the summer for soiling purposes, the querist should have been informed that this would involve considerable waste of silage, as the surface layer would spoil in a few days' exposure to the air, between periods of feeding. In the same issue, page 1328, E. I. T. was told that the front of his manger should be 2½ feet high. This was assuming that it was to be constructed of wood, but the more modern way is to have the front of the manger consist of a 4, 6 or 8-inch drop from the general feed passage to the manger bottom.

AUGUST 26, 1909

Incorporated 1885
THE
TRADERS BANK
OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus, \$ 6,350,000.
 Total Assets, 34,000,000.

Our 85 branches and other extensive connections, enable us to offer a special banking service to our clients.

Collections promptly made. Negotiable paper discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Money transmitted by Draft, Money Order or Telegraph Transfer.

\$1.00 opens a Savings Account.

THE BANK
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

74 Branches in Ontario. The Manager of the nearest would welcome your account. 67

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 23rd, receipts numbered 113 carloads, consisting of 2,390 cattle, 2 hogs, 265 sheep, 43 calves. Nothing doing in exporters and butchers'; trade slow. Prime picked butchers', \$5.50; good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.60 to \$4.90; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.25; milkers, \$35 to \$55; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; hogs, firm, at \$8 for select, fed and watered at market, and \$7.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.
 The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	190	174	364
Cattle	2,855	3,112	5,967
Hogs	2,210	690	2,900
Sheep	5,205	1,004	6,209
Calves	459	146	605
Horses	—	123	123

The quality of cattle generally at the Union yards was not as good as the previous week, while at the City yards the bulk of deliveries were common to medium, and many inferior ill-bred Eastern Ontario lots, with a very few well-finished lots among them. The cattle delivered at the Union yards, as a rule, come from Western Ontario, and come from the best breeders and feeders.

On account of the British markets being lower, trade was not as brisk, with prices from 10c. to 35c. per cwt. lower, the common to medium classes showing the greatest decline.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5 to \$6.20, three carloads having been sold at the latter price. The bulk of the best cattle sold from \$5.60 to \$5.90 per cwt. Heifers did not sell as high, the quality not being as good, ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.65. Cows sold from \$4 to \$5.

Butchers'.—Prime-picked lots of butchers' sold at \$7.25 to \$5.50; medium,

\$4.75 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.40.

Feeders and Stockers.—Good feeders and stockers are scarce, with market firmer, while common Eastern stockers are plentiful, but not wanted, and, although seemingly cheap, are dear at any price. Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50; 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.15; common stockers, \$2 to \$3.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts fairly large; trade steady; prices unchanged, ranging from \$30 to \$60 each, the bulk of the best going at \$45 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate; prices unchanged, at \$3 to \$5.50, and \$6 to \$6.50 for a few picked veals of choice quality.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large, especially lambs, which sold at lower quotations. Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and choice butcher sheep at \$4 to \$4.25; lambs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts very light. Prices still \$8 for select, fed and watered, and \$7.75, f. o. b. cars at country points, notwithstanding the packers' efforts to get prices lowered.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—New No. 2 wheat, 95c. to 96c. at outside points, for August delivery. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.17½ to \$1.18; No. 3, \$1.16½ to \$1.17, f. o. b. cars at lake ports. Rye—70c. Barley—New, 55c., outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 70c. to 75c. Oats—No. 2 white, 45c. to 46c.; No. 3, 44c., outside. New oats, first shipment, 40c., outside. Corn—American No. 2, yellow, 78½c. to 79c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, old-wheat flour, \$4.50; new-wheat flour, \$3.95, outside. Manitoba patents, firsts, \$6.20 to \$6.40; seconds, \$5.70 to \$6; strong bakers', \$5.50.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, firmer, at \$14, on track, Toronto. Straw—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$8. Bran—\$22 to \$22.50, in car lots, track, Toronto. Shorts—\$24, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 13½c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 12½c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 11½c. to 12c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; lamb skins, 50c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12½c. to 13c.; wool, washed, 21c. to 23c.; wool, rejects, per lb., 16c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c. per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts fairly large, with prices unchanged, but easy. Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 24c.; creamery solids, 22c. to 23c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Case lots, 23c., and firm. Cheese.—Supplies large, with prices unchanged. New large, 13c.; twins, 13½c. Honey.—Receipts liberal. Extracted, 10c. for finest quality; combs, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3, for choice-quality sections.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads sold at 60c. to 75c. per bushel.

Poultry.—Turkeys, dressed, 16c. to 18c.; ducks, 14c. to 16c.; chickens, 17c. to 20c.; fowl, 12c. to 14c. Live ducks, 10c. to 12c.; live chickens, 15c. per lb.

Beans.—Receipts limited. Prices still quoted high, but demand is limited. Primes, \$2 to \$2.10; hand-picked, \$2.20 to \$2.30.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Canadian fruits and vegetables on the wholesale market were plentiful, and receipts are becoming larger each week as the season advances.

Apples, quality poor, 30c. to 60c. per basket; blueberries, 75c. to \$1.25 per basket; cantaloupes, Canadian, basket, 30c. to 60c.; red currants, 60c. to 75c.; black currants, \$1.25 to \$1.40; gooseberries, 75c. to 90c. per basket; Lawton berries, 6c. to 8c. per box; raspberries, 10c. per box. Canadian peaches, 25c. to 75c.; pears, Canadian, 50c. to \$1 per basket; plums, 30c. to 75c. per basket; plums, small basket, 25c.; beans, 20c. to 35c. per basket; beets, basket, 20c. to 30c.; cabbage, dozen, 25c. to 40c.; carrots, new, basket, 25c.; celery, basket, 30c. to 45c.; corn, dozen, 8c. to 9c.; cucumbers, bas-

ket, 20c. to 35c.; green peppers, basket, 25c. to 35c.; peppers, red, basket, 75c. to 85c.; tomatoes, basket, 15c. to 25c.; watermelons, each, 35c. to 40c.

Montreal.

Shipments of cattle from Montreal during the week ending August 14th, amounted to 3,271. On the local market there was a weaker feeling for cattle, offerings being considerably larger than previously, and the quality being of a somewhat inferior nature. Practically no choice stock offered. Good cattle sold at 5c. to 5½c. per lb., fair bringing 4½c. to 4¾c., medium as low as 4c., and common as low as 3c., some common canning stuff selling as low as 2c. per lb. There was a fair supply of small meats, sheep selling at 4c. per lb., and lambs at 6c. to 6½c. per lb. Calves sold at \$2 to \$5 for inferior, and up to \$8, and perhaps more, for choice. As to hogs, offerings were liberal and prices rather lower. Demand was very fair, and sales of selected lots were made at 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb.

Horses.—Demand very light—almost non-existent, in fact. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240 each; small animals, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; inferior and broken-down horses, \$75 to \$100 each; and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at 12c. to 12½c. per lb., and in good demand. Extra-large hams, weighing from 25 lbs. upwards, 14c. per lb.; large hams, 18 to 25 lbs., at 15c., and mediums, 12 to 18 lbs., 15½c. per lb. Large, boneless hams brought 16c., small 16½c., Windsor backs 18c., and Wiltshire sides 17c., lower qualities ranging down to 14c. Compound lard sold at 9½c. to 10½c., pure lard at 14½c. to 15½c.

Potatoes.—Market settling down. Sold generally at \$1 per bag of 90 lbs. Some sold as low as 90c., and now and again \$1.10 was quoted. This was for local potatoes, earlies. Crops reported excellent, and the outlook is, consequently, for low prices.

Eggs.—Market firm. Stock which had not been gone over cost 20c. to 21c. in the country, quality being quite poor, unfortunately. Straight candled sold at about 24c., selects in the vicinity of 27c. per dozen.

Butter.—The best price for export last week was about 22½c., while that figure, and even 23c., was paid in the Townships lately. The price here ranged between the two quotations mentioned, but a few holders were actually demanding 22½c. Dairy butter cost 18c. to 18½c. per lb., in the country, and sold at 19c. to 19½c. here. On Monday, creamery sold as high as 23c.

Cheese.—Local market hardened up considerably. Prices ranged from 11½c. to 11¾c., in the country, and quotations here were 11½c. to 11¾c. for Quebecs, 11½c. to 11¾c. for Townships, and 11½c. to 11¾c. for Ontarios. Prices were firmer on Monday, Quebecs, 11½c. to 11¾c.; Townships, 11½c.; Ontarios, 11½c. to 12c. Grain.—Oats, No. 2 Canadian Western, 46c. to 46½c. per bushel; No. 1 extra feed oats, 45½c. to 46c.; No. 1 feed, 45c. to 45½c.; No. 2 Canadian Western, 45½c. No. 2 barley sold at 68c. to 69c., and Manitoba feed barley at 66c. to 67c.

Flour.—A rapid succession of breaks carried the market down a long way. Patents came back to \$6 per barrel, and straight rollers \$5.75. Manitoba flour 40c. down, at \$5.90 for patents, \$5.40 for seconds, and strong bakers' \$5.20.

Millfeed.—Ontarios were again offering; bran was quoted at \$22 to \$23 per ton, in bags, and middlings at \$23.50 to \$24.50, while Manitoba bran cost \$22, and shorts \$24 per ton, pure grain mouille \$28 to \$30, and mixed mouille \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Hay.—Some export for baled hay, and local demand good. No. 1 hay, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$13 to \$13.50, No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; clover mixed, \$10.50 to \$11, and clover, \$9.50 to \$10.

Hides.—Receipts increased and trade more active. Dealers paid 11½c., 12½c. and 13½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, respectively, this being for country take-off, city take-off ¼c. per lb. more than these figures; country calf skins 14c. per lb. for No. 2 and 16c. for No. 1; city calf

IMPERIAL BANK
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CHARTERED 1875.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000
 Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000
 Reserve, 5,000,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted. Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

skins 1c. more than these figures. Lamb skins 35c. to 40c. each, horse hides \$1.75 each for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Tallow, 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 11 9-16c. Stirling, Ont., 11½c. to 11 11-16c. Peterboro, Ont., 11½c. to 11 13-16c. Woodstock, Ont., 11½c. Madoc, Ont., 11½c. Kingston, Ont., 11 11-16c. to 11½c. Brockville, Ont., 12c. to 12½c. Belleville, Ont., 11½c. to 11½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11 13-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 11½c. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. bid. Brantford, Ont., 11½c. 11 13-16c. and 11½c. Picton, Ont., 11½c. to 12c. Victoriaville, Quebec, 11½c. Kemptonville, Ontario, 11½c.; no sales. Huntingdon, Que., 11 13-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 11½c. to 12c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11½c. London, Ont., 11c. to 11½c. bid; no sales. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 15½c. to 15¾c.; twins, 14½c. to 14¾c.; Young Americas and longhorns, 15½c. to 15¾c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$7.80; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.35; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85; calves, \$3 to \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.15. Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$8 to \$8.10; butchers', \$7.95 to \$8.10; light mixed, \$7.60 to \$7.85; choice light, \$7.85 to \$8; packing, \$7.40 to \$7.65; pigs, \$5.50 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$7.55 to \$7.65. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$7. Veals—\$6 to \$10.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.55 to \$8.60; mixed, \$8.50 to \$8.60; Yorkers, \$8.35 to \$8.50; pigs, \$8.35 to \$8.40; roughs, \$7 to \$7.25; stags, \$6 to \$6.50; dairies and grassers, \$8.25 to \$8.40. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.65; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$5 to \$5.10; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.75.

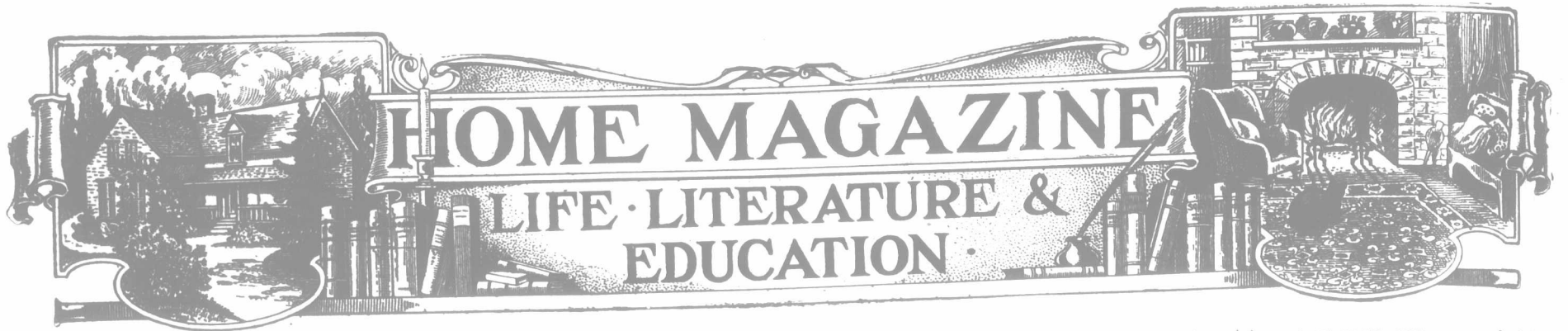
British Cattle Markets.

London calves 11½c. to 13½c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

At the annual ram sale at Cirencester, England, August 3rd, 49 Oxford Down rams from the Maiseyhampton flock of J. T. Hobbs, were sold for an average of £20 18s., as compared with £20 1s. for 43 head last year. The highest price was 100 guineas, for No. 5, purchased by G. F. Moore.

At a meeting of the Prize-list Committee of the Shropshire Sheep-breeders' Association of England, held at Shrewsbury, England, on August 10th, it was decided to offer the following prize to the Chicago International Exposition, 1909, viz.: "A Silver Challenge Cup," presented by the English Shropshire Sheep-breeders' Association (per Alfred Mansell & Co., College Hill, Shrewsbury, England), for best Shropshire flock, consisting of: One ram of any age, two ewes of any age, one ram lamb and two ewe lambs. Competition to be limited to residents of the United States and Canada.



A South African correspondent of a British periodical recently wrote as follows. The same letter might have originated in Canada: "Having just read the views of your correspondents on the vital question of education, as received by the working classes, I am emboldened to present a suggestion. It is 'The Cult of Beauty in the Schoolroom.' Our experts in the Department of Education all over the world (they are just as bad in Cape Town as London) seem to forget what a power they have to uplift and refine the children by environment and the influences of color and form during the hours of school-life. Why should schoolrooms be such appallingly ugly, uninspiring places? Instead of crude maps and whitewash, why are there not engravings, or at least autotypes, of the world's masterpieces disposed on beautifully-tinted walls, to inspire latent artistic talent and feed the child-soul which craves for beauty? There should be bowls of flowers and palms to speak their silent message to the budding spirit. I quite agree with those who decry the teaching of subjects for which there is no possible future use, but not when they suggest the substitution of floor-scrubbing and other useful arts, except to a very minor degree. No! I would supplant the 'dryasdust' by the cult of the beautiful, in all its varied aspects of nature and art."

To what end are events forming in Europe? In Great Britain, Premier Lloyd-George has been called Socialist because of his efforts to lighten the burden on the "common folk" and the poor. In France, the first official announcement of the new Briand Ministry has been to quote the remark of M. Waldeck Rousseau, "Capital must work, and labor possess," and to insist upon the necessity of an alliance between labor and capital. In Germany, a commoner, plain "Dr." Theobald Bethmann-Hollwig, has been made Chancellor of the Empire. Does not all this foretell that the line of distinction between aristocracy and commonry is beginning to grow dim, and that, in the perhaps immediate future, the aristocracy of mind and character will be the only one considered worthy of serious attention? By degrees the world is getting rid of its flummery and tomfoolery, and approaching more nearly the ideal of democracy at its highest.

People, Books and Doings.

A patient has been discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital cured of tetanus, or lockjaw, by injections of anti-tetanus serum.

A landing for airships is to be built in connection with the new annex building of the Automobile Club, of New York.

Steps towards building a university for China at the "Wu-han towns," on the Yang-tze-kiang, are being taken.

Mr. Walter S. Allward, of Toronto, whose design was selected for the Bell Memorial, at Brantford, ranks first, perhaps, among the sculptors of Canada. He is only thirty-three years of age, but has already some notable work to his credit, for example, the well-known Simcoe and Mowat monuments, in Toronto, and the Nicholas Flood Davies memorial,

in Ottawa. The designs for the South African monument, the Macdonald statue, to be erected in Queen's Park, Toronto, and the Baldwin-Lafontaine monument, to be placed before the House of Parliament, in Ottawa, are also Mr. Allward's work.

Marcelle Tinayre has reached the distinction of being the "only woman writer whose prose is equal to the best ever written in France." Marcelle never went to school, but studied irregularly, when she felt like it. In her 'teens she wrote poetry, and at the age of nineteen she wrote her first novel. Since then she has written many books, attempts to portray the truth as she sees it. One of these, "La Maison du Peche," almost won for its author the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is generally taken for granted that the battle for women's "rights," so fiercely waged by the militant suffragettes, is a development of very recent times. Those who have looked into the subject, however, point out that the strenuous ladies have precedent, if not for their actions, at least for their principles, in the views of three very illustrious predecessors: Mary Wollstonecraft, George Eliot, and Harriet Martineau. Of

these, the first mentioned is perhaps least generally known in this country. She was born in 1759. Her father was a violent drunkard, and from childhood Mary was a rebel. Finally, driven out of her home, she was forced to support herself by teaching, and in 1792 she published her "Vindication of the Rights of Women," dedicated to Tallyrand. She was twice married, first to Captain Imlay, again to the noted Wm. Godwin. The child of the latter union became the famous Mary Wollstonecraft-Shelley.

Dr. Charles McCutcheon, a wealthy retired doctor, of Tacoma, has maintained for the last five years a large aviary, in which he rears song birds from Europe, and turns them loose in the fields and woods of the Northwest. Dr. McCutcheon was born in England. To-day, English sky-larks are singing in the meadows of Puget Sound, and linnets, goldfinches, bullfinches, thrushes and English blackbirds are seen and heard all over the country west of the Cascade Mountains. Every day Dr. McCutcheon receives word that some of his birds have been seen, and as far away as fifty miles goldfinches are nesting and rearing their young. The kindly act of Dr. McCutcheon has been appre-

ciated by every man, woman and child in the State, and the State Legislature went so far as to pass stringent laws protecting the song-birds.—[Sun.]

For a number of years the admirers of Lord Byron have been struggling to raise money to erect a statue of the poet in that "Silver City by the Sea," Aberdeen, in which he spent so many years of his boyhood. The "guid Scots," however, do not permit Byron's literary glory to overshadow certain questionable phases of his career, and, as a consequence, have not taken up the plan very enthusiastically. Indeed, by July of this year, only £727 had been collected, whereas £1,000 are required.

Byron, it will be remembered, spent his early schooldays here, first at Bodsey Bower's school, with its "low ceiling, ill-glazed windows, dust-begrimed roof and walls, and unwashed floor," then at the old Grammar School. To Scotland, however, he owed infinitely more than his schooling. "The Highlands, seen in youth," as a biographer remarks, "prepared his eye and imagination to love the mountains of Greece and Italy," the inspiration of much of his later poetry. "When it happens, as was the case with Lord Byron in Greece," holds Tom Moore, very truly, "that the same peculiar features of nature over which memory has shed this reflective charm, are reproduced before the eyes under new and inspiring circumstances, and with all the accessions which an imagination in its full vigor and wealth can lend them, then, indeed, do both the past and the present combine to make the enchantment complete; and never was there a heart more borne away by this confluence of feelings than that of Byron. In a poem written about a year or two before his death, he traces all his enjoyment of mountain scenery to the impressions received during his residence in the Highlands; and even attributes the pleasure which he experienced in gazing upon Ida and Parnassus, far less to classic remembrances than to those fond and deep-felt associations by which they brought back the memory of his boyhood and Lachin-v-gair."

The only relic that Aberdeen possessed of Byron—the house in which he lived—was torn down to make room for university extensions, and it has been suggested that the proposed statue of the poet be erected in front of Mareschal College, on the spot where the house stood.

Since Henry Hudson was an explorer of Canada, as well as of the shores of New England, Canada must needs be interested in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, which is to take place in New York, beginning Sept. 25th, the features of which are to be as follows: "On September 25th, exact models of the vessels 'Half Moon' and 'Clermont,' used by Hudson in 1609, and Fulton in 1807, will pass up the Hudson, anchoring off Riverside Park, where an evening reception and pageant will be given. On subsequent days will be an opening of exhibits: an historic procession of tableaux and floats; a display of flying machines, when a prize of \$10,000 will be awarded to the aeronaut who sails over the course from New York to Albany, traversed by the 'Clermont' a century ago, in advance of his competitors; aquatic sports; a great military parade, in which 25,000 troops will take part.



"A War Despatch at the Hotel de Ville."

From a painting by A. C. Gow, R.A. Loaned to the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908, by the Corporation of Liverpool. During the great French Revolution, the people were eager for every scrap of news. The picture represents a courier just arrived from General Dumouriez, bringing news of his brilliant victory over the Prussians at Valmy, in September.

and a naval parade as far as Newburgh."

Henry Hudson is supposed to have been born in London, Eng., but the first definite mention of him is found in connection with his membership of the Muscovy or Russian Company, which was intended to promote the discovery of a northerly passage to China. At a later date he became identified with the Dutch East India Company. In September, 1609, he arrived at the river which now bears his name, and which is to be the scene of the celebration; and two years later, in June, he lost his life in the great inland sea, now known as Hudson's Bay. The exact manner of his death is not known, the only record left being that his crew mutinied, and sent him adrift, with his son, in an open boat.

Robert Fulton, artist and inventor, is known as "The Father of American Steamboating." His vessel, the "Clermont," the first steamship in America, made her maiden trip from New York to Albany in August, 1807.

Seeing Niagara.

By James Adrian Byrne.

[The following will be read with interest by those who contemplate taking a little trip across from Toronto to this beauty-spot of Canada during Exhibition time.—Ed.]

To enrich the Toronto ticket-office of the Niagara Navigation Company by the price of a passage to Lewiston, N. Y., is to take the initial step on one of the pleasantest summer excursions on the continent—the seeing of Niagara and its surroundings.

Toronto is hard to leave behind—in two senses. The city is a beautiful one, well built, and well managed. She has such attractions for the summer tourist that one asks, "Why go farther when amusement is provided and beauty exists in such plenty here?" Then, again, the boat seems beset with difficulty in getting under way. She blows that dull, deep cry of hers, not once, but many times, as if in an agony of tears, the pleased features and merry chatter of demonstrative passengers notwithstanding.

This young lady in linen, tan foot-gear, and extravagant hat, must surely be going farther than Niagara, she acts in such a spectacular drama of leavetaking with some friends on the dock. We incline to another opinion, however, when we see such demonstrations in connection with many other young people on board.

The leavetaking grows more vigorous as the boat, having overcome its weakness, plows across Toronto Bay toward the island channel.

Here, to starboard, on "the island," are bits of cottages, where well-to-do Torontonians surround themselves with the inconveniences of summer cottaging. Along the channel, opposite them, a legend says, "Go Slow," possibly as a mark of respect for the dwellings so near-by. The boat, accordingly, "goes slow," an order which some of the passengers consider it has been observing pretty closely since leaving dock.

When all the wonders of departure have transpired, we accompany our new acquaintance below. Our boat is a three-decked side-wheeler, 300 feet long, and 60 feet beam. She is a day-boat, with seating accommodation for some 600 passengers.

On our way to the stairway, we see "barber-shop" and "smoking-room" signs in display at their respective entrances. On the main deck smoking is prohibited. But "lakeway" robbery flourishes. This is accomplished chiefly in connection with the dining-room and lunch-counter.

We sidled close to our friend at this juncture, for that brown-paper box under his arm had a suspicious appearance and very savory odor.

Passing a lunch-counter, where a cash register was the most important object in evidence, excepting two waiters, neat hold-up men, termed "robbers," we suggested, it being noon, stopping and having some

lunch. Thereupon our companion declared he had ample to go around in the box under his arm. We expressed surprise at this, then an intention of purchasing two cups of coffee out of a dollar. Had the "waiter" been a little more civil, we would have left the change with him. But the picture-card man—another robber—got it for a couple of Niagara views, for the enlightenment of our folks at home.

Our companion amply compensated in his lunch for his lack of conviviality as to cigars and drinks. It was a home lunch, the kind one eats with a relish, while the boat's coffee was abominable. We sat contemplating the smooth surface of Lake Ontario, and the energy of a brass band accompanying one of the excursion parties. The pieces preceding had been played with remarkable pride and gusto, not to mention a sweeping glance of triumph on the part of the members of the band at the close of each number. A lone soldier, in the uniform of the R. C. D., express-

banks flood-washed to a height of from ten to twenty feet above the present water-level.

The river trip to Lewiston is a very pleasant one. At that part we took the famous Gorge Route trolley for Niagara Falls, N. Y.

This ride comes as near being a thriller as any trolley ride can be, with a fair degree of safety. The roadbed lies, double-tracked, on a ledge of rock and filling material, constructed on the face of the gorge some 20 feet above the rapids at the Lewiston end, and 150, or the level of the top of the gorge, at the Niagara Falls end. The "line" takes this ascent, besides the acclivity of the gorge itself, in a distance of six miles, between Lewiston and Niagara Falls. The up-going, or outer, track is but a few feet inside the sheer declivity to the savage torrent below; and giant noses of rock, torn from the cliff, lie partly uncovered in the gorge-bed, to make the peril of tumbling over more terrible.

At the outset of this gorge trip,

steep. Here, too, the track makes a great sweep, the widest of the many curves it takes, following the snaky course of the gorge. At the summit, where the carmen's cabin is situated, an officer of the company takes a count of the passengers aboard, to see that no one is missing—a like enumeration having been made at the initial end of the trip.

Entering Niagara Falls, N. Y., a city of twenty thousand people, one breathes more freely, the sense of apprehension felt during the gorge trip now appearing to have been groundless. There remains, of course, a feeling of awe, inspired by a distant glimpse of the Falls, and of uneasiness to approach the wonder-sight more closely.

We passed the big plant of the Niagara Falls Hydro-Power Company, situated just north of the International Bridge, and operated by water. This is fed through long underground conduits, with their source a short distance above the Falls.

Thus the car traverses tidy, well-paved streets into the heart of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Here we encountered an air of novelty about some persons we met, and looks of grasping expectancy on the faces of others. In Niagara, perhaps more than anywhere else in the world, one can distinguish the stranger from the native. The former is willing to pay to see the Falls; the latter, over-anxious to make the Falls pay. The native lives on the tourist, and he takes an insistent, though polite method of levying his tribute. Down the main street, every emporium, it seems, is devoted to the needs, real and fancied, of the tourist. There is an amazing number of post-card stores, for Niagara is by far the most pictured place in the world. There are good hotels, whose rates—for a wonder—are not exorbitant. Then, further on, opposite where this street takes a bend, and running south quarter of a mile, and northward about a mile, lies Falls Park. The river skirts this park, and the American fall is situated a little south of a supposed extension of the main thoroughfare, just mentioned.

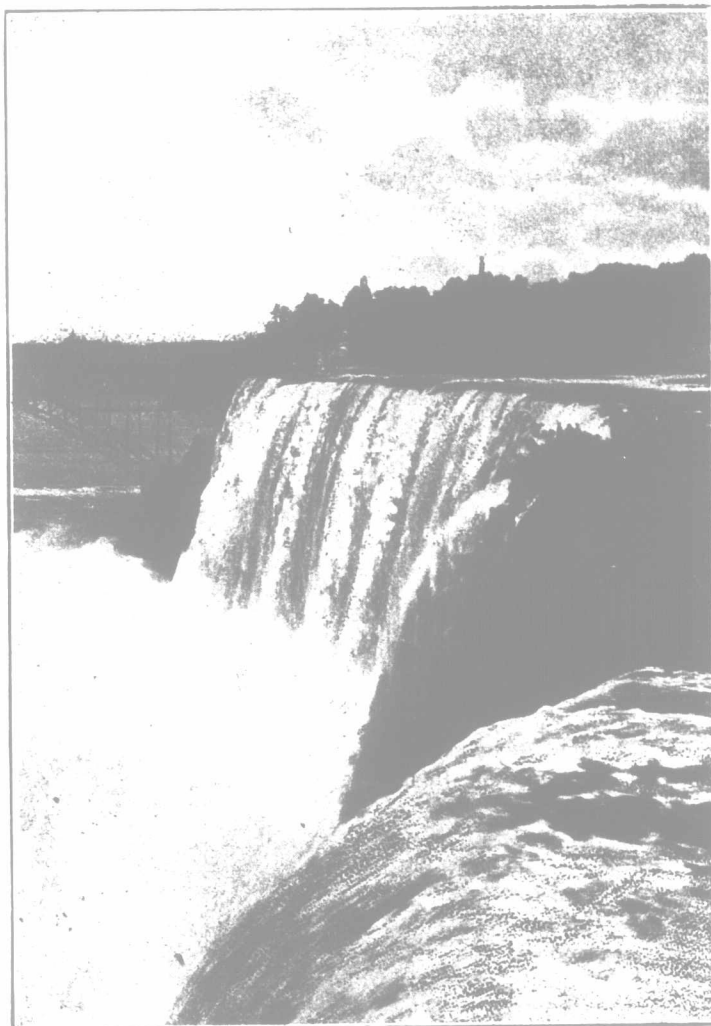
Strange to say, one doesn't appreciate Niagara Falls at the moment of first observing them. The stories of this wonder-work of nature are so widely circulated, the different terms of admiration used in describing it, are all so extravagant, that the sight-seer probably looks for too much, and is at first a trifle disappointed. Stories of such effects on strangers are current in and around Niagara, one being told of a rural sight-seer, who, after contemplating the effect of the huge bodies of water falling over their respective precipices, declared that the thing was no wonder at all; that water naturally takes a downward course; but that "it would be a real wonder if the water flowed up the Falls, instead of down them."

Somewhat thus were we affected on first viewing the American side of the Falls. Our companion alone, however, expressed himself on the subject. Looking around, his eye fell on the International Bridge, a third of a mile long, steel arched, at a height of 150 feet from the water, and he remarked that the bridge was by far the more wonderful of the two.

Somewhat hurt at such bold iconoclasm, we tartly demanded by what token. He coolly replied that the bridge had been constructed, at least, he supposed, in a few years, while the Falls were worn out (he also supposed) throughout the course of ages.

We were quick to defend our point, suggesting the mystery surrounding the original excavation of the gorge, and the possibility of its having been done in much less time than was necessary for the construction of the bridge.

By this time we were strolling through the park in a direction away from my client—nature's work—toward his—the production of man—and soon arrived at the bridge-office,



A Bit of Niagara Scenery.

ed his conviction that the music furnished was the "bunniest" he had ever been "afflicted with." Immediately, a member of the party to which the band was attached explained that all the members were not playing on this occasion. "The soldier retorted positively that "too many of them were playing."

Other exceptions were taken to the band's continuing with the programme. We learned later that the tall, sober-looking gentleman, in severe garb, who held a few moments' conversation with the band-leader, was a Sunday-school leader, who objected, not to the rendition of the pieces chosen, but to their character. Thereupon, the music-makers desisted.

After touching Niagara-on-the-Lake, a small port, where Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario, we entered the famous waterway itself, and kept its mid-channel towards Lewiston, N. Y. The Niagara River varies in width from half a mile at its mouth to two hundred yards at the Falls. All along are evidences of last spring's ice-jam and consequent flood. Trees have been uprooted and the

one can see Queenston coming down to its little dock, and running backwards—a straggling town—half a mile up the lower slopes of Queenston Heights. Farther on in the gorge the town was lost to view by the interposition of the promontory of the height; and the chief object of attention is Brock's monument, surmounting a thick forest which comes over to the brow, and, less thickly, down the sheer declivity.

Here, also, spanning the gorge, is the Suspension Bridge, a couple of hundred yards in length. This bridge forms the lower link in the Niagara Belt system, a trolley line connecting the two Niagaras, via the International Bridge, running down the Canadian side along the summit of the cliff, across Suspension Bridge, and up the Gorge Route to Niagara, N. Y.

The ride from Lewiston to Niagara takes half an hour. Midway is the famous whirlpool, a sort of oval estuary of the gorge channel, where the torrent spins round in great fury. Approaching the upper terminal of the Gorge Line, where are the two railway bridges, the ascent is very

where ten cents a head is charged for the privilege of a return trip across. Here may be had the best view obtainable of the American Fall. The Fall is directly opposite the center of the bridge, and on an even level with it. Our former slight disappointment at viewing the great sight was here quite removed, when, looking, we saw, approximately, as great a body of water as before spilling over the precipice, and reasoned that, so long as men stood there, as great a volume was likely to continue falling, while, back as far as history went, no difference had been noticed, then a slight notion of the real wonder of Niagara Falls occurred to us.

But thus far we had been chiefly observant of by far the lesser section of what is commonly called The Falls. Farther south, the Canadian Fall was almost enveloped in mist. This lies at least half a mile distant from the bridge, and receives, it is estimated, nine-tenths of the water of the upper Niagara River.

Before we can get around to that, however, we must lend a few minutes to the nautical evolutions of that little steambot called the Maid of the Mist. She is just now leaving the dock on the Canadian side of the Gorge, between the bridge and the Falls, and heading across the swirling, foamy torrent toward the smoother water. She is a proud-looking craft, this little maid; she appears to be fifty feet long, and has two decks. On the upper deck, which has a roof, are the passengers, enveloped in long raincoats and helmets. These precautions seem well advised, since the Maid is now heading straight for the Canadian Fall.

We cross the bridge while she voyages along, deposit half our ticket with the collector at the Canadian end, run the gauntlet of the customs officer, and follow the Canadian bank of the gorge through Queen Victoria Park, a pleasant spot, maintained by the Ontario Government.

Meanwhile, we keep in sight of the Maid, but before we have got well into the park, she is up almost with stone's-throw of the Canadian Fall, where she careers about, battling to hold an even keel against the wild raging of the torrent, takes a final "full nose" ahead, and is turned by the increasing violence of the flood.

After admiring the hardihood of this little craft, we pass on toward the Canadian Fall. Along the brow of the precipice are several quaint stone grottoes, fitted with seats, and affording excellent views of both Falls.

It soon starts raining, a fine mist, increasing in intensity and the size of the particles, until, near the great plunge, one needs a raincoat and umbrella, if he wishes to keep dry.

Here, on close approach, we are again ashamed of our former diminished enthusiasm on first sight of the Falls. For, while, just above the American Fall, the body of water was but a couple of feet deep at any point, on the brow of the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall, from the blue color of the water near the middle, we judged that there was tumbling over at that point a torrent from ten to fifteen feet in depth.

Holding to the protecting rail, we looked over into the great gorge beneath, and learned that the big concrete building on a ledge a few feet above the water's level, was the plant of the Ontario Power Co., operated by water from above the Fall.

Looking across, we see the famous Goat Island, occupying a position in the river between the two Falls, though nearer to the American side. Thence it runs back a considerable distance, and is bridged to the American side by a heavy stone structure quarter of a mile back from the Fall.

Goat Island is thickly wooded, has a driveway circling its margin, and offers splendid attractions for a prolonged tour of sight-seeing. From it the Falls are approached, far nearer views, by systems of small plank bridges laid across and sup-

ported among the abutting rocks just above the leap.

Other driveways abound on this island, which is maintained as a park, and many auto and carriage trips may be made for a reasonable fare, even between trains.

Farther up the river, near the upper end of the island, and situated on the Canadian side, is the water-power plant of the Toronto-Niagara Power Co., of recent construction.

After taking in all the other sights of lesser account, we were willing to admit that the actual sight of Niagara River, and especially its terrible leap into that chasm 150 feet deep, cannot be painted too extravagantly. Our friend expressed himself in such terms, too, and, while contending still for the greatness of man's achievement—the International bridge—voted Niagara Falls into a position unique among the wonders of the world.

"A Touch of Nature Makes the Whole World Kin."

A great American Bishop has said, "Greatness and littleness are terms, not of the quantity, but of the quality, of human life. If a man has a great conception of life, and is putting all the little things he is doing into that conception, he is a great man."

Truly, great men both were the two railroad conductors, of whom the following incident is told in touching and graphic language in the columns of "The Philistine," some seven months ago. The narrator said: "They may read this, and they may not, but what they did was surely something to renew one's faith in humanity"—a sufficient reason, surely, why this true story, with its living, breathing interpretation of the meaning of the Golden Rule, should be passed on to the readers of our Home Magazine:

"Riding on the Grand Trunk Railway, a few weeks ago, from the Suspension Bridge to Chicago, I saw a sight so trivial that it might almost seem unworthy of mention, but possibly these little incidents of life are the items which make or mar existence. Now, here is what I saw on that railroad train: five children, the oldest a girl of ten, and the youngest a boy of three. They were travelling alone, and had come from Germany, duly tagged, ticketed and certified. They were going to the grandmother at Waukegan, Illinois.

"The old lady was to meet them in Chicago. The children spoke not a word of English, but there is a universal language of the heart that speaks and is understood; so the trainmen and the children were on very chummy terms.

"Now, at London, Ont., our train waited an hour for the Toronto and Montreal connections. Just before we reached London, I saw the conductor take the three smallest little passengers to the wash-room at the end of the car, roll up their sleeves, turn their collars in, and duly wash their hands and faces. Then he combed their hair. They accepted the situation as though they belonged to the conductor's family, as, of course, they did for the time being. It was a domestic scene that caused the whole car to smile, and made everybody know everybody else. A touch of nature makes a whole coach kin.

"The children had a bushel-basket full of eatables, but at London that conductor took the whole brood over to the dining hall for supper, and I saw two fat men scap as to who should have the privilege of paying for the kiddies' supper. The children munched and smiled and said little things to each other in Teutonic whispers.

"After our train left London, and the conductor had taken up his tickets, he came back, turned over two seats, and placed the cushions lengthwise. One of the trainmen borrowed a couple of blankets from the sleeping-cars, and with the help of three volunteered overcoats, the babies were all put to bed, and duly tucked in.

"I went back to my Pullman, and went to bed, and as I dozed off, I kept wondering whether the grandmother would be there in the morning to meet the little travellers. What sort of disaster had deprived them of parents I did not know, nor did I ask. The children were alone, but among friends. They were strong and well, but they kept very close together, and looked to the oldest girl as a mother. But to be alone in Chicago would be terrible! Would she come? And so I slept.

"In the morning there was another conductor in charge, a man I had not before seen. I went into the day-coach, thinking that the man might not know about the babies, and that I might possibly help the little immigrants. But my services were not needed. The ten-year-old 'little other mother' had freshened up her family, and the conductor was assuring them, in very bad German, that 'Their grandmother would be there,' although, of course, he didn't know anything about it.

"When the train pulled into the long depot and stopped, the conductor took the baby-boy in one arm and a little girl in the other. A porter carried the big lunch-basket, and the little other-mother led a toddler on each side, dodging the hurrying passengers.

"Evidently, I was the only spectator to the play. 'Will she be there? Will she be there?' I asked myself nervously.

"She was there, all right, there at the gate. The conductor was seemingly as gratified as I. He turned his charges over to the old woman, who was weeping for joy, and hugging the children between bursts of lavish, loving Deutsch.

"I climbed into a Parmalee 'bus, and said, 'Auditorium Annex, please,' and as I sat there on the 'bus, while they were packing the grips on top, the conductor passed by carrying a tin box in one hand and his train cap in the other.

"I saw an Elk's tooth on his watch-chain. I called to him, 'I saw you help the babies—good boy!'

"He looked at me in doubt.

"Those German children,' I said, 'I'm glad you were so kind to them!'

"Oh!' he answered, smiling. 'Yes, I had forgotten; why, of course, that is a railroad man's business, you know—to help everybody who needs help.'

"He waved his hand and disappeared up the stairway that led to the offices. And it came to me that he had forgotten the incident so soon, simply because to help had become the habit of his life.

"He may read this, and he may not. There he was—big, bold, bluff and bronzed, his hair just touched with the frosts of years, and beneath his brass buttons a heart beating with a desire to bless and benefit. I do not know his name, but the sight of the man, carrying a child in each arm, their arms encircling his neck in perfect faith, their long journey done, and he turning them over in safety to their grandmother, was something to renew one's faith in humanity.

"Even a great railway system has a soul.

"If you answer that corporations have no souls, I will say, 'Friend, you were never more mistaken in your life. The business that has no soul soon ceases to exist; and the success of a company or corporation turns on the kind of soul it possesses. Soul is necessary to service. Courtesy, kindness, loyalty, and efficiency are tangible soul-assets, and all good railway men know it.'

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

"God Makes Our Next-door Neighbor."

"We make our friends; we make our enemies, but God makes our next-door neighbor. Hence he comes to us clad in all the careless terrors of nature; he is strange as the stars, as reckless and indifferent as the rain. He is Man, the most terrible of the beasts. That is why the old religions and the old scriptural language showed so sharp a wisdom when they spoke, not of one's duty towards humanity, but one's duty towards one's neighbor. The duty towards humanity may often take the form of some choice which is personal or even pleasurable. That duty may be a hobby; it may even be a dissipation. We may work in the East End because we are peculiarly fitted to work in the East End, or because we think we are But we have to love our neighbor because he is THERE—a much more alarming reason for a much more serious operation. He is the sample of humanity which is actually given us."—G. K. Chesterton.

Love is not only our one great business in life, but Love, as St. John quietly states, is life: "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren"—and all men are our brethren—"He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." If the Apostle's strong statement be true when he says: "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God Whom he hath not seen"—if it be true, I say, then it is surely just as true that anyone is deceiving himself when he thinks he is living in love and yet is at enmity or want of charity with his next-door neighbor.

And who are these next-door neighbors of ours? Surely the nearest of them are the members of our own family. You, who read this, may be living on a lonely prairie. The nearest neighbor may be forty miles away, and you may be very delighted to meet him in kindly fashion when you get a chance.

But wait and think a moment. Did not God give you neighbors long before you went into the wide world and found others for yourself? Did you choose whether you should be born in Africa or Canada? Did you pick out the kind of parents and brothers and sisters that seemed likely to be congenial to your particular disposition?

One reason why the fashionable game of "Bridge" is far more prosaic than the old-fashioned "Whist," is because the players—or at least one of them—can "make the trump" instead of being flung in, like a child into the water, and forced to do the best with things as they are. Life would be far less romantic, far less interesting, if we could choose our relations. A life of adventure is a life where the unexpected is constantly happening. If you "plan an adventure," it ceases to be an adventure. If you plan the rescue of a child from drowning, and throw the child into deep water so that you may be able to carry out your plan and jump in to save it, other people may fancy that you have had an adventure, but you know better. Probably when the moment arrives for you to risk your life, and appear heroic, you will turn coward—because, in such a case, you would not really be a hero, but only trying to look like one.

In the same way, if you plan out the living of a grand career of philanthropy, if you desire to do something that seems really very important, and are so busy looking over the fence that the people near you are overlooked, then it is very evident that you care more about the appearance of greatness than about greatness itself. It was a wonderful help to the world when the greatest man it has ever seen was willing to spend most of His earthly life in a little country village. It helps us all to remember that He lived gloriously, when toiling in the shop or helping His mother in the home.

AUGUST 26, 1909

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scornful seat,
Nor hurl the cynic's ban,
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

St. Paul gives very plain and matter-of-fact advice when he says, "Be ye kind." Only three syllables, and yet what a paradise this would be if everybody carried out that advice everywhere! We may be very kind to strangers, but what about our God-given next-door neighbor? What about the parents, brothers and sisters God has picked out for us to live splendidly with? He is watching to see whether we are "big" enough to get on well with them, to appreciate their fine qualities and improve by contact with them. He is watching to see whether we take advantage of the daily opportunities of "doing little kindnesses, which most have undone or despise." We must be very "small" indeed if we exaggerate little failings in our relations and neighbors, if we are rude in speech and inconsiderate in behavior.

Have you and I never stooped to needlessly unkind criticism of the people placed nearest to us by God's own wise appointment? Oh, let us repent of such a base and mean breaking of the glorious Law of Love, and fight against it as we would fight a loathsome cancer that was slowly poisoning the fair, beautiful body God gave us to dwell in, festering and corroding with its insidious decay. Mrs. Hayward sent me the verses given below, asking me to give the poem a title. She says she wants to "send to the many readers of 'The Farmer's Advocate' a thought which will awaken and stir us up to sweeter and more helpful living for others." How sadly true her words are, when she says that instead of helping those near us who are "burdened with care,

Wrestling hard with the problems of life,
We censure and blame, or pass silently on,
And by silence add pain to the strife."

We want a great opportunity of proving our mettle, and here it is. "A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city."—Prov. xviii., 19—and it is a grander task still to live with him in true brotherly fashion. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! It is like the precious ointment upon the head . . . as the dew of Hermon . . . for there the LORD commanded the blessing, even life for evermore."—Ps. cxxxiii.

All men are our brothers—especially those who have been joined with us by God Himself in the sacred bonds of family life. Does He consider it a trifling offence for brothers to sever that sacred bond and live in strife or friction? We come before our King with gifts, hoping that He may accept them graciously, and what does He say? "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift."—S. Matt. v., 23-24.

It is a hard thing to win "a brother offended"; not so much—in most cases—because the brother (or neighbor) wants to continue the quarrel, but because neither party is willing to take the "first step" towards a reconciliation. Each may be willing and eager to "forgive and be friends"; but neither is big enough to look honestly for his own share of blame in the matter, and, when he has dragged it before the bar of his own conscience, to say first to God and then to the one he is quarrelling with: "I have done wrong. Will you forgive me and let us start fair again." It takes a big man to do this hard thing—is that any reason for our being too small and petty to own ourselves in the wrong?

But, whatever we say or do, don't let us be affected, nor sham a friendliness which is not genuine. We can really be friendly to everybody—yes, even towards our relations and neighbors—to disagreeable as well as agreeable people. Any one can "get on" with the amiable man or woman; we should attempt more splendid tasks than that. We surely have no

business to stand aloof from anyone, thinking "I am holier than thou, and don't care to have any dealings with such an objectionable person." That was the tone of the "Elder Brother" in the parable, and I feel sure we cannot hurt our dear Lord more than by such an attitude. The persons we despise are very dear to Him. Their battles against sin and struggles after holiness are matters of intensest interest in His eyes. If we love Him, we must try to look at them from His point of view.

"We starve each other for love's caress,
We take but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live."

DORA FARNCOMB.

"The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncomb, postpaid \$1.00—224 pages; cloth. The William Weld Co., London, Canada.

The Law of Kindness.

"In her tongue is the law of kindness."—Prov. xxxi., 26.

"There was much in her life that was tender and true,
And her faults we'll forget," my friend said;
As together we stood by the cold confined clay,
And looked on the face of the dead.

And my thought travelled swiftly back over the years,
With their pain, disappointment, and loss,
The years that to her, had been burdened with care,
And made weary with many a cross.

My eyes filled with tears of regret, as I thought,
Of how words that we uttered that day,
If spoken in life, would have strengthened and cheered,
And lightened her toil by the way.



If your baking goes wrong, investigate — find the cause. Look to your stove, your yeast, your baking methods.

If you succeed in pinning the trouble down to the flour—then take up the flour question in dead earnest.

Consider that flour, to be successful from a baking standpoint, must be *fine* to produce light bread or pastry, *pure* to make that bread or pastry wholesome, and *rich* in nutriment to make it nourishing.

Ogilvie's Royal Household

has these three qualities in the greatest degree.

Ogilvie's Royal Household is milled by the most modern methods, and made only from *Manitoba Hard Wheat* which contains the highest percentage of nutriment.

Royal Household Flour never disappoints.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.



This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse, and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right," and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see, I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I've sold 200,000 that way already.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quickly.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing-machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easily that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

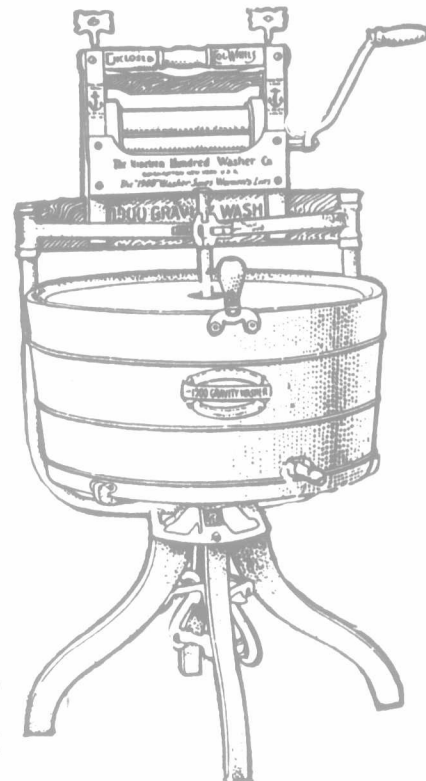
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Gravity" Washer saves every week, for 10 years, and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest, and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.



Now, don't be suspicious! I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer. You don't risk anything, anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Or I'll send the machine on to you, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way:—F. A. V. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. Don't delay. Write me a post-card now, while you think of it.

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements are made for these districts.

See our exhibit in the Manufacturers' Annex Building, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 28 to Sept. 11. 1533

Three Striking Features of the



"New Century" Washing Machine

Ball Bearings insure easy running. Strong Spiral Springs reverse the motion, and really do half the work. Wringer Stand is strong and rigid—and so attached that it is always in the right position.

Price \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

Dewswell Manufacturing Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 85

The More You Tamper With Superfluous Hair

The Worse Does It Become.



There is no other treatment that will permanently remove this disfiguring blemish but Electrolysis. Don't tamper (cut, pull, burn or use depilatories) with it, but come here and be successfully treated during the National Exposition. Our method is reliable and

practically painless. Satisfaction assured.

Our Home Treatment

makes the skin clear, pure and fine. It cures rashes, blackheads, pimples, eczema, ringworm, etc. We have reliable home treatment for dandruff, falling hair, lines and wrinkles, red nose, sore hands and feet.

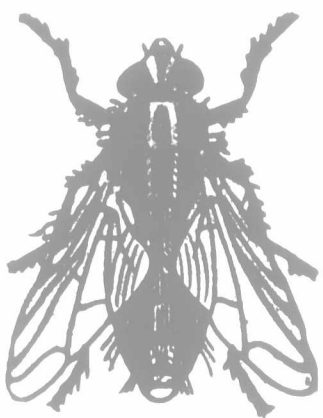
Send stamp for booklet "F."

Hiscott Dermatological Institute,
61 College Street, Toronto.
ESTABLISHED 1892.

Cowan's Nut Milk Chocolate

A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply exquisite. In $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cakes.

The Cowan Co. Limited,
Toronto. 81



WILSON'S FLY PADS
STAND ALONE AS KILLERS OF HOUSE FLIES. 3
AVOID USELESS IMITATIONS

And how often 'tis so; we heap flowers
o'er our dead;
And we speak in our tenderest tone,
Excusing so gently the faults we have
seen,
Telling only the good they have done.

But while they are living, while bur-
dened with care,
Wrestling hard with the problems of life;
We censure and blame, or pass silently on,
And by silence add pain to the strife.

Kind words, cheery smiles, and sweet
sympathy's touch,
Cost us naught; yet their worth is un-
told,
They are rest to the weary, and strength
to the weak,
An elixir more precious than gold.

Then better, far better to speak those
kind words,
Ere death steals the hearing away,
Better now the bright smile, the warm
hand-clasp of love,
Than to stroke the cold fingers of clay.

Then scatter the seeds of true kindness
to-day,
And sweet flowers will spring where you
tread,
Better far keep them blooming, the living
to bless,
Than to heap their bright forms o'er the
dead.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD,
Corinth, Ont.

With the Flowers.

Growing Palms from Seed

Will you please tell me, through the
Questions and Answers columns of your
paper, how to grow a Dwarf Fan Palm
(Chamaecrops Humulus) from seed; what
soil to use, and how to care for the
young plants? Also, how long will it
take for the plants to reach maturity,
and how long do they usually live?

SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER,
Russell Co., Ont.

Ans.—The palm seed mentioned should
be sown in well-drained flowerpots, seed
pans, or shallow, well-drained boxes, in
light, rather sandy soil. Soil: 2 parts
loamy potting soil, 1 part leaf mould
(or black soil from the bush), and 1 part
fine gritty sand, well mixed together to
germinate seeds in. Put seeds about $\frac{1}{4}$
inch below surface of soil; water them
well, and keep the soil always well
moist. Keep in a warm, partially-shaded
place; temperature, 60° to 80°. When
second leaf develops, pot the young
plants singly into $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inch pots, in
soil 4 parts rich loamy soil, 1 part leaf
mould, 1 part sand, using well-drained
pots. Partial shade, a moist but not
sodden condition of the soil, humid
atmosphere, and a warm temperature,
are the main essentials to successful palm
culture. Spraying or sponging the leaves
frequently with clear water is good for
palms. I have known amateurs to be
successful in growing seedling palms by
planting the seed singly in small pots,
and allow them to grow for some time
before transplanting, as sometimes they
do not transplant readily.

It will probably take 10 or 12 weeks,
or longer, for the seed to germinate, and
two years to produce a four- or five-
leaved plant. Palms will live and grow
for a long time, fifty years or more, but
they often get too large and unwieldy in
ten or twelve years' time.

O. A. C., Guelph. WM. HUNT.

The Difference.

There was a man, there was a man
Who hated meddling so,
He saw his neighbor's house burn down,
And closer drew his dressing gown
And let the building go.

There was a man, there was a man
Who always lent a hand,
Whatever his neighbor did, he'd try
To have a finger in the pie.
They drove him from the land.

And old Diogenes remarked
The difference to hit.
"Twixt meddling when you do no good
And bravely helping when you should,
Requires a pretty wit.

Selma Ware Payne.

The Ingle Nook

[Rules for correspondents in this and
other Departments: (1) Kindly write
on one side of paper only. (2) Always
send name and address with communica-
tions. If pen-name is also given, the real
name will not be published. (3) When
enclosing a letter to be forwarded to
anyone, place it in stamped envelope
ready to be sent on.]

So tired, and everything going wrong!
The day so hot! So much to be done!
Have I courage enough just to run away
and leave it for an hour, to call on a neigh-
bor, or if I am one to whom nature sings
songs, to run out to the fields and sit
down in the shade for a little? If so,
may I not find that Elizabeth Barrett
Browning has spoken truthfully, and for
me:

"The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday among the fields
above the sea,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees,
The foolish fears of what may happen
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay;
Among the husking of the corn
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where all thoughts die and good are
born,
Out in the fields with God."

There is merit in being able and will-
ing to "grind." There is merit and
wisdom, also, in being strong enough to
leave things once in a while. The earth
will still turn if the parlor is not swept
out and dusted, but a period of over-
strained nerves will practically mean so
many weeks, or months, or years, of the
good of life lost. My duty to myself
and others is to keep well and cheerful
and capable. Can I recognize the bal-
ance of things that will enable me to
realize that duty, and can I live up to
my convictions? Or will I yield to the
pressure of circumstances, the popular idea
of what ought to be done, and let the
weight of small cares and small duties
crush me down, crush the best of life out
of me?

So tired! So tired! So much to
do! But the earth will still turn if
something is left over until the cool of
the day—and a little change, a little rest
means so much to so many women!

D. D.

A Budget of Hints.

Dear Dame Durden,—It is a long time
since I have had my chair in the Circle,
but, nevertheless, I have been a silent
reader, and have learned many useful
things by reading what the Chatterers
have to say. I enjoy the Ingle Nook
very much indeed, also the Quiet Hour is
extremely interesting to me. It afforded
me much pleasure and help last year, as
I was unable to fulfil my duties as a
housewife on account of a broken limb,
and am always ready to sympathize with
some of the Chatterers who tell about be-
ing unable to fulfil duties on account of
illness.

Did any of you ever try cinnamon sticks
to keep black ants off pantry shelves?
It works finely. Also bake cookies and
ginger snaps on the bottom of a dripping-
pan by turning it up side down. It is
handier, and they do not burn so easily.
Try ammonia water for your house plants
and see how nice they will grow and
blossom, 2 tablespoons to an eight-quart
pail of water is sufficient, twice a week.

Some of the Chatterers asked for a
lemon biscuit recipe, so I am sending the
one I use: 2 eggs, 2 cups granulated
sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sweet milk,
5c. ammonia (use just half of the am-
monia), 5c. worth of oil of lemon, flour
enough to make a soft dough, like
cookies. Wet the cakes with sweet milk
before putting in oven to make a light
brown.

Also, I will send a recipe for Jersey Fly
cake: Whites of 4 eggs, 1 cup granulated
sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk,
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 2 tablespoons of baking
powder, 3 lb. English soda, 1 cup rice,

Balmy Beach College

AND

School of Music and Art.

A residential school for girls, and
a day school for boys and girls.

Regular work from kindergarten
to second-year collegiate.

Special courses in Music, Art, Ex-
pression, Languages and Com-
mercial Branches.

Fall term begins September 8, 1909.

For full particulars write to:

MRS. A. C. COURTICE,
DIRECTRESS,
59 Bech Ave., E. Toronto, Ont.

New Telephone Directory

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
OF CANADA

is about to issue a

NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

for the

DISTRICT OF WESTERN ONTARIO,
INCLUDING LONDON.

Orders for new connections, changes of
firm names, changes of street addresses, or
for duplicate entries, should be handed in
AT ONCE TO:

C. H. BEARD,
Local Manager, London, Ont.

Justice Harlan is an active Presby-
terian, and was vice-moderator of the
General Assembly in 1905. Every Sun-
day he goes twice to the New York
Avenue Presbyterian Church, and he is
very prominent in the affairs of the
church at large. Like every Kentuckian,
he is fond of what Kentucky produces.
A friend who knew this sent him one day
a jug of the best Bourbon obtainable. A
few weeks later this friend happened in
Washington and went, on a Sunday, to
Justice Harlan's church. As the Justice
came out, sedate and dignified, he spied
this friend.

Instantly his face relaxed into a broad
and genial smile. "Say," half shouted
the Justice, waving his hand at his
friend, "that was fine." Then, as he re-
membered where he was, he added hastily,
"the sermon, I mean."—N. Y. Post.

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that an-
nounce something wrong with the heart is
the irregular beat or violent throb. Often
there is only a fluttering sensation, or an
"all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there
may be a most violent beating, with
flushings of the skin and visible pulsa-
tions of the arteries. The person may ex-
perience a smothering sensation, gasp for
breath and feel as though about to die.
In such cases the action of Milburn's
Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the
heart, restoring its normal beat and im-
parting tone to the nerve centres, is,
beyond all question, marvellous. They
give such prompt relief that no one need
suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlbank, Ont.,
writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know
what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills
have done for me. I have been troubled
with weakness and palpitation of the
heart, would have severe choking spells
and could scarcely lie down at all. I
tried many remedies but got none to
answer my case like your pills did. I
can recommend them highly to all with
heart or nerve trouble."

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

1 cup seeded raisins. Bake in a shallow cake tin.

Coffee Cake.—1 egg, 1 1/2 cups yellow sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup baking syrup, 1 cup strong steeped coffee, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 cup currants, 5 cups flour, 1 nutmeg, 1 teaspoon soda.

Brant Co., Ont. DEW DROP.

To Can Pineapple.

Shred in the usual way, add one pound white sugar for each of the fruit. Let stand overnight. In the morning, fill clean jars, put on new rubbers, screw tightly (without cooking), and stand up side down. Done in this way, they will keep well, retain their flavor, and are more tender than when cooked.

A CONSTANT READER OF "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

Another.

Dear Dame Durden,—In answer to inquiry for recipe for canning pineapple, would say that I have found the following never fail: I cut my apple in pieces as large as dice, or a little larger, and for every pound of apple allow one pound of granulated sugar. Put all together in stone crock, let stand from four to six hours, and stir often. When sugar is all dissolved, have jars well cleaned, and new rubbers, and fill as you would for any other fruit. No heating required.

I have pin-apple that I canned two years last June, and it is like fresh apple, have never had a jar spoil. B. S. E. Oxford Co., Ont.

Many thanks for the above recipes. Will those interested kindly take note of them for next spring. We should be glad to hear from others who have tried canning small fruits, berries, etc., raw. I have heard that it can be done.

An October Wedding.

Dear Dame Durden,—This is the first letter to you, but I read your Ingle Nook every week, and find some very good things in it.

I am going to ask you to please tell me how to prepare for an October wedding—how the house should be decorated, how two bridesmaids should enter the room, how to arrange the tables, and what to have for an up-to-date dinner.

York Co., Ont. KITT.

For your home wedding, you may decorate the house any way that you choose, except that in the largest room, or drawing-room, where the ceremony is to take place, you may have one end embowered with flowers, with an arch, wedding-bell, or altar (of flowers), marking the place where the bridal pair will stand. Flowers are not very plentiful in October, but in any case you will probably find it most satisfactory not to have too many kinds. Adopt a definite color scheme, using just one kind of flowers, if possible, with autumn leaves or ferns or festoons of silky clematis, as a background.

A house wedding is, after all, not so very different from a church wedding. A short time before the hour, the guests arrive, and are received by the bride's mother, who stands just inside the drawing-room door, and is assisted by her husband, or a son or daughter. When the bride is ready, her father meets her at the head of the stairs, and the procession files down to the drawing-room, the bridesmaids, then the maid of honor walking alone, and last of all the bride and her father. As the procession reaches the drawing-room door, a lane is made between the guests by white satin ribbons, drawn out by two children. The party advances up this lane, the bridesmaids falling to the left. The groom, who has been waiting with his best man, then advances, the bride slips her hand from her father's arm and gives it to the groom, who leads her directly before the clergyman. She now withdraws her hand, and the ceremony then begins, and is carried on according to the manner adopted by the particular church to which the bride adheres. When it is ended, the newly-married couple turn facing the guests, and congratulations and best wishes are in order. The maid of honor, of course, stands next to the bride during the ceremony and holds her bouquet, and assists her to remove her glove when necessary.

Now, as regards the wedding luncheon, we may say that the fashion of seating

all the guests at one table has passed, a number of small tables in one or more rooms being favored instead. Floral decorations should be ample, those at the table reserved for the bridal party being white, and music should be provided. Place cards are seldom used. The bride and groom, of course, enter first, then the best man attending the maid of honor, then the ushers and bridesmaids, (ushers, if a church wedding; any relatives if a house wedding), next come the relatives, the bride's father taking in the groom's mother or nearest woman relative. Next come the guests, and usually the hostess goes in last with the groom's father.

As for the menu—you might have cold meats and fowl sliced thinly, thin slices of buttered bread, sandwiches, olives and pickles, salads, jellies, cakes, bon-bons, salted nuts, tea and coffee. Tiny boxes of wedding cake should be placed on a table in the hall, to be carried away by the guests.

As regards the arrangement of the tables—very little elaboration will be necessary. Place a centerpiece of flowers on each, also the salt and pepper, olives, pickles, etc., with the required number of knives and forks at each place, also the napkin to the left; then have waiters bring in the courses as required. Directions for the service at dinner and luncheon have been given in these columns more than once.

Finish for Floors.

Dear Dame Durden and Nookers,—I am a new-comer to your Nook, but noticing "Polka Dott's" letter regarding hardwood floor oil, I thought I would tell her my experience.

I also have a hardwood floor in my kitchen, and used the boiled oil, but disliked it in the same way she did, besides, it took so long to dry. But I tried another preparation this spring, which is put up by the Sherwin-Williams Co., called "Hard Oil Finish." I think it is splendid, and has a fine gloss. It is dry in twenty-four hours, and hard in forty-eight hours. I also tried it on floor oil-cloth, and it made it look like new.

"Polka Dott" need have no fear in trying this preparation. I did not add anything to it, although it goes on rather stiff. Directions are on tin.

What is the matter with the ladies of York County? I rarely see a letter from there. Don't leave it all for Middlesex, Oxford & Co. Make a start as I did. MAYFLOWER.

R. A. Gillespie, Rouville, P. Q., also kindly writes: "Tell 'Polka Dott' that if she will use raw linseed oil on her hardwood floor instead of the boiled oil, it will not dry so dead, but will have a gloss and will be much lighter in color."

The Over-dressed Daughter.

Dear Dame Durden,—While not a regular contributor to your corner, I am a regular reader, and the letter by "Sunny Jim's Wife" led me to write, for I felt I must make some defence on behalf of the "over-dressed daughter." Occasionally we meet such, and then, when we are taken behind the scenes, as it were, we find that these dainty garments were all fashioned at home. Now, in these days, when so many pretty muslins and other cotton materials can be purchased for so little money, it would be a pity for anyone to go poorly gowned. How good it makes one feel to know that she is neatly and becomingly dressed, in the prevailing fashion!

It is all very well to say that it does not matter how you are dressed if you are sure of yourself. We have all met women who belonged to certain sects that were marked out wherever you saw them by their dress. Now, I am not an advocate of extravagance in dress, but it seems to me it is a mistake to conform to any style of dress that is so freakish as to be noticeable, or to wear what is unbecoming, simply because it is cheap. For it is a duty every woman owes to herself and her family to dress neatly, and according to her means and position in life.

Might I ask, are the girls the only ones who are over-dressed? Who has not seen, time and again, the fastidious young man who looked as though he had just stepped out of a land-ox, and who walked as though he could see himself?

EASY TO SEAL

RUBBER SEALER

Fruit is not perfectly preserved unless sealed in Schram Automatic Sealer

The "Schram" is the next best thing to an imperishable fruit jar. It's as clear as crystal and as durable as plate glass because all green glass is rejected when it comes to manufacturing Schram Automatic Fruit Jars. The "Schram" has a wide, smooth, polished mouth. It admits whole fruit easily. You could not cut your hand on it if you tried. The "Schram" is easily sealed. Simply place your jars on a level surface, press the automatic sealer gently down—thus forcing the air through two small vent holes. When the cap is pressed home these holes are automatically sealed—your fruit is hermetically sealed. This exclusive feature prevents decomposition—your fruit or vegetables cannot spoil. You can put "Schram" jars away for months or years, and be quite certain that they will not sour or ferment, because no air can enter a sealed Schram jar.

Schram
AUTOMATIC SEALER

50,000,000 in Use

The "Schram" is as easily opened as sealed. Insert the back of an ordinary table knife under the edge of the sealer—pass all around and the cap is off. No wrist-spraining, waiting-for-hubby, old-style, stick-fast, screw top, but a simple scientific arrangement that every housewife will appreciate.

The "Schram" Fruit Jar is the best and cheapest on the market—the best because the most durable—the cheapest because there are no extra rubbers to buy as with other jars.

You'll buy "Schram" Automatic-Fruit Jars ultimately. Why not now? **A Dainty Receipt Book Free.** Ask your grocer to show you the "Schram." Send us his name if he doesn't carry them and we'll mail you a pretty little book of seasonable preserving receipts absolutely free.

The Schram Automatic Sealer Co.
Makers of the Only Perfect Automatic Fruit Jar
Waterloo - - Canada

EASY TO OPEN

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

EXPERIENCED man wants situation as feeder or foreman with pure-bred herd. Beef or dairy cattle. Can fit for show or sale. Address: Feeder, care Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

SUPERIOR 262-acre farm in County of Oxford, adjoining City of Woodstock, with excellent market. Trolley passes every hour. Brick house; two bank barns; other buildings. Two acres orchard. Very suitable for mixed farming, and especially good farm for dairy and stock-raising, as it is well watered. Will be sold by auction at farm, lot 1, con. 1, broken front, Township of West Oxford, at 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, 6th September. Any further particulars will be made known by applying to: W. A. Karn, Druggist, Woodstock, Ont.; F. E. Karn, Royal Bank, London, Ont.

WANTED, position on stock farm by experienced married man, age 35. Now or October. Life experience in raising all kinds of thoroughbred stock, showing, etc. References. Apply: W. I. Wilkinson, Lucan, Ont.

WANTED—Situation as farm manager. Life experience; mixed farming; keep accounts. Good references. Married. Apply: John Yeates, P. O. Guelph.

SHORTHORN SHOW BULL.
Owing to his daughters being of breeding age, I offer for sale my four-year-old roan bull, Challenge Plate = 58483 =, by Sailor Champion, by Royal Sailor, imp.; dam by Oxford Lad, by Challenge, the best breeding son of the noted champion, Barmpton Hero. Challenge Plate won second at Toronto Exhibition as a yearling, and first as a two-year-old, and was reserve for senior championship. He is entered for Toronto this year.
A. E. MEADOWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

FOR SALE:
Registered Hackney Brood Mare
(not bred), half-sister to Hillhurst Sensation; dam imp. 92 daughter of Triffitt's Fireaway; bay; 15.3; fine driver and worker. Would exchange for heavy draft mare.
Jas. A. Cochrane, Lennoxville, P. Q.

Archbishop Whatley was so pestered by an aide-de-camp's conundrums on one occasion that he thus disposed of him: "Do you know the difference between an aide-de-camp and a donkey?" "No," replied the aide-de-camp. "Neither do I," said the archbishop.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.
The man who whispers down a well About the goods he has to sell, Won't reap the gleaming, golden dollars Like he who climbs a tree and hollers.

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WHIPPLE HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

Protect Your Valuable Horses and Cure Your Suffering Horses—Sold on 15 Days' Trial. Cost No More Than Old-style Collar, Hames and Short Tugs Which They Displace.

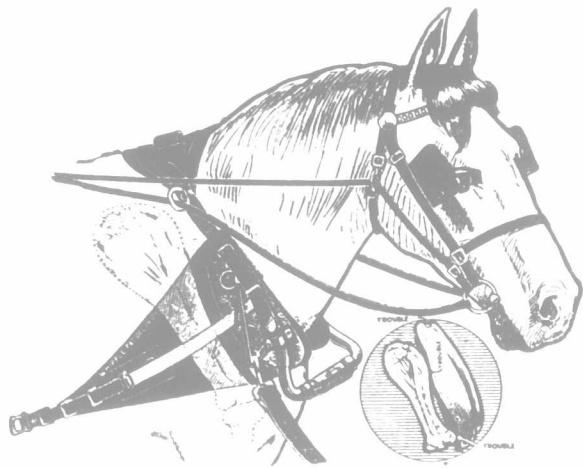
When a man can buy a Whipple Humane Horse Collar that will keep his horse well, it is a crime to torture him with a collar that will make him sore. And it's bad policy from a money-in-your-pocket point of view. We ask you to consider these facts, and decide to try at least one set of Whipple Humane Horse Collars.

Sold By Over 4,000 Harness Dealers on the Other Side Of the Border, But If Your Dealer Don't happen to Have Them Yet, We Will Supply You—Over 35,000 Sold Last Year.

Don't use "sweat pads." It's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses, and costs more in every way. Use Whipple Humane Horse Collars, and your horses will have no more sores—galls or bruised shoulders. No more wasted time. No more loss of valuable horses ruined by sores, bunches or diseased shoulders. No more sweened colts either; can't be. Tell you why. You'll see in a minute from the illustration here, but better in our Free Book, "Horse Collar Sense," or by examining Whipple Humane Horse Collars at your harness dealer's. The simple facts are just these: 1. The pulling surface on these collars is properly distributed. 2. Your horses pull the heaviest load easiest with these collars, because there are 45 square inches of pulling surface on each shoulder as compared with only 10 square inches on old-style hame collars. 3. The burden of pulling comes above the lower shoulder joint, giving the horse a chance to step without bruising the joint where most bruises come. 4. There is no pressure on the thin skin and flesh over the shoulder blade, where so much trouble is caused with old-style collars. 5. No pressure at all on top of the neck or on the windpipe or breast to shut off the horse's breathing.

Every set comes complete and ready to use—less trouble to put on and take off, and fit any horse perfectly all the time by simple adjustment. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and of durable materials. Write us to-day for Free Book and testimonials. Address our nearest factory as below:

Whipple Horse Collar Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada.



SEED WHEATS OF MERIT

We offer the following varieties of fall wheat, all of which have given satisfactory results after careful trials. All successful farmers realize the importance of a change of seed, also the necessity of growing the newest and best sorts, and we recommend, with confidence, these varieties, which have been grown for us by careful farmers, and thoroughly re-cleaned for our trade. Samples generally are excellent in this district.

NEW GRAND PRIZE—Jones' latest introduction, which comes highly recommended. It has bald brown chaff; straw medium tall, very stocky, thick walled and large at base of heads; heads square built, compact, and square to tip; grain plump and medium dark red, of fine milling quality. It is practically fly proof, is a strong, healthy grower, a heavy yielder, and is equally at home on light sandy gravel, strong clay loam, or river bottom. 1 lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 75c.; postpaid. By freight: Peck, 75c.; 1/2 bush., \$1.40; bush., \$2.50.

NEW RED WAVE—One of Jones' latest introductions, which we highly recommend. It has bald brown chaff; strong, thick walled, stocky, golden straw; long, broad heads; large, dark, hard grain, rich in gluten. It yields heavy, stands up well, and heads being slightly leaning, gives it little chance to sprout in the field in a wet harvest. 1 lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 75c.; postpaid. By freight: Peck, 60c.; 1 bush., \$2; 3 bush., \$5.50; 5 bush., \$8.75.

ABUNDANCE—A splendid bald white wheat, and a great yielder. Splendid quality grain. Very hardy and a great stoober. Straw stiff and stands up well. We highly recommend this variety. 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 60c.; postpaid. By freight: Peck, 45c.; bush., \$1.45.

Dawson's Golden Chaff.....bush., \$1.45 Red Clawson.....bush., \$1.45

We also offer choicest grades of the following, specially re-cleaned for seed:

Fall Rye.....bush., \$1.10	Hairy Vetch.....bush., \$5.25
Timothy.....bush., 3.00	Crimson Clover.....bush., 7.00
Mammoth Red Clover.....bush., 8.50	Medium Red Clover.....bush., 8.00

2-bush. cotton bags: Best, 30c. each; good, 25c. each; extra, 20c. each.

We allow a reduction of 5c. a bushel on Rye, and 10c. a bushel on Wheats (excepting Red Wave) in 10-bushel lots.

Our descriptive price list of Wheat, Poultry Supplies and Seeds for fall sowing is ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants.

Our new Bulb list will be issued early in September. Send for it—Free.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., SEED MERCHANTS
ESTABLISHED 1850. HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

FLY KNOCKER

A sure and effective remedy against Flies and Mosquitoes. Is easily and quickly applied with any sprayer. Guaranteed the best preparation on the market. Protects animals effectually from the unendurable torments of FLIES and VERMIN. It is cheap. ONE GALLON applied properly will keep 25 COWS FLY FREE for 2 WEEKS. Cows yield ONE-THIRD MORE MILK when sprayed with FLY KNOCKER. PRICES: 50 cents quart. \$1.75 gallon. Freight paid.

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

What about the money spent by these same young men for the very latest style in hats, shoes, gloves, ties, or other articles of dress? I heard not long since of a young man asking in a barber shop to see the latest fashion in hair cuts, before he had his hair cut.

Brought up almost in a Scotch community, I have had opportunity to observe them well, and I can tell you that I know several of them that are quite fond of being found dressed in the latest.

Now, I think all the blame should not be attached to the children. Look at the parents for a change. How many of them give their children an allowance, or any stated amount of money regularly? There are scores of them who never get money for themselves more than twice a year, and is it to be wondered if they do not always know best how to spend it?

After careful observation, I find that the young people of to-day who can best be trusted to lay out money to the best advantage, are those who have had an allowance, and so know the value of every dollar that passes through their hands.

If to possess such a variety of clothes as "Sunny Jim's Wife" mentions is to be an "over-dressed daughter," then I fear I must lay claim to the title, and yet, were it known the real amount of money I can claim as mine each year, many would wonder how I dressed so well on so little. Now, one secret of it is that for several years I have had an allowance. After deducting a certain amount for church purposes, I can then lay out the balance as my needs occur, and in this case, it covers everything except ordinary medical advice.

My plea for girls, then, is: Give them an allowance, teach them the value of money, and we shall have women better fitted to marry and run homes of their own, and women who will know the true value of money.

And not only will they be better trained in this way, but many will find the solution of that problem, "How to keep the girls content at home?"

AN IRISH LASSIE.

Pontiac Co., Que.

Recipes.

Mock Oysters.—Grate young corn from the cob, and allow 1 egg to 1/2 pint pulp. Beat the yolks and whites separately and add to the grated corn, together with 1 tablespoon wheat flour, 1 of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Drop by spoonfuls into hot butter and lard mixed, and fry brown.

Corn Omelette.—Cut the grains from the cob (or use canned corn) until a cupful is obtained. Beat 6 eggs, until light; add 6 tablespoons of milk and the corn, season with salt and pepper, mixing well. Place a teaspoonful of butter in the frying pan, and, when hot, turn in the egg mixture, and cook same as any other omelette.

Fried Tomatoes.—Cut six smooth, solid tomatoes into slices about 1/4 inch thick. Dust with salt and pepper. Beat an egg until light, add to it 1 tablespoon of boiling water. Drop each slice, first in this, then in breadcrumbs. Fry until brown on each side, and take up with a cake turner.

Apple Sauce.—Pare, quarter and slice good mellow apples, cover at once with boiling water, and boil rapidly until soft—no longer. Sweeten lightly, and serve with or without cream.

Baked Apple Jelly.—Fill a 2-quart granite dish with alternate layers of sliced, tart apples and sugar. Bake for three hours, closely covered. Let cool, and turn out in a solid mass.

Chocolate Pudding.—2 cups milk, 1 heaping tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch mixed with the sugar, 1/4 cake grated chocolate (cocoa will do). Heat milk to boiling point, slowly add sugar, cornstarch and chocolate; when thick as custard turn into wet moulds, put on ice, and serve cold with cream and sugar.

Apple Float.—1 dozen tart apples. Wash and put on fire with water enough to cover. Let cool, until perfectly tender, drain off every drop of water, press the apples through a fine sieve, and let cool. Have the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Sweeten the apples, season with nutmeg, and beat them into the egg whites, very gradually. Serve very cold, with cold cream.

Bean Sandwiches.—Rub 1 cup baked beans to a smooth paste. Add 1 teaspoon each of chopped parsley and celery, 1 teaspoon onion juice, and a little made mustard. Use as filling for buttered brown bread.

Baked Cucumbers.—Peel large ones, cut in two lengthwise and remove soft part. To 3 cucumbers, take 1/2 cup soft bread-crumbs, and rub into them butter the size of a small egg and a teaspoon chopped onion. Season this with salt and cayenne. Sprinkle a little salt over the cucumbers, fill with the seasoned crumbs, and bake until the cucumbers are soft and the filling a nice brown.

Snow Pudding.—Mix 2 tablespoons cornstarch with a little cold water. Pour on this 1 cup boiling water, and cook until it looks like starch. Add 2 tablespoons sugar and the juice of 1/2 lemon, also the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff, and beat all together well. Put in a dish and set away to cool.

The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.—Continued.

Upon the introduction of this terrible poison into France, Death, like an invisible spirit of evil, glided silently about the kingdom, creeping into the closest family circles, seizing everywhere on its helpless victims. The nearest and dearest relationships of life were no longer the safe guardians of the domestic hearth. The man who to-day appeared in the glow of health drooped to-morrow, and died the next day. No skill of the physician was able to save him, or to detect the true cause of his death, attributing it usually to the false appearances of disease which it was made to assume.

The victims of the poudre de succession were counted by thousands. The possession of wealth, a lucrative office, a fair young wife, or a coveted husband, were sufficient reasons for sudden death to cut off the holder of these envied blessings. A terrible mistrust pervaded all classes of society. The husband trembled before his wife, the wife before her husband, father and son, brother and sister—kindred and friends, of all degrees, looked askance and with suspicious eyes upon one another.

In Paris the terror lasted long. Society was for a while broken up by cruel suspicions. The meat upon the table remained uneaten, the wine undrank, men and women procured their own provisions in the market, and cooked and ate them in their own apartments. Yet was every precaution in vain. The fatal dust scattered upon the pillow, or a bouquet sprinkled with the aqua tofana, looking bright and innocent as God's dew upon the flowers, transmitted death without a warning of danger. Nay, to crown all summit of wickedness, the bread in the hospitals of the sick, the meagre tables of the convent, the consecrated host administered by the priest, and the sacramental wine which he drank himself, all in turn were poisoned, polluted, damned, by the unseen presence of the manna of St. Nicholas, as the populace mockingly called the poudre de succession.

The Court took the alarm when a gilded vial of the aqua tofana was found one day upon the table of the Duchesse de la Valliere, having been placed there by the hand of some secret rival, in order to cast suspicion upon the unhappy Louise, and hasten her fall, already approaching.

The star of Montespau was rising bright in the east, and that of La Valliere was setting in clouds and darkness in the west. But the King never distrusted for a moment the

truth of La Valliere, the only woman who ever loved him for his own sake, and he knew it even while he allowed her to be supplanted by another infinitely less worthy—one whose hour of triumph came when she saw the broken-hearted Louise throw aside the velvet and brocade of the Court and put on the sackcloth of the bare-footed and repentant Carmelite.

The King burned with indignation at the insult offered to his mistress, and was still more alarmed to find the new, mysterious death creeping into the corridors of his palace. He hastily constituted the terrible Chambre Ardente, a court of supreme criminal jurisdiction, and commissioned it to search out, try, and burn, without appeal, all poisoners and secret assassins in the kingdom.

La Regnie, a man of Rhadamantean justice, as hard of heart as he was subtle and suspicious, was long baffled, and, to his unutterable rage, set at naught by the indefatigable poisoners, who kept all France awake on its pillows.

History records how Gaudin de St. Croix, the disciple of Exili, while working in his secret laboratory at the sublimation of the deadly poison, accidentally dropped the mask of glass which protected his face. He inhaled the noxious fumes and fell dead by the side of his crucibles. This event gave Desgrais, captain of the police of Paris, a clue to the horrors which had so long baffled his pursuit.

The correspondence of St. Croix was seized. His connection with the Marchioness de Brinvilliers and his relations with Exili were discovered. Exili was thrown a second time into the Bastille. The Marchioness was arrested, and put upon her trial before the Chambre Ardente, where, as recorded in the narrative of her confessor, Pirol, her ravishing beauty of feature, blue eyes, snow-white skin, and gentle demeanor won a strong sympathy from the fickle populace of Paris, in whose eyes her charms of person and manner pleaded hard to extenuate her unparalleled crimes.

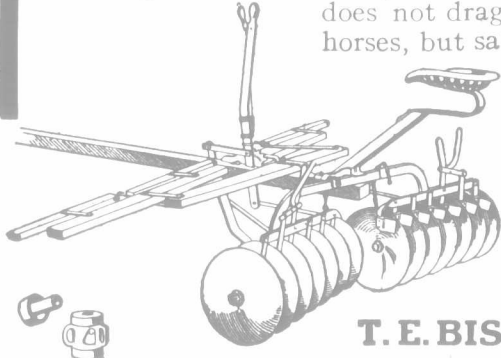
Twice as Good An Investment

When we say that the "Bissell" Disc Harrow is twice as good an investment, we mean just that.

The "Bissell" cuts cleaner and turns the soil over better, and all the time runs so easy that the work is done in half the time it takes with others. You can prove it by a comparison test.

The "Bissell"

is easiest on the horses' necks. It is so perfectly adjusted that it is not necessary to carry the pole on the whiffletrees to lift the weight off the neck yoke. The "Bissell" Disc Harrow does not drag all the strength out of the horses, but saves it.



Surely, the harrow that does better work in half the time and is easiest on the horses is "twice as good an investment"—and that is the "Bissell." **Free Booklet** on request. Write Dept. w or ask your local dealer.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Ltd., ELORA, ONT.

Call and see samples on exhibit at Toronto and London Exhibitions. Our location at Toronto this year will be in the Agricultural Hall, located under the Grand Stand.

But no power of beauty or fascination of look could move the stern La Regnie from his judgment. She was pronounced guilty of the death of her husband, and sentenced first to be tortured and then beheaded, and her body burnt on the Place de Greve, a sentence which was carried out to the letter. The ashes of the fairest and most wicked dame of the Court of Louis XIV. were scattered to the four corners of the city which had been the scene of her unparalleled crimes. The arch-poisoner, Exili, was also tried, and condemned to be burnt. The tumbrel that bore him

to execution was stopped on its way by the furious rabble, and he was torn in pieces by them.

For a short time the kingdom breathed freely in fancied security; but soon the epidemic of sudden as well as lingering deaths from poison broke out again on all sides. The fatal tree of the knowledge of evil, seemingly cut down with Exili and St. Croix, had sprouted afresh, like a upas that could not be destroyed.

The poisoners became more numerous than ever. Following the track of St. Croix and La Brinvilliers, they carried on the war against humanity

without relaxation. Chief of these was a reputed witch and fortune-teller named La Voisin, who had studied the infernal secret under Exili, and borne a daughter to the false Italian.

With La Voisin were associated two priests, Le Sage and Le Vigoureux, who lived with her, and assisted her in her necromantic exhibitions, which were visited, believed in, and richly rewarded by some of the foremost people of the Court. These necromantic exhibitions were in reality a cover to darker crimes.

It was long the popular belief in France that Cardinal Bonzy got from La Voisin the means of ridding himself of sundry persons who stood in the way of his ecclesiastical preferment, or to whom he had to pay pensions in his quality of Archbishop of Narbonne. The Duchesses de Bouillon and the Countess of Soissons, mother of the famous Prince Eugene, were also accused of trafficking with that terrible woman, and were banished from the kingdom in consequence, while a royal duke, Francois de Montmorency, was also suspected of dealings with La Voisin.

The Chambre Ardente struck right and left. Desgrais, chief of the police, by a crafty ruse, penetrated into the secret circle of La Voisin, and she, with a crowd of associates, perished in the fires of the Place de Greve. She left an ill-starred daughter, Marie Exili, to the blank charity of the streets of Paris, and the possession of many of the frightful secrets of her mother, and of her terrible father.

Marie Exili clung to Paris. She grew up beautiful and profligate; she coined her rare Italian charms, first into gold and velvet, then into silver and brocade, and at last into copper and rags. When her charms faded entirely, she began to practice the forbidden arts of her mother and father, but without their boldness or long impunity.

She was soon suspected, but receiving timely warning of her danger from a high patroness at Court, Marie fled to New France in the dis-

International Farm Tractors Win Three Gold Medals At Winnipeg

At the recent Winnipeg Industrial Exposition, July 7th to 17th, in the **Field Contest of Agricultural Motors**, the International farm tractors were awarded a total of five prizes in all classes, including:

- First Prize in Class A, Gold Medal**
- First Prize in Class B, Gold Medal**
- Sweepstakes Prize, All Classes, Gold Medal**

International Harvester Company tractors were entered in but three classes. The Sweepstake Prize was awarded to the machine securing the greatest number of points in the contest.

We Also Win At Brandon—"Straws Show the Way the Wind Blows"

At the Inter-Provincial Fair at Brandon, July 19th to 23rd, our tractors, entered in two classes, were awarded three prizes. The contests, open to the world, were held under the auspices of the respective Fair Associations, where our farm tractors and all competing machines were placed on trial, day after day, before competent and impartial judges. Canada, England and the United States were represented.

The machines were **officially judged** on their merits. The awards were made on "**points**"—the judges taking into consideration all the qualities which go to make up the perfect-working farm tractor.

The contest included hauling, threshing, plowing, etc.—all the purposes for which a farm tractor is useful. **It is to Your Interest** not only to know that International farm tractors are being adjudged superior to others, but you ought to know on what those judgments are based. You ought to know something of the strength, ease of operating, convenience and adaptability of these farm tractors, and how they will aid you in enlarging your farming operations.

The International local agent will be glad to go into details with you on the merits of farm tractors and all I. H. C. gasoline engines for farm use. Take the matter up with him, or address the nearest Canadian Branch House.

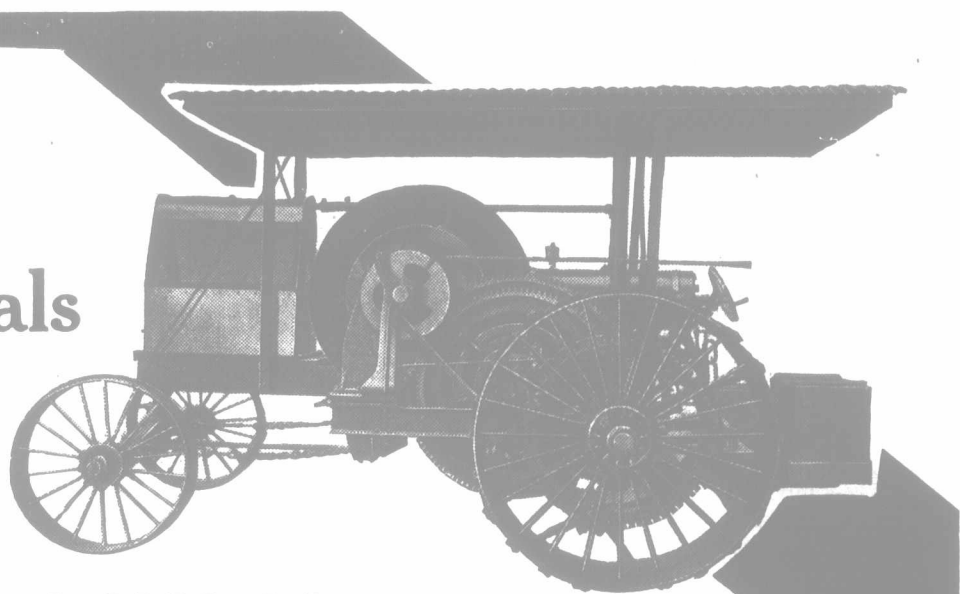
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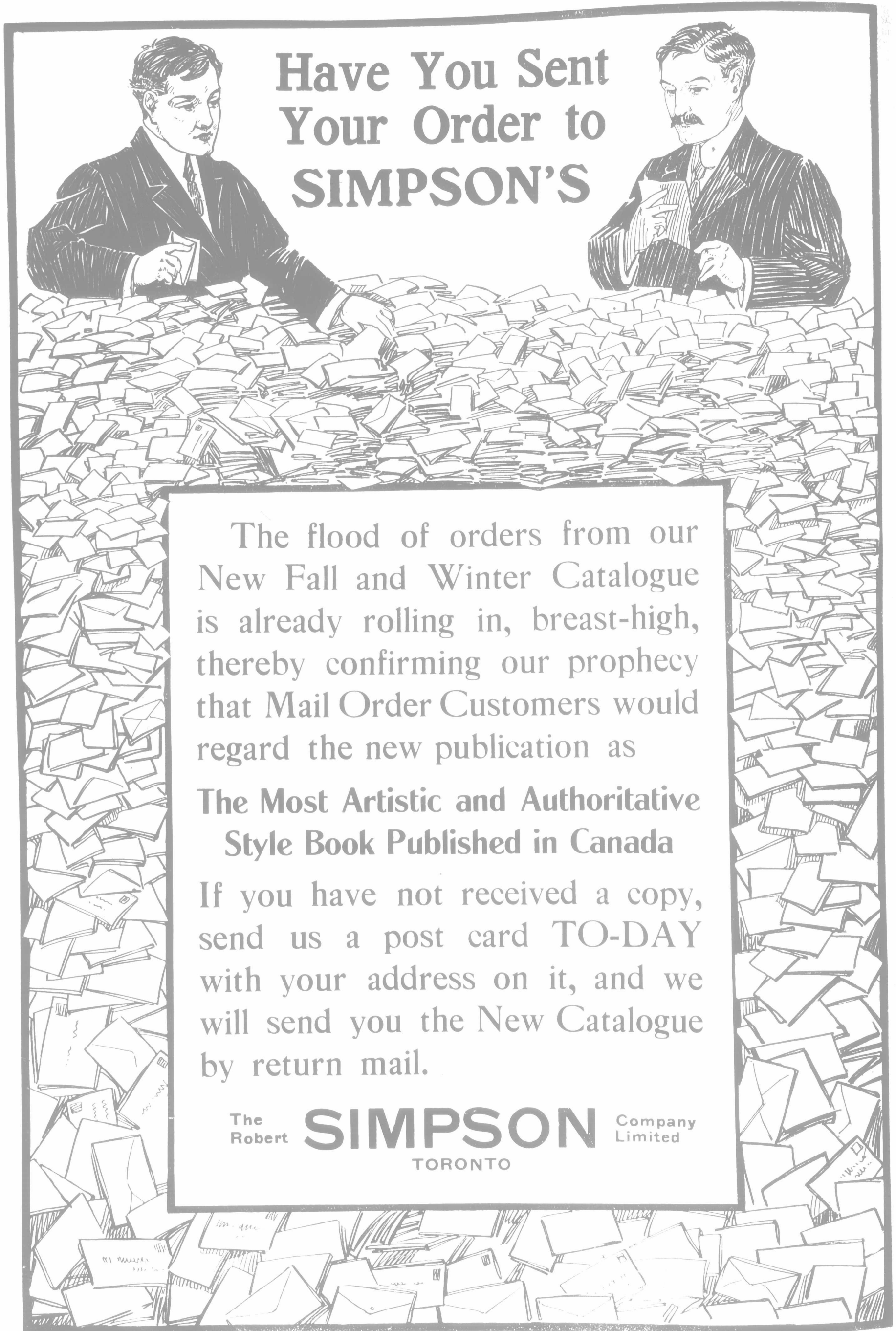
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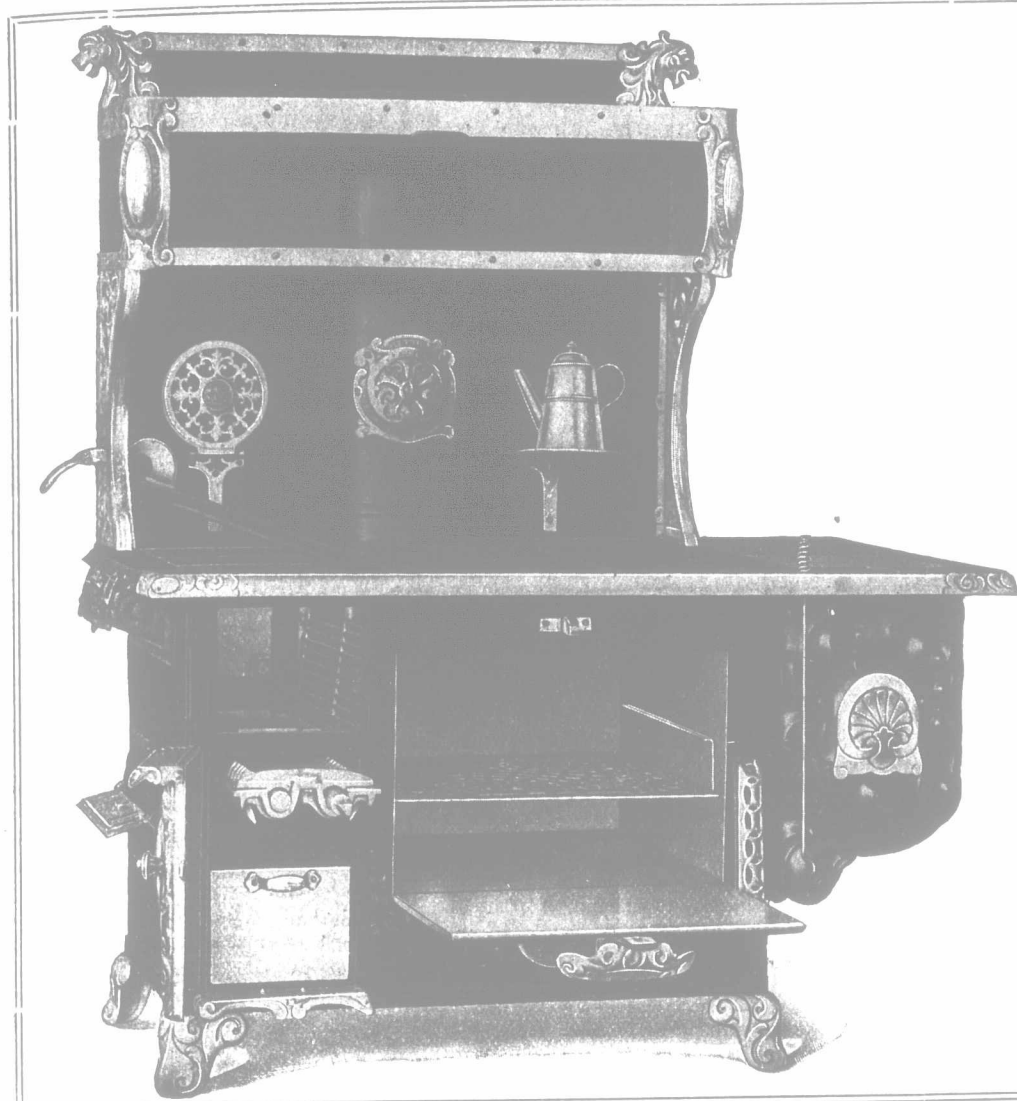
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Your Order to
SIMPSON'S**

The flood of orders from our New Fall and Winter Catalogue is already rolling in, breast-high, thereby confirming our prophecy that Mail Order Customers would regard the new publication as

**The Most Artistic and Authoritative
Style Book Published in Canada**

If you have not received a copy, send us a post card TO-DAY with your address on it, and we will send you the New Catalogue by return mail.

The Robert **SIMPSON** Company Limited
TORONTO



THE Universal Favorite

Is a High-class Family Steel Range, honorably built of the best material, and put together as tight as a steam boiler, and is guaranteed to cook and bake perfectly.

NOTE

The spacious firebox for wood.
The large firebox opening, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
The roomy square oven.
The top-hinged key plate.
Also note how easily the coal grates can be removed.
The linings can be changed from coal to wood, or vice versa, without the disturbing of a boiler.

Lots of room on the top and in the oven to do the busy morning's work.

There are thousands of these Ranges in the homes of the best farmers in the country giving absolute satisfaction.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

We will have a nice display of these Ranges at the Toronto Fair, and cordially invite you to call and see us in the Stove Building.

FINDLAY BROS. CO., LTD.,
CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

guise of a paysanne, one of a cargo of unmarried women sent out to the colony on matrimonial venture, as the custom then was, to furnish wives for the colonists. Her sole possession was an antique cabinet, with its contents, the only remnant saved from the fortune of her father, Exili.

Marie Exili landed in New France, cursing the Old World which she had left behind, and bringing as bitter a hatred of the New, which received her without a shadow of suspicion that under her modest peasant's garb was concealed the daughter and inheritrix of the black arts of Antonio Exili and of the sorceress La Voisin.

Marie Exili kept her secret well. She played the ingenue to perfection. Her straight figure and black eyes having drawn a second glance from Sieur Corriveau, a rich habitant of St. Valier, who was looking for a servant among the crowd of paysannes who had just arrived from France, he could not escape from the power of their fascination.

He took Marie Exili home with him, and installed her in his household, where his wife soon died of some inexplicable disease which baffled the knowledge of both the doctor and the curate, the two wisest men in the parish. The Sieur Corriveau ended his widowhood by marrying Marie Exili, and soon died himself, leaving his whole fortune and one daughter, the image of her mother, to Marie.

Marie Exili, ever in dread of the perquisitions of Desgrais, kept very quiet in her secluded home on the St. Lawrence, guarding her secret with a life-long apprehension, and but occasionally and in the darkest ways practicing her deadly skill. She found some compensation and relief for her suppressed passions in the clinging sympathy of her daughter, Marie Josephite dit La Corriveau, who worshipped all that was evil in her mother, and in spite of an occasional reluctance, springing from some maternal instinct, drew from her every secret of her life. She made herself mistress of the whole formula of poisoning as taught by her grandfather Exili, and of the arts of sorcery practiced by her wicked grandmother, La Voisin.

As La Corriveau listened to the tale of the deceits of her grandmother, she felt that there was her

own soul seemed bathed in the flames which rose from the faggots, and which to her perverted reason appeared as the fires of cruel injustice, calling for revenge upon the whole race of the oppressors of her family, as she regarded the punishers of their crimes.

With such a parentage, and such dark secrets brooding in her bosom, Marie Josephite, or, as she was commonly called, La Corriveau, had nothing in common with the simple peasantry among whom she lived.

Years passed over her, youth fled, and La Corriveau still sat in her house, eating her heart out, silent and solitary. After the death of her mother, some whispers of hidden treasures, known only to herself, a rumor which she had cunningly set afloat, excited the cupidity of Louis Dodier, a simple habitant of St. Valier, and drew him into a marriage with her.

It was a barren union. No child followed, with God's grace in its little hands, to create a mother's feelings and soften the callous heart of La Corriveau. She cursed her lot that it was so, and her dry bosom became an arid spot of desert, tenanted by satyrs and dragons, by every evil passion of a woman without conscience and void of love.

But La Corriveau had inherited the sharp intellect and Italian dissimulation of Antonio Exili; she was astute enough to throw a veil of hypocrisy over the evil eyes which shot like a glance of death from under the thick, black eyebrows.

Her craft was equal to her malice. An occasional deed of alms, done not for charity's sake, but for ostentation; an adroit deal of cards, or a horoscope cast to flatter a foolish girl; a word of sympathy, hollow as a water-bubble, but colored with iridescent prettiness, averted suspicion from the darker traits of her character.

If she was hated, she was also feared by her neighbors, and although the sign of the cross was made upon the chair whereon she had sat in a neighbor's house, her visits were not unwelcome; and in the manor-house, as in the cabin of the woodman, La Corriveau was received, consulted, rewarded, and oftener thanked than cursed, by her witless dunes.

There was something sublime in

the satanic pride with which she carried with her the terrible secrets of her race, which in her own mind made her the superior of every one around her, and whom she regarded as living only by her permission or forbearance.

For human love, other than as a degraded menial, to make men the slaves of her mercenary schemes, La Corriveau cared nothing. She never felt it, never inspired it. She looked down upon all her sex as the filth of creation, and, like herself, incapable of a chaste feeling or a pure thought. Every bitter instinct of her nature had gone out like the flame of a lamp whose oil is exhausted; love of money remained as dregs at the bottom of her heart. A deep grudge against mankind, and a secret pleasure in the misfortunes of others, especially of her own sex, were her ruling passions.

Her mother, Marie Exili, had died in her bed, warning her daughter not to dabble in the forbidden arts which she had taught her, but to cling to her husband and live an honest life, as the only means of dying a more hopeful death than her ancestors.

La Corriveau heard much, but heeded little. The blood of Antonio Exili and of La Voisin beat too vigorously in her veins to be tamed down by the feeble whispers of a dying woman who had been weak enough to give way at last. The death of her mother left La Corriveau free to follow her own will. The Italian subtlety of her race made her secret and cautious. She had few personal affronts to avenge, and few temptations in the simple community where she lived, to practice more than the ordinary arts of a rural fortune-teller, keeping in impenetrable shadow the darker side of her character as a born sorceress and poisoner.

Fanchon Dodier, in obedience to the order of her mistress, started early in the day to bear the message entrusted to her for La Corriveau. She did not cross the river and take the king's highway, the rough though well-travelled road on the south shore, which led to St. Valier. Angelique was crafty enough amid her impulsiveness to see that it were better for Fanchon to go down by water and return by land; it lessened observation, and might be more important one day to baffle inquiry. La

Corriveau would serve her for money, but for money, also, she might betray her. Angelique resolved to secure her silence by making her the perpetrator of whatever scheme of wickedness she might devise against the unsuspecting lady of Beaumanoir. As for Fanchon, she need know nothing more than Angelique told her as to the object of her mission to her terrible aunt.

In pursuance of this design, Angelique had already sent for a couple of Indian canoesmen to embark Fanchon at the quay of the Friponne, and convey her to St. Valier.

Half-civilized and wholly-demoralized red men were always to be found on the beach of Stadacona, as they still called the Batture of the St. Charles, lounging about in blankets, smoking, playing dice, or drinking pints or quarts—as fortune favored them, or a passenger wanted conveyance in their bark canoes, which they managed with a dexterity unsurpassed by any boatman that ever put oar or paddle in water, salt or fresh.

These rough fellows were safe and trusty in their profession. Fanchon knew them slightly, and felt no fear whatever in seating herself upon the bear skin which carpeted the bottom of their canoe.

They pushed off at once from the shore, with scarcely a word of reply to her voluble directions and gesticulations as they went speeding their canoe down the stream. The turning tide bore them lightly on its bosom, and they chanted a wild, monotonous refrain as their paddles flashed and dipped alternately in stream and sunshine:

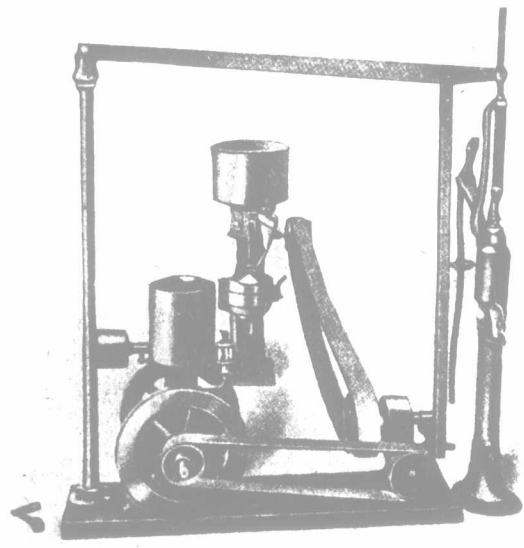
"Ah! ah! Tenaouich tenaga!
Tenaouich tenaga, ouich ka!"

"They are singing about me, no doubt," said Fanchon to herself. "I do not care what people say, they cannot be Christians who speak such a heathenish jargon as that; it is enough to sink the canoe; but I will repeat my paternosters and my Ave Marias, seeing they will not converse with me, and I will pray good Ste. Anne to give me a safe passage to St. Valier." In which pious occupation, as the boatmen continued their savage song, without paying her any attention, Fanchon, with many interruptions of worldly thoughts, spent the rest of the time she was in the Indian canoe.

(To be continued.)

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Windmills,
Grain Grinders,
Pumps,
Tanks,
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Concrete Mixers,
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Send for catalogue.

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MUIR CO.,**
LIMITED,
Brantford, Canada.



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20,000 MEN IN MANITOBA
ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS, \$10 GOING TRIP; \$18 Additional for the Return Ticket under conditions as below.

GOING DATES

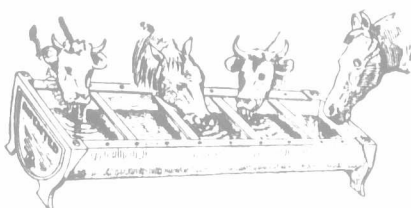
- Aug. 19** From Stations north of line of G.T.R. Toronto to Sarnia, and Can. Pac. Stations on and west of Toronto-Sudbury line.
- Aug. 23** From Toronto and all C.P.R. Stations west in Ontario on and south of main line of Grand Trunk Ry., Toronto to Sarnia, and all Stations in Ontario on M.C.R., P.M. and T.H.&B. Rys.
- Aug. 27** From Stations Toronto and east, including Sharbot Lake and Kingston, and all Stations in Ontario west of Renfrew, also stations on C.O. & B. of O. Rys., and stations on K. & P. south of Renfrew.
- Sept. 7** From all Stations Toronto and west, including Stations on C.P.R. Toronto to Sudbury.
- Sept. 10** From all Stations east of Toronto in Ontario.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY

Representative farmers, appointed by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments, will meet and engage laborers on arrival at Winnipeg. Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points on Can. Pac. where laborers are needed, east of Moose Jaw, including branches, and at one cent a mile each way west thereof in Saskatchewan and Alberta. A certificate is furnished with each ticket, and this certificate when executed by farmer showing that laborer has worked thirty days or more, will be honored from that point for a second class ticket back to starting points in Ontario, at \$18.00, prior to Nov. 30th, 1909. Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers' trains and will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children.

For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. agent, or write **R. L. THOMPSON, D.P.A., C.P.R., TORONTO**

Heavy Galvanized Steel Stock Watering Trough



Capacity of standard size, about 10 imperial gallons to the foot. Other sizes made to order. Lengths 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 feet without a seam; no rivets to rust out; the end is fastened by our patented device. No trough to compare with this on the market. Manufactured by

The Erie Iron Works, Ltd.
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

If your dealer does not handle our goods, please send direct to us for any information you may require.

CENTRAL CANADA FAIR

OTTAWA, ONT., SEPTEMBER 10 TO 18, 1909.

A great show this year.
New Grand Stand, one of the finest on the continent.
Return to Night Spectacular.
Greatly increased Prize Lists, especially in Live-stock Departments.
New Buildings, Improvements, and Highest Class of Special Attractions.
65 Special Sweepstake Prizes, including 35 Gold Medals.
New Process Department.
Stock Buildings all renovated and made attractive.
Don't miss the 1909 Exhibition.

Write Secretary **E. McMahon, 26 Sparks St., Ottawa,** for a Prize List.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

INSECTS FOR IDENTIFICATION. Kindly identify insects sent inclosed.

ARMES BROS.

Ans.—These insects are rather rare ones, and belong to the so-called "Lantern Fly" family. The name of this particular species is *Ormenis pruinosa*. This is only the second time it has been reported to us as doing any damage to plants. Spraying the plants with ordinary kerosene emulsion, or with whale-oil soap 1 lb. to 4 gals. of water, should readily destroy most of the insects. This would have to be repeated once or twice at intervals of about a week. It is probable that the insects could be knocked off into an inverted umbrella, and then at once brushed into hot water and thus destroyed.

L. CAESAR.

O. A. C.

ALFALFA AND TILE DRAINS.

I have a pea field which I intend to sow with fall wheat and seed with alfalfa in the spring. The land is rolling and in good condition. There is one tile drain through the field, which forms an outlet for drains in an adjoining field, and I have heard that the roots of the alfalfa will go down and stop up my tiles. Is such the case? W. C. H.

Ans.—While stoppage of tile drains by alfalfa roots might possibly occur, it is little to be feared. Many tile-drained fields have been for years under alfalfa without causing this difficulty. In fact, it is so rare and improbable as to be almost a negligible factor. But the wisdom of attempting to seed alfalfa with fall wheat is very doubtful indeed, unless by way of an experiment. As a nurse crop for alfalfa, spring grain, preferably barley, or spring wheat, is much superior to winter wheat or rye.

TROUT POND.

Am thinking of putting in a fish pond on our spring creek. Do you know if the Ontario Department of Agriculture issues any information regarding fish culture, or if not, where I could procure any reading matter re construction of a fish pond for speckled trout, as I know nothing about fish whatever. J. W. B.

Ans.—The Superintendent of Games and Fisheries Department, Toronto, Ontario, to whom inquiry was sent, says that there is no publication issued by the Government in reference to the construction of trout ponds. J. Vanatter, of Brant Co., who has built seven large ponds, informs us that he first constructs a cement wall to form the center of dam across the stream, so that rats cannot dig through. This wall extends on each side from where the ends of dam will be almost to center of stream, where cross wing walls are built to form a sluiceway. Water is held back to any height desired by short planks, fitted across the sluiceway. These planks can be all removed and pond drained dry when thought best. After walls are built, they are filled on each side with earth until dam is strong enough.

PICKLES IN BULK.

Would be pleased to get some good pickle recipes for making pickles in bulk, such as in pots of the different kinds, cucumber, sweet and sour pickles, made of cucumbers, onions, cauliflower, and tomatoes.

Ans.—Carefully. To every peck of green tomatoes, add 3 green peppers, and 1 onion. Chop all these, and to above proportion add 1 cup salt. Let stand 24 hours. In the morning drain, and cover with vinegar, adding one cup strained house hold vinegar. Boil 1 tablespoon clove, 1 table spoon ginger, 1 table spoon allspice, 1 table spoon cayenne, until boiling, adding just before it boils, then seal.

Forced Cauliflower Pickle. The flowers cut into small bunches, and boil 3 hours in a large pot of salt and water, and strain, and pack in jars. In the evening wash and lay out on a clean towel, and dry in the sun. In the morning wash and lay out on a clean towel, and dry in the sun. In the evening wash and lay out on a clean towel, and dry in the sun. In the morning wash and lay out on a clean towel, and dry in the sun.

days, then drain off the vinegar and season it. To every gallon of vinegar allow 1 cup sugar, 1 dozen blades of mace, and 1 tablespoon each of coriander seed and mustard seed, placed in thin bags. Boil the vinegar and spices for five minutes, and pour boiling hot over the cauliflower. Repeat this process once a week for three weeks, leaving the spices in the vinegar. Finally seal while hot in sterilized jars.

Cucumber Pickles (sweet).—Use very small cucumbers. Place them in weak brine overnight. Next morning remove the cucumbers, scald the brine, turn it over the pickles, and let them stand two days. Repeat the process on the third morning, let the pickles stand two days longer, and then scald the brine (removing the pickles as before), each morning until the eighth day. Then take enough vinegar to cover pickles, add a little molasses, enough sugar to make vinegar as sweet as desired, and cinnamon, allspice and cloves to taste. Remove the pickles from the brine, place in the seasoned vinegar, heat thoroughly, and place in jars. Pickles made thus will keep several years without being sealed.

GOSSIP.

Cattle and sheep for slaughter, and mules and geldings entering South Africa, are subject to customs duty, all other classes of live stock being duty free.

The Canadian Pacific Railway steamship *Monmouth*, which recently sailed from Avonmouth for Quebec, carried away 675 head of sheep, which is understood to be the largest, most representative, and most valuable shipment of these animals that has ever been made in one steamer in Canada. It comprised a choice selection from representative flocks of Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Oxford, Shropshires and Cheviots, and will form a very valuable addition to the live stock of Canada.

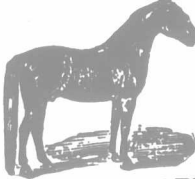
THE CHATHAM CLYDESDALE SALE.

Attention is again called to the advertisement of the dispersion sale of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies, belonging to J. J. Hales, of Chatham, Ont., to take place at the farm, half a mile from the city, on Wednesday, Sept. 1st. This sale, which will be absolute and without reserve, as the owner is going into another line of business, offers a good opportunity to secure a good brood mare or filly at the buyer's own price, while the two grand imported stud horses, one a son of Sir Everard, and half-brother to Baron's Pride, the other a grandson of Baron's Pride, will be well worth looking after by parties contemplating the purchase of a good stock horse, as they will probably go at much less than their value at this season of the year. It is rarely that horses of such close relationship to the most noted sires of the breed are offered at auction in this country. The brood mares in the sale are big, good ones, of the very best of breeding, four of them having splendid filly foals at foot, by imported sires, which should be eagerly sought after, in view of the high prices heavy draft horses and mares are bringing. The circumstances of the sale coming at a busy season, will be in favor of those who make it a point to attend, as the probability is that good bargains will be available. The sale commences at 1:30 p. m. There is good train service in all directions by the G. T. R., C. P. R., and Wabash railways.

A political speaker was attacking the government of the day with more venom than reason. A man at the back of the hall at last cried out: "You're wrong, sir!" A little nettled, the orator continued without hesitating. Presently, in answer to another strong question, came again: "You're wrong, sir!" The speaker looked angry, but continued on "to warpath."

"You're wrong, sir!" again rang out. Amrily addressing the persistent one, the orator cried: "Look here, I could tell you something about this Government which would make his hair stand on end!" "You're wrong again, sir!" came exultantly from the critic, as he stood up and removed his hat. His head was as bald as the proverbial Ethiopian's.

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 scars 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. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., TORONTO, ONT.



Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



ACTION DEVELOPERS!

FOR PRODUCING AND IMPROVING ACTION IN HORSES.

Used by all successful exhibitors and dealers in England.

Illustrated pamphlets, testimonials and prices of patent.

G. E. GIBSON, OAKHAM, ENGLAND.



Don't Have a Blind One

Wonderful Discovery "VISIO"

MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY. Money Back if it fails to cure. \$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. B, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.



Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of high-class purebred CLYDESDALES. Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydesdales pure or grade, especially invited to correspond.

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs, all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way. E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STALLION OWNER—FILLY BREEDING.

1. Where is the Standard-bred racing stallion, Monbars, owned, and who is his owner?

2. I have a yearling filly and a yearling stallion pasturing together. Is there any danger of the filly coming in season this fall and getting with foal?

I. E. P.

Ans.—1. We are informed that he has been owned since the spring of 1909, by the Monbars Stock Company, Strathroy, Ont., W. G. Battery, Secretary.

2. It is not likely, but is possible.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT—SILO CAPACITY.

1. A cement silo recently built has been plastered with cement and sand, 1 to 4. Would you advise giving a coat of whitewash inside? If so, would you use clear cement for the wash, or lime—which, and why?

2. A field yielded a good crop of wheat this year. What would be best to enrich the land for wheat again, the soil being sandy? If there be anything for that purpose, when would you sow it, after the plowing or after the wheat is sown? How much to the acre, and where could I get it? What about the price of it?

3. How many tons of silage will a silo hold, being 12 by 35 ft.?

W. R. B.

Ans.—1. Yes; use clear cement, as it would make it air and water tight.

2. Nothing would equal barnyard manure, but the following is recommended as an artificial fertilizer for wheat:

- 350 lbs. acid phosphate.
- 120 lbs. muriate of potash.
- 120 lbs. nitrate of soda.

The potash and phosphate, with one-half the quantity of nitrate of soda, could be broadcasted after seeding the wheat, the other half of the nitrate being applied in spring. Some fertilizer dealers advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate," from whom the above can be obtained. Write them, and insist on getting the above elements and mixing them yourself.

3. About ninety-five tons, if well filled.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

I have nine head of cows which I find rather difficult to pasture on run-out pasture fields. I have a couple of fields, one of four acres and one of about eight or nine acres I would like to put into permanent pasture, the four acres for night and the other for day pasture, if you think they would be large enough. These fields are very convenient to the house. The land in the four acres is light clay and clay loam, slightly rolling, for the most part well drained, the rest would be a little late in the spring, or if we had a wet summer. The eight acres, about half inclined to be low, with good rich loam, the other half light or sandy land, good for about five inches deep. I might say this piece hasn't been worked for a number of years. The four-acre field was used for night pasture for five or six years, but I plowed it last fall and put it into hoo crop, and it is in a fairly good state of cultivation. I would consider it a great favor if you would give me full instructions as to permanent pasture. I am building a silo, and would be able to keep my stock in until about the first of June. NOTICE.

Ans.—Twelve acres of pasture would not be sufficient for nine cows unless the land were extremely fertile.

Before land is seeded down to permanent pasture, it should be brought into a good state of cultivation by means of a good crop, well enriched and well attended to. The following spring sow barley rather thinly, seeding down with the following mixture per acre for high land: Orchard grass 4 lbs., meadow fescue 4 lbs., tall oat grass 3 lbs., timothy 2 lbs., meadow foxtail 2 lbs., alfalfa 5 lbs., alsike clover 2 lbs., white clover 1 lb., and trefoil 1 lb. That is the mixture recommended by Prof. Zavitz, of the U. of C. For the low land, half or more of the alfalfa might be withheld, and 3 lbs. red top grass seed used instead.

DISPERSION SALE OF Reg'd Clydesdales

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN - BRED

Stallions, 19 Head Yearlings and Colts.

Mares in Foal,

Having other business interests that demand my attention, I will on

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1909

offer my entire Clydesdale stud at auction, headed by my great breeding horse, Eureka Prince, grandson of Baron's Pride, and the big Sir Everard horse, Bute Baron. The mares are a selected lot of big, good quality mares, and all safe in foal. Sale will take place on my farm, lot 3, con. 2, Township Chatham, adjoining city limits, and less than half an hour's walk from post office. Sale to start at 1.30 p. m., Sept. 1st. Six months' credit on bankable paper; 5 per cent. discount for cash. For further particulars and catalogues address:

J. J. HALES, BOX 102, CHATHAM, ONT.



UNION STOCK YARDS Horse Exchange

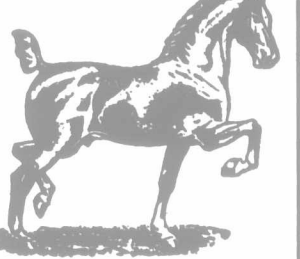
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.

The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository).



Clydesdale Studbook of Canada.

We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. To complete sets we can supply to members volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2 each. Address:

Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, Canada.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.



R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., LATE OF MILLBROOK.—As I have just completed one of the finest stallion barns in Canada, in addition to the large barns purchased last year, I am now in a position to compete with any opposition in the stallion trade. I have made the largest importations of any firm in Canada the last three years, and the quick sales prove that I always have the right kind of horses, and sell at a right price. I intend sailing for Europe in August, to return with a larger and better importation than ever in September, and, consequently, will not be an exhibitor at the Toronto Exhibition, and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see my stock, and judge for yourselves before buying, and not be governed by some of the judging so frequently done at show fairs. Markham is only 20 miles from Toronto, on the G. T. R., and 3 miles from Locust Hill, on the main line of the C. P. R., where I am always pleased to meet visitors upon short notice, by letter or phone. Long-distance phone in connection.

I TAKE this opportunity to thank my many customers. In the past year I have sold 25 stallions, and every customer pleased. I am going at once to Europe, and intend bringing out something better than ever. Will have a large choice for intending purchasers, and will sell at right prices, and give you right good ones to choose from. I am very careful to select the right kind. Will not be able to attend the Toronto Exhibition. Wait and see my stock. Bolton is 28 miles from Toronto, on Owen Sound Branch, C. P. R. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO

Clydesdales

Wait for our new importation of Clydesdale stallions and mares, which will arrive about the middle of August. We have still a few flashy Canadian-bred stallions and mares.

SMITH & RICHARDSON & SONS, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

For Sale: Choice Clydesdale, Hackney and French Coach Stallions; 100 acres 3 1/2 miles from Meaford.

Close to school. Soil clay loam, free from stone or gravel. 90 acres level. Good house, barn and stables. \$3,500 for quick sale. Henry M. Douglas, Box 48, Stayner, Ont.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Hackney stallions and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO. G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.



IMPORTED SHIRES

At their St. Thomas stables, the John Chambers & Sons, of England, have for sale stallions and fillies from their noted Shire stud, high-class representatives of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Address DR. C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont.




IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit C. W. BARRER Gatineau Point Quebec "Close to Ottawa"



NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES. STALLIONS AND MARES.

We shall be pleased to supply any person desiring a first-class Clydesdale stallion or mare when our new consignment arrives, which will be about August 20, 1909. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.



Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. St. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—alleviates pain. Book Free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYBANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

THE "MAPLES" HEREFORDS



Canada's Greatest Show Herd. For Sale: 25 bulls from 6 to 18 months of age, bred from imported and show stock; also about the same number of heifers, none better. Prices right.

W. H. HUNTER,
Orangeville P.O. and Sta.

At Dominion Exhibitions, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1906; Sherbrooke, Que., 1907; Calgary, Alta., 1908, our Aberdeen-Angus herd won all the champion and grand champion prizes. Out of a possible of 42 first-prizes our herd won 40. We have a good graded show herd for sale. Also single animals, bulls and females. **JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph.**

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE. Ram and ewe lambs, from eight to ten dollars each, including pedigrees. Also shearing rams, shearing ewes and older ewes at reasonable prices. For particulars write: **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

A traveller in Arkansas came to a cabin and heard a terrifying series of groans and yells. It sounded as if murder was being committed.

He rushed in and found a gigantic negro woman beating a wizened little old man with a club, while he cried for mercy.

"Here, woman!" shouted the traveller, "what do you mean by beating that man?"

"He's mah husband, an' I'll beat him all I likes," she replied, giving the man a few more cracks by way of emphasis.

"No matter if he is your husband, you have no right to murder him."

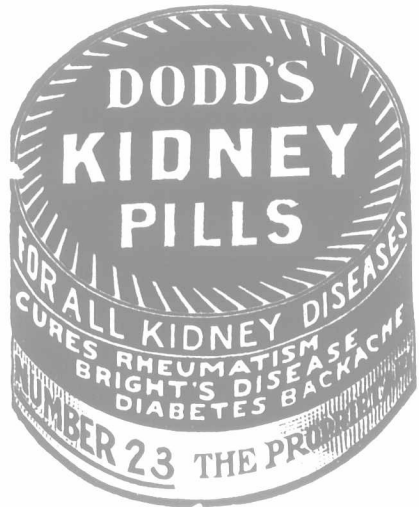
"Go 'long, white man, and luf me alone. I'll suah beat him some moah."

"What has he done?"

"Wha's he done? Why, 'tis triffin' no-'count nigger done lef' de door of my chicken-house open and all mah chickens done gone out."

"Pshaw, that's nothing. They will come back."

"Come back? No, suh. They'll go back."



GOSSIP.

Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst Farm, Lennoxville, Que., advertises for sale a Hackney brood mare. Mr. Cochrane writes: have a very promising two-year-old filly from this mare, sired by Imp. Stillington Masher; also a fine yearling filly by Hillhurst Sensation, from Conceit (by Young Nobleman), which has just returned from a visit to Mr. Yeager's celebrated stallion.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Very heavy shipments of pedigree Clydesdales were made from Glasgow to Canada the week ending August 7th. Over 120 head were shipped, and fully four-score of these have been purchased from A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. They were shipped by the Donaldson liner Cassandra, and the Allan liner Hesperian. It is expected that there will be shipments now every week-end till the end of the month.—Scottish Farmer.

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Valley Home Stock Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., make a change in this issue in their advertisement of Shorthorns and Berkshires, in which they offer for sale four choice young bulls, aged 12 to 14 months, and others 8 to 10 months; also some young cows and heifers, and an even lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. Parties interested will do well to look up their advertisement. Meadowvale is a station on the C. P. R., 24 miles west of Toronto, and two miles from Streetsville Junction.

STOCK HUSBANDRY IN GALICIA.

In that interesting weekly miscellany of agricultural and livestock history and reminiscence, headed "Scraps," the English Live-stock Journal publishes a few interesting paragraphs on the Spanish Province of Galicia, extracted from a description of it by a writer named Miss Meakin, who claims that the people of Galicia have been cattle-breeders from time immemorial. Owing to the abundant pasture, the keep of cattle costs little, and there is hardly a family, however poor, that does not possess at least one cow. Until comparatively recent times, cattle-breeding was the popular industry of the Province, and many hundred head were imported annually from Corunna to London; but the industry has died out. Such enormous quantities of meat—fresh, salt and tinned—are exported from America into Great Britain, and sold at the lowest possible prices, that British industries of that class are no longer a paying concern. When the Galician peasant's cow begins to grow old, it is fattened with maize and potatoes and sold to the butcher. In Central Galicia, the peasants breed mules, which formerly fetched high prices, but, as they are now imported from France, and also extensively bred in other Spanish Provinces, that industry has also been killed.

The weekly pig market in the Alameda is one of the amusing sights of Santiago, in Galicia, the pigs being generally brought to market in the arms of their owner—or, if too big to carry, on a string. Miss Meakin says every pig so conveyed is a member of some peasant family, has grown up among the children, and often slept in the same room. The Gallegan pig is a melancholy example of the ignorance of the peasants, who invariably kill off those that would make the best breeders. Their legs are too long, and the backs of some that Miss Meakin measured were the height of her umbrella. English pigs have, however, been occasionally imported of late years.

The long-horned oxen, which take the place of cart horses, are a marked feature of town and country life in Galicia. Here one does not see fourteen or fifteen pairs of oxen yoked to one plow, as in Italy. There are seldom more than one pair, but the plow of Virgil's day is still in use—that sculptured on Etruscan Tombs and Cinerary coins, and which the ancients used as weapons. The Gallegan plowman, Miss Meakin tells us, may be seen wending his way home, carrying his plow upon his shoulder, while his oxen walk on either side.

Their carts are almost as archaic as the plows. They are boat-shaped, and their walnut wheels make a strange screaming sound as they turn on their walnut axles. This "singing" of the axles being forbidden in towns, the drivers soap the axles, but the louder their carts "sing" in the fields the better, as the oxen are supposed to like the sound, and not to work well without it. In former days, the "singing" was believed to possess the additional merit of preventing bears and wolves from attacking oxen and drivers. These oxen will draw a load that would break the back of many an English cart horse. The milk of the Gallegan cow is excellent, and the invincible ignorance of the peasant alone prevents him from becoming a prosperous dairy farmer. Many of them feed their pigs on milk, when they might be making butter that would rival that of Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark.

J. & D. J. Campbell, of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., make a change in their advertisement, and write: "We intend showing Shropshires at Toronto Exhibition. Our flock selections—all home-bred—will be seen up to a high standard of excellence, and equal to the best all-round show they have made in past years."

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., write that their imported two-year-old Ayrshire bull, first at Ayr, 1909, which they regard as the most valuable of the importation of this year, has recently been sold for \$800 to a party in Vermont, to be delivered after the fairs. He is doing nicely, and the Hume show herd is getting into good shape for the circuit.

TRADE TOPIC.

The U-bar Stanchions and Acorn Cow Bows, manufactured by the Metal Shingle Company, Preston, Ont., have gained a widespread reputation as ideal fixtures for modern cattle stables, being strong, safe, convenient, and comfortable. See the advertisement in this paper, and send for their free illustrated booklet, giving necessary information.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Miscellaneous.

WEEDS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

I am sending for identification through "The Farmer's Advocate" the enclosed weeds and plants. M. E. F., Lennox Co., Ont.

Ans.—The names of the specimens are as follows:

No. 1.—Pentstemon, or Harry-beard Tongue (Pentstemon hispidus).

No. 2.—A Clematis, impossible to say which species without the leaves.

No. 3.—Long-leaved Chickweed (Stellaria longipes).

No. 4.—Bittersweet, or Nightshade (Solanum Dulcamara).

No. 5.—Rabbit Foot or Stone Clover (Trifolium arvense). J. E. HOWITT, O. A. C., Guelph.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

What would be the cost of qualifying for a position as civil engineer? J. F.

Ans.—The cost of a course in civil engineering at Queen's University, Kingston; the School of Practical Science, Toronto; or Royal Military College, Kingston, can be obtained, approximately, by corresponding with the heads of any of these institutions. In order to qualify as a surveyor, the student is required to pass a preliminary examination before the Board at Toronto, and then article himself as an apprentice to a surveyor for a term of three years, and then pass his final examination before the Board. He would receive no remuneration during that period. In case he is a graduate of either of the Colleges named above, a preliminary exam is not required, and he would only have to serve one year under articles with a licensed surveyor before having his final examination before the Board of Chartered Land Surveyors. F. W. FAIRBANK.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps

Nearly every one is troubled with bowel complaint during the summer months. But, do they know what to do to cure it. Thousands do, many don't.

WE CAN TELL YOU!

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry WILL DO IT!

It has been on the market 64 years, and is universally used in thousands of families.

There are many imitations of this sterling remedy, so do not be led into taking something "just as good" which some unscrupulous druggist tries to talk you into taking.

Dr. Fowler's is the original. There are none just as good. It cures Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness and all Bowel Complaints.

Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



ROCK SALT for Stock. \$10 PER TON. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont. G. J. CHIFF, Manager.

MR. A. J. HICKMAN

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England Exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references. Stock ordered is purchased direct from the breeder and shipped straight from his farm to port of entry. In no other way can imported stock be purchased so cheaply.



Middlebrook I am now offering for the first time 4 very choice young bulls from 2 to 9 months of age, bred from show stock. Also my stock bull, last year's London champion. A few very choice females could be spared. John Lowe, Elera, Ont., P. O. and Station.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For Sale: Cows, Heifers, Bulls.

Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to: Andrew Dinsmore, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Young cows at \$40 and up. Calves at \$25 and up. Come and see them, or write: WM. ISCHIE, Sebringville, Ont. Long-distance phone.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

MALES AND FEMALES FOR SALE. APPLY: Geo. Davis & Sons, Alton, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64215 = (96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor. The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.

H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont. London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

MILK - FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, etc. Received only award World's Fair, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for illustrated catalogue. Haussmann & Dunn Co., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

GOSSIP.

The live-stock show at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle opens on Sept. 27th, and closes on Oct. 9th. All breeds will be on exhibit during this entire period. Judging begins on September 29th at 9.30 a. m.

Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont., whose new advertisement of choice Tamworth swine appears in this paper, writes that, owing to his being busy remodelling his stables, and to his best sows being due to farrow at the commencement of the fair, he will not exhibit at Toronto, but he has for sale about 50 young boars, and about the same number of young sows, from two to six months old, sired by two high-class imported boars, and can supply pairs or trios not akin.

THOROUGHBRED ASSOCIATION.

Breeders of Thoroughbred horses in Western Canada met at Brandon recently and organized, with officers as follows: N. K. Boyd, Carberry, president; W. F. McCracken, Brandon, secretary-treasurer, and W. A. Bradshaw, Yorkton; Alfred Yearde, Birtle; R. M. Dale, Qu'Appelle, executive committee.

Already there are about 30 members, representing over 200 horses. Special efforts will be put forth to foster and improve this breed in Western Canada. A committee was appointed to draft constitution, by-laws, etc.

Sweden is rapidly developing a trade in bacon with Great Britain, recent figures of the trade in this line indicating from 508,511 kilos in 1906 to 2,741,568 kilos in 1908. Swedish bacon is heavier than either Danish or Canadian, and sells for about one-fifth of a penny a pound less than the better grades from this country and Denmark. The Department of Agriculture of Sweden, however, is endeavoring to stimulate interest in hog production, and is encouraging better curing methods, with a view to increasing further the quantity and quality of the bacon exported.

Clydesdale importations into Western Canada this year promise to be unusually heavy. Several breeders and dealers from Manitoba are in the Old Land picking up consignments: R. E. Sinton, Regina; Alex. Mutch, of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., and R. H. Taber, Condie. Mr. Taber intends purchasing some Hackneys, as well as a fair-sized consignment of Clydes. Alberta is yet to be heard from, but we are safe in forecasting the same activity in that quarter, all of which will make 1909 a red-letter year in Clydesdales in the Prairie Provinces. Demand promises to be good. Inquiry for females is particularly active, the increase in importations reflecting somewhat the increase in demand.

ONE OF CANADA'S EXHIBITS.

Many clever exploitation ideas are to be seen in the building housing the exhibit of Canada, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle. The exhibit is exceptionally comprehensive in scope, and its arrangement presents it in the most desirable manner possible. Every department of wealth production is represented, and these are carefully labelled with descriptive accounts of interest. In attractively bringing the wood and pulp industry before visitors, an ingenious and beautiful method has been employed. In the department devoted to this display, a panoramic view has been called into use, and this is aided by natural effects. A water-fall supplies a small stream, and this makes its way through the front part of the exhibit. A jam of logs of the varieties used in pulp production, shield the houses of a colony of beaver, and these industrious animals show the skillfulness of their teeth by the smoothly-cut trees, felled through their labors.

Two pairs of these animals are confined in the shelter of the water-fall, and supply the required touch of real life to the picture. Specimens of paper, fibre tubs, pulps, and other utensils, show the various uses to which wood pulp is adapted. The exhibit is one of the most attractive of the Exposition, and daily attracts thousands of interested spectators.

The Clydesdale stallion, Sir Everard (5353), whose portrait appears elsewhere in this issue, a dark brown horse, was foaled in 1885, bred by Mrs. Lamont, Killellan, Toward, and the property of William Taylor, Park Mains, Inchinnan, sire Top Gallant (1850), by Darnley (222), dam by London Prince (472), by Prince of Wales (673). Sir Everard sired many excellent horses, but his most noted son is Baron's Pride (9122), foaled in 1890, whose color is given as brown, bred by R. & J. Findlay, Springhill, Baillieston, the property of A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall & Banks, Kirkcudbright, sire Sir Everard (5353), dam Forrest Queen, by Springhill Darnley (2429), by Darnley (222).

In connection with the presentation to James Swan, the noted Scottish live-stock auctioneer, in his speech of acceptance and thanks, Mr. Swan related the following remarkable anecdote: One day in Glasgow market, in October, about 1880, I saw a big lot of very fine half-bred sheep. I looked at them carefully, and remembered I had offered for these sheep, in July, at Georgemas, Caithness. They were bought by Lord Blantyre's factor, and, in ordinary circumstances, should have been in my hands as salesman. I asked a man standing close by if the sheep were his, and, on his replying that they were, asked the price, and when 52s. 6d. was mentioned, I suspected the sheep were stolen. After some haggling I bought them, 126 at 52s., told the man to put them into the back pens, as I could not pay till 10 o'clock, when the bank opened. In going out of the market I mentioned to the constable at the gate that I was certain a lot of stolen sheep were in the market, and I would point out the man if he would keep him under observation until I got a wire back from Lord Blantyre, to whom the sheep belonged. This he declined to do, but said if I charged him with theft he would apprehend him. I would not do this, and the man, evidently having seen me talking to the constable, took fright and disappeared. In the course of an hour, Lord Blantyre telegraphed: "Sheep stolen—apprehend the scoundrel." This was not done, and for anything I know to the contrary, he may be stealing sheep to this day.

QUEER HYBRID ANIMALS.

It may be that there have been crosses between sheep and goat, but the first hybrid of this kind ever satisfactorily determined, was produced not long ago on the farm of a man named Arnaud, near Wentworth, Missouri. An expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture took the trouble to go and identify it.

Since then, however, four other sheep-goats have been produced in New Mexico, on the ranch of that very remarkable person, "Buffalo" Jones, upon whose place also was born the "catalo"—a cross between the male buffalo and the common cow. It is a noteworthy fact that out of sixty catalos bred, only three were males. Some of the females had young; two of the males died, and the remaining one had no offspring. All five of the sheep-goats are females, and, so far as known, none of them has produced young. Of course, this is a very important and interesting point. The horse and the ass breed together, as everybody knows, but the resulting mules are without posterity. The zebra has been successfully crossed with the horse, and likewise with the ass. There are two zebra-asses at an agricultural experiment station near Washington at the present time. It was Hagenbeck, the dealer in wild animals, who first made this cross, however.

Many interesting hybrids have been produced by mating the guinea-fowl with the chicken; and recently the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station has obtained a very remarkable cross between the ring-necked pheasant and the bantam hen.

Such things always seem very odd. Sometimes they happen through accident. Occasionally a cat is born with hind legs like those of a rabbit, and which jumps like a rabbit also. It is commonly imagined that such cats are half rabbits by descent; but experts in matters zoological declare that they are nothing of the kind, but merely "sports"—in other words, freaks of Nature.

4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS 4

One Cruickshank Butterfly, red, 14 months old; one Cruickshank Broadhooks, dark roan, 14 months old; two Marr Red or Roan Ladys, reds, 13 and 14 months old. Among these are some high-class herd-headers and show prospects. Will also sell one of my imported herd bulls, and one choice rich roan 14-months-old bull from imp. sire and dam. Also females, all ages. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

Geo. Amos & Son, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

For sale: Several good young heifers, some of them show heifers, and all of the very best Scotch breeding. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

CLYDESDALES

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

Show Cattle

The best bunch ever on the farm. All ages. Not exhibiting this year. H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJOINS TOWN. BELL TELEPHONE.

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

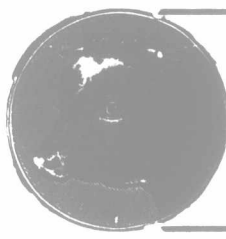
Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario, Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 65042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 65708 = 283904 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.



SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

SHORTHORNS

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

1854-Maple Lodge Stock Farm-1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains.

Leleesters of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ontario. Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

Spring Valley Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT. Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

SHORTHORNS

Belmar Parc.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Shorthorns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself.

HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO. Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

My Scotch Shorthorn herd, among which are many valuable imp. cows, is headed by the A. T. Gordon-bred, Sittony Butterfly bull, Benchie (imp.) = 69954. Present offering: Three choice show bulls now fit for service; also Yorkshires four and five months old, of either sex. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C.P.R.

5 Good Young Bulls

We are offering CHOICE JUNIOR YEARLINGS in SHOW CONDITION. We can sell some extra well bred cows and heifers (bred or with calves at foot) at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Our farms are quite close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Long-distance telephone.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.

at very reasonable prices in order to clear, also 2 VERY

CHOICE JUNIOR YEARLINGS in SHOW CONDITION. We can sell some extra well bred cows and heifers (bred or with calves at foot) at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Our farms are quite close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Long-distance telephone.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, bred by the sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STA., ALSO WALDEMAR STA.

GLENBURN STOCK FARM!

For sale: SHORTHORN cows, heifers and calves; also one yearling bull. Orders booked for SHROPSHIRE. John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.



VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

For sale: 4 choice pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 14 months old, and other young bulls from 8 to 10 months old, out of grand milking strains, and some nice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers about 50 head. Also a smooth, even lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale P. O. and Sta., C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorns

Two red bulls, 12 and 16 months, by imp. Protector, at low prices. Lincoln and Oxford Down ram lambs, choicely bred, sired by St. Louis prizewinners. McFARLANE & FORD, Box 41, DUTTON, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prizewinning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate. ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.



Choice Scotch Shorthorns

Mayflowers, Lancasters, Miss Ramsdens, Stamfords and Broadhooks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls. S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.

CALVES

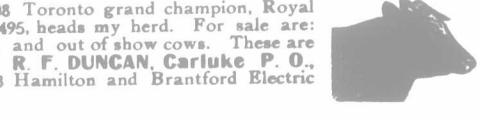
Raise Them Without Milk. Booklet free. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

GRAND SHORTHORN STOCK FARM

For sale (roan, 4 years), in prime condition. Sure stock-getter and quiet. Bred by A. J. Watt, Salem, Ontario. Jno. McArthur, Paisley, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

Rowan Hill Shorthorns

The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. R. F. DUNCAN, Carluke P. O., Ont. Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.



IT PAYS

To make your stock comfortable. Any progressive dairyman will tell you that



U-BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COW BOWLS

will earn their profits from your herd. U-BAR STANCHIONS are strong, safe and easy to operate. There is no better stanchion made. ACORN COW BOWLS are the only perfect automatic watering device. They require no float tank, and the piping may be either above or below the stall. The bowls may be placed wherever convenient. Cows immediately learn to press the disc and drink whenever they wish.

Write at once for our Free Illustrated Booklet.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited,
PRESTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

Willow Bank Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.
Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. Am offering a special good lot of young females, bred to the great Duthie bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =. Also young bulls and Leicester sheep fitted for showing. Write for prices.
JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

Imported Bull!
To save inbreeding I will sell the Cruickshank (Duthie bred) imp. bull, Sittytan Victor = 50993 = (87397), a proven sire of merit, gentle and active. Also some young bulls by him, out of imp. dams. Address:
John Brydone, Milverton, Ont.

MAPLE LAWN SHORTHORNS
I am offering for sale young stock, both bulls and heifers, of richest Scotch breeding, and of high-class show type. I can show some of the best young things in the country.
F. W. EWING, SALEM P. O., ONT., ELORA STATION.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!
Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 4 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.
R. Honey, Brickley, Ontario, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Bulls fit for service, from cows with large records. Sows fit to mate, also young pigs, both sexes, of the very best bacon type. Priced reasonable.

HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS!
Head of herd, Pietertje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietertje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 6 heifers safe in calf to this bull. Also 3 bull calves by Mannor Johanna DeKol, out of officially tested cows.
WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

Cattle Labels \$2 and fifty tags. Sheep Labels, \$1 for fifty tags. With name and numbers. By return mail, prepaid. Write today. Sample free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**
Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

Holsteins
FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS
All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of cow, De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10,000 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS
For Sale: Only thrifty bull calves from 4% R. O. M. cows; some will make great herd headers and show animals. Write for prices and description. Station on the place.
M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ont.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS
Special offering: Am now offering for first time my stock bull, Sir Mercedes Teake (7489), champion bull at Toronto and London, 1908. Can no longer use him to advantage, as I have twelve of his daughters in my herd.
G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

MAPLE GLEN For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 2034 to 2634 lb. official tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maida—her record 21.88 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

The Maples Holstein Herd!
RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.
Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamy. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record of Merit dams; also a few good cows at reasonable prices.
WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners, Ont.

Lakeview Holsteins
Herd headed by the **ONLY BULL** in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. W. D. Breckon, Mgr.**

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol,

Fairview Herd
Offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Putnam Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00.
E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.
NEAR PRESCOTT.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins
For sale: 5 choice bulls fit for service now, from dams of extra good backing. Their sires are Brockbank, Butter Baron and Bonheur Statesman. Their dams and sires' dams and grandams average over 24 lbs. butter testing over 4 per cent. in 7 days.
P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Sta. Ont. Long-distance phone, Burgessville.

Holsteins For Sale: Ten females. Cows and heifers to calve this fall and winter. Cows and heifers bred to Count Calamy Mercedes, sire of champion two-year-old of Canada. If you wish to buy, come and inspect herd.
DAVID RIFE & SONS, HESPELER, ONTARIO

DON'T Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from five months to one month old, from best producing strains. Fairview Stock Farm. **FRED ABBOTT, Harriestville Ont.**

Ontario Fall Fair Dates.

Following is a list of fair dates furnished by the Superintendent of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for Ontario. Those interested would do well to preserve the list, as it will not appear in this paper again:

Ancaster	Sept. 28 and 29	Keene	Oct. 5 and 6
Alexandria	Sept. 28 and 29	Kilsyth	Oct. 7 and 8
Almonte	Sept. 20 to 23	Kincardine	Sept. 22 and 23
Alvinston	Oct. 5 and 6	Kemptville	Sept. 22 and 23
Alliston	Oct. 7 and 8	Kemble	Sept. 28 and 29
Aylmer	Sept. 6 to 10	Kingston	Sept. 22 and 23
Atwood	Sept. 28 and 29	Kirkton	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Aberfoyle	Sept. 28	Kinmount	Oct. 10 and 11
Astorville	Sept. 28	Lambeth	Oct. 5
Ashworth	Oct. 1	Lakefield	Sept. 28 and 29
Arthur	Sept. 22 and 23	Leamington	Sept. 6 to 8
Amherstburg	Sept. 22 and 23	Lombardy	Sept. 4
Acton	Oct. 5 and 6	Loring	Oct. 1
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Landsdowne	Sept. 22 and 23
Bruce Mines	Sept. 22	Lindsay	Sept. 23 to 25
Brussels	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Lion's Head	Sept. 29 and 30
Burk's Falls	Sept. 23 and 24	Lucknow	Sept. 23 and 24
Bowmanville	Sept. 21 and 22	Listowel	Sept. 21 and 22
Bridgen	Oct. 5	Lanark	Sept. 10
Beachburg	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Little Current	Oct. 7
Beamsville	Sept. 29 and 30	Langton	Oct. 9
Bobcaygeon	Sept. 29 and 30	Lynnhurst	Sept. 21 and 22
Barrie	Sept. 27 to 29	London	Sept. 10 to 18
Blackstock	Sept. 28 and 29	McDonald's Corners	Sept. 23 and 24
Burford	Oct. 5 and 6	Massey	Oct. 5
Bracebridge	Sept. 22 to 24	Mildmay	Sept. 27 and 28
Berwick	Sept. 9 and 10	McKellar	Sept. 28
Bolton	Oct. 4 and 5	Meaford	Sept. 23 and 24
Brockville	Sept. 7 to 9	Muney	Oct. 7 and 8
Blenheim	Oct. 6 and 7	Merrickville	Sept. 16 and 17
Brampton	Sept. 21 and 22	Midland	Sept. 22 and 23
Burlington	Sept. 30	Mitchell	Sept. 15 and 16
Baysville	Sept. 29	Millbrook	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Belwood	Oct. 5 and 6	Manitowaning	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Beaverton	Oct. 5 and 6	Murillo	Sept. 29
Brighton	Sept. 22	Mt. Forest	Sept. 21 and 22
Bradford	Oct. 19 and 20	Mattawa	Sept. 23 and 24
Blyth	Oct. 5 and 6	Maberley	Sept. 28 and 29
Binbrook	Oct. 4 and 5	Middleville	Oct. 1
Caledonia	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Metcalf	Sept. 20 and 21
Cayuga	Sept. 28 and 29	Metawan	Sept. 29 and 30
Carleton Place	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Madoc	Sept. 13 and 14
Chesley	Sept. 21 and 22	Marefield	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Clarksburg	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Milverton	Sept. 23 and 24
Cookstown	Oct. 5 and 6	Merlin	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Cobden	Sept. 23 and 24	Mt. Brydges	Oct. 7
Cobourg	Sept. 22 and 23	Norwich	Sept. 21 and 22
Cornwall	Sept. 9 to 11	New Liskeard	Sept. 16 and 17
Collingwood	Sept. 21 to 24	Newboro	Sept. 4 and 5
Colborne	Oct. 5 and 6	Newington	Sept. 21 and 22
Castleton	Sept. 27 and 28	New Hamburg	Sept. 16 and 17
Comber	Oct. 5 and 6	Norwood	Oct. 12 and 13
Chatsworth	Sept. 16 and 17	Napanee	Sept. 14 and 15
Campbellville	Oct. 12	Naustadt	Sept. 16 and 17
Deshoro	Sept. 24 and 25	Niagara	Sept. 22
Drayton	Oct. 5 and 6	Newmarket	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Dresden	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Orono	Sept. 16 and 17
Dundalk	Oct. 7 and 8	Orangeville	Sept. 23 and 24
Delta	Sept. 27 to 29	Ohsweken	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Drumbo	Sept. 28 and 29	Oakwood	Sept. 27 and 28
Dunville	Sept. 21 and 22	Oshawa	Sept. 14 and 15
Dunbrurch	Oct. 5	Odessa	Oct. 1
Durham	Sept. 21 and 22	Ottawa	Sept. 10 to 18
Delaware	Oct. 20	Oronoda	Oct. 5
Dorchester	Oct. 6	Oro	Sept. 21
Flintville	Sept. 28 and 29	Owen Sound	Sept. 14 to 16
Flora	Oct. 7	Otterville	Oct. 7 and 8
Eno	Sept. 16 and 17	Orilla	Sept. 23 and 24
Enniskillen	Oct. 14 and 15	Port Elgin	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Ensdale	Sept. 30	Pictou	Sept. 22 and 23
Essex	Sept. 28 to 30	Paisley	Sept. 28 and 29
Elmvale	Oct. 4 to 6	Pricerville	Oct. 7 and 8
Elora	Oct. 7 and 8	Pt. Carling	Sept. 22
Fort Erie	Sept. 28 and 29	Powassan	Sept. 28 and 29
Faversham	Oct. 5 and 6	Paris	Sept. 23 and 24
Flesherton	Sept. 23 and 24	Palmerston	Sept. 28 and 29
Fenwick	Oct. 12 and 13	Perth	Sept. 1 to 3
Ferintosh	Oct. 6 and 7	Perry Sound	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Fergus	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Petroica	Sept. 23 to 25
Fenelon Falls	Oct. 6 and 7	Par Hill	Oct. 5 and 6
Frankville	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Pinxton	Sept. 24
Forest	Sept. 29 and 30	Queensville	Oct. 5 and 6
Galbraith	Oct. 5 and 6	Rockwood	Oct. 7 and 8
Gravenhurst	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1	Ridgetown	Oct. 11 and 12
Geoff	Sept. 11 to 16	Rollin's Mills	Oct. 1 and 2
Gorme	Oct. 2	Rosseau	Sept. 22
Grand Valley	Oct. 19 and 20	Ramona	Oct. 6
Gore Bay	Sept. 27 and 28	Rodney	Oct. 4 and 5
Galt	Sept. 21 and 22	Roseneath	Oct. 1
Glenora	Sept. 28 and 29	Renfrew	Sept. 21 to 23
Goderich	Sept. 28 to 30	Rockton	Oct. 12 and 13
Glanford	Oct. 6	Richham	Sept. 22 and 23
Halden	Sept. 30	Richmond	Sept. 27 to 29
Halton	Sept. 28	Rocklyn	Oct. 7 and 8
Huntville	Sept. 28 and 29	Richard's Landing	Sept. 25
Hodgville	Oct. 8 and 9	Stratfordville	Sept. 15
Howe	Oct. 5 and 6	Sarnia	Sept. 27 to 29
Huron	Oct. 5 and 6	Spencerville	Sept. 28 and 29
Huntsville	Oct. 6	Sandridge	Oct. 4 and 5
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	Stirling	Sept. 23 and 24
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	Springfield	Sept. 23 and 24
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	Sturgesville	Sept. 22 and 23
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	Shelburne	Sept. 28 and 29
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	Sault Ste. Marie	Sept. 22 to 24
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	Spencerville	Sept. 27 and 28
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	South Mountain	Sept. 9 and 10
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	Smithville	Sept. 23 and 24
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	St. Mary's	Oct. 12 to 14
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	St. Mary's	Sept. 22 and 23
Huron	Sept. 29 and 21	Shannonville	Sept. 25

Stratford	Sept. 28 and 29
Shedden	Sept. 29
Streetsville	Sept. 29
Strathroy	Sept. 20 to 22
Schomberg	Oct. 14 and 15
Scarboro	Sept. 29
Tara	Oct. 5 and 6
Theftord	Sept. 29
Tavistock	Sept. 20 and 21
Tweed	Sept. 29 and 30
Thamesville	Oct. 1 to 6
Thamesburg	Sept. 28 and 29
Tiverton	Oct. 5
Thessalon	Sept. 23
Teeswater	Oct. 5 and 6
Thorndale	Oct. 5
Thorold	Sept. 27 and 28
Toronto	Aug. 30 to Sept. 13
Tuscarora	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Utterson	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Underwood	Oct. 12
Vanleek Hill	Sept. 21 to 23
Verner	Sept. 20 and 21
Woodstock	Sept. 22 to 24
Wingham	Sept. 28 and 29
Welland	Oct. 5 and 6
Wyoming	Oct. 1 and 2
Wellesley	Sept. 14 and 15
Winchester	Sept. 7 and 8
Warkworth	Oct. 7 and 8
Warton	Sept. 23 and 24
Waterdown	Oct. 5
Wallaceburg	Oct. 13 and 14
Wallacetown	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Wilkesport	Sept. 30
Walter's Falls	Sept. 28 and 29
Williamstown	Sept. 22 and 23
Weston	Oct. 1 and 2
Walkerton	Sept. 16 and 17
Watford	Oct. 7 and 8
Waterford	Oct. 7
Walsh	Oct. 15
Wolfe Island	Sept. 21 and 22
Woodbridge	Oct. 12 and 13
Windham	Oct. 6
Woodville	Sept. 16 and 17
Zephyr	Oct. 13

GOSSIP.

In a communication recently received from Wm. F. Smith, of Elgin Co., Ont., he remarked "I was much interested in the cut of Adbolton St. Mary, champion Hackney mare, in the issue of July 8th. I am one of a syndicate of farmers who own a stallion by the same sire as she is. He is also a very dark chestnut in color, a very high and straight actor, and we now have some spring colts that cannot be beaten in this county for all-round conformation. This horse's name is Lord Stock, by St. Thomas."

A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement of Short-horns and Tamworths, and writes "The pair of young bulls I offer are good ones, well worth looking after, and prices are reasonable, quality and breeding considered. The Clydesdale mare I offer weighed 1,750 lbs. last April, and is a right good one. She has a dandy filly foal sucking. In Tamworths, the stock I am offering this year, is as good as ever I bred. I am offering my imported boar, now three years old. As I am keeping a large number of his daughters in my herd I can't use him any longer. He is an excellent worker, very sure, and a splendid stock hog. Having been unusually busy building side and other buildings, I shall not exhibit at Toronto, but customers may rely on getting something good from me in any of the lines of stock referred to."

FRUIT-PACKING AT THE WESTERN FAIR.

In compliance with a request of the Western Fair Association, word has just been received by the Secretary from Ottawa, that the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion Government will furnish an expert, who will give demonstrations in the fruit-packing of apples during the Exhibition, this year. Room will be made in the Horticultural Building for this demonstration, and it is expected that it will be of very great interest, not only to the fruit-growers and farmers, but citizens and visitors generally, to be able to watch this very interesting process. Interest in fruit-packing daily in connection with the Exhibition, inquiries are coming from general offices from all over the Dominion. Entries should be made as soon as possible in order to have proper arrangements made. All information will be furnished by the general offices.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

Cows on grass are each fed daily 2 quarts of a mixture of pure gluten and corn bran, from a starch factory. Two of them became stiffened up and could hardly walk, would grunt, and, evidently, suffered pain. One cow died, but the other is getting better. My neighbors have had the same trouble, under similar conditions. R. J. W.

Ans.—This is a form of paralysis caused by digestive derangement, and the circumstances point to the gluten feed as the cause. Cease feeding this. Purge each cow affected with 1 1/2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 oz. ginger, and follow up with 2 drams nux vomica 3 times daily. V.

WARTS—FISTULA OF TEAT.

1. Mare has two lumps, nearly as large as teacups, on her withers. She rubs them and they bleed. I have applied caustic potash, but they grow again.

2. Cow has hole in the side of her teat and milk leaks out. J. R. F.

Ans.—These are warts. They can be removed by the repeated application of caustics, as caustic potash, but the process is slow. They should be carefully dissected off, and the raw surface dressed three times daily until healed, with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. It will be wise to employ a veterinarian to operate, as, if not all dissected out, they are liable to grow again.

2. Do not interfere until she goes dry. Then secure her, scarify the edges of the sinus, or pipe, until they bleed, and stitch with carbolized silk or catgut. Then apply three times daily until healed, 1 part carbolic acid to 25 parts sweet oil. She will be all right at next calving if the operation is properly performed. V.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE WESTERN FAIR AS A LIVE-STOCK EXHIBITION.

It is generally acknowledged by all who have visited the Western Fair at London in past years, that it is one of the best live-stock exhibitions of Canada. Good as it has been in the past, this year will, without doubt, eclipse all others. In the first place, \$700 has been added to the speed events, making the purses well worth competing for. About \$200 has been added to the list in the regular horse classes. Sections have been given for the best tandem team, to be shown before two-wheel carts; also for best four-hand team, to be shown before a brake, coach, or other suitable vehicle.

In the Carriage and Coach class, it was felt by the management that the farmer was sometimes discriminated against, as he has not the chance to fit his horses to compete against professional men. In order to overcome this difficulty, two new sections were added this year for farmers' horses only, a single in harness and double in harness. This should bring out a large entry in these classes. In the Cattle Department, \$500 has been added to the Shorthorn Class, and a new classification given, there being twenty sections in this class alone. Considerable money has been added to the Jersey Class, and a better classification given, and several sections added to the other classes.

About \$50 has been added to the sheep list, and one new class entirely given to the Swine Department. There is an addition of about \$2,000 in all to the Stock Departments of the Exhibition, and should certainly bring out a very large exhibit. Entries for stock are coming in fast at present, and, as the stabling is allotted as the entries are received, exhibitors should not delay in sending along their applications. All information will be given by the Secretary, A. M. Hunt.

A gentleman is gentle, slow to surmise evil, slow to take offense, and slower still to give it. A gentleman sues his feelings and controls his speech. It is sometimes said of a man that "he can be a gentleman if he wants to be," but a man who can be a gentleman when he wants to be, never wants to be anything else.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Established 1862. Taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908. Affiliated with the University of Toronto, under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens Friday, October 1st, 1909. Course of study extends through three college years. Fees, \$75.00 per session. Calendar on application. **E. A. A. Grange, V. S., M. S., Principal.**

Stoneycroft Ayrshires
Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.
Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.
Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

A BETTER LOT OF AYRSHIRE Cows and Heifers
Were never to be seen before at Stockwood. Deep milkers, good teats; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prizewinning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping.
D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

Stonehouse Ayrshires.
36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
We have two choice August and September, 1908, bulls on hand, also some just dropped. FEMALES any desired age. Young pigs of both sexes; good ones ready to ship. As we expect to exhibit at the leading fairs, we will be pleased to meet with intending purchasers and others, and let them examine our herd.
Phone in residence. **ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.**

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.
I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping.
P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que.

UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO - 15798 -
AYRSHIRES at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: **R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.** Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

Springhill Ayrshires
Present offering: A number of high-class bull calves, out of imp. sire and dams. Females all ages, imported and home-bred. Write your wants. Visitors always welcome.
Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Ayrshires
Two young bulls, 12 months and 15 months old, of true dairy type.
N. DYMENT, CLAPPISON'S CORNERS, ONTARIO.

Ayrshire Cattle—Imported or Canadian-bred, for sale at all times; satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, write:
W. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont. Trout Run Stock Farm.



CURES LIKE NATURE

Drugless Treatment Restores Health While You Sleep
Here's a remedy that cures while you sleep. No poisonous drugs to swallow. No weak stomach or digestive troubles due to drugging. This remedy is Nature's medicine—electricity.

The only way to cure anything is to help Nature. Nature will cure when she has the power. That power is electricity. Feed it to your nerves and they will absorb and carry it to every organ and tissue of the body, where it gives health and vim to every ailing part. The reason drugs don't cure is because they do not assist Nature. Nature needs nourishment, strength, something that builds up. Drugs contain no nourishment, no electricity, not one thing that builds vitality—just poison that tears down.

PAY WHEN CURED THIS IS FREE

Cut out this coupon and bring or mail it to me. I'll give you a beautiful 84-page book, which tells all about my treatment. This book is illustrated with pictures of fully-developed men and women, showing how my Belt is applied, and explains many things you want to know. I'll send the book closely sealed and prepaid, free, if you will mail me this coupon.

My way is the best way of applying electricity. It's the only method that has proven successful. I've had 26 years' experience in treating disease with electricity, and I know more about it than any doctor on earth. My belt is an electric body battery applied when you sleep. It sends a constant stream of electric life into the nerves and vitals all night long.

Box 354, Sydney Mines, C.B.
Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt for about four weeks, and am well pleased with the results. The pain which I felt in my back is completely gone. Yours very truly,
D. H. MACDONALD.

Free test of my Belt if you call.
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.
NAME
ADDRESS

HAVE YOU EVER REALIZED THE RESULTS OF "ADVOCATE" ADS. ?

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.
B. H. BULL & SON,
 BRAMPTON, ONT.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!

Our D. J. Campbell intends placing a selection on exhibition at Toronto. Intending purchasers are cordially invited to inspect our lots, believing we can show first class stock and quote tempting prices.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL,
 Fairview Farm. Woodville, Ont.

Springbank Oxfords Our flock is 80 strong, and purchasers can have their selection. Among them are a number of 1 and 2 shear rams, also 1 and 2 shear ewes and lambs, both sexes, sired by imp. Cowley Courtier. A high class offering. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont., Fergus Sta.**

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES. Orders now solicited for especially-fitted sheep. Your choice of early lambs from imported and prizewinning Canadian-bred ewes, and by the sire of the Grand Champion wether at Chicago, 1907. Twenty shearlings, the choice of last year's lamb crop, also for sale.
ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont. Long-distance Telephone.

Farnham Oxford Downs

The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 110 yearling rams; 20 of these fit for the show-ring, and are grand flock-headers. Also 50 yearling ewes, and a number of good ram and ewe lambs. They are all registered and by imported sires or g. sires imported, and a number from imported dams. Our prices are reasonable.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R., and Telegraph.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES. Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorksh. res of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.
J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD P. O., ONT., BRADFORD or BEETON STAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS.

I am now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of both breeds, also a few of the best ram lambs I ever bred. They are large and extra well covered.
JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT. Claremont Station, C. P. R.

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS dale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths, Short-horns and Clydesdales Present offering: 2 young bulls, 9 months old, at \$75 and \$80 each, both sire and dam first-prize winner at Durham County Fair. Several heifers from 8 months to 3 years old. Prices very reasonable. One registered Clydesdale mare 7 years old, supposed to be in foal again to one of the best horses in the country; regular breeder. A few choice Tam. sows in pig, due in Sept., and a lot of choice young sows from 2 months to 6 months old; all sired by imp. Chalderton Golden Secret. Dam sired by Colwill's Choice. My imp. hog for sale. Long-distance telephone in house. **A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S. C. W. Leghorns.

Tamworths of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. Herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6-7-8; winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.—sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Apply to:
D. DOUGLAS & SONS, MITCHELL, ONTARIO. Bell phone in residence.



Monkland Yorkshires We are offering 30 sows from 1 1/2 years to 3 years old that have had litters. All large and excellent sows—proved themselves good mothers. Bred again to farrow in July and August. Also 50 young sows to farrow in August. **Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.**

Willowdale Berkshires! Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and sale delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.**

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. **C. P. R. and G. T. R. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.**

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale: Our stock bull, Earl Denton, 5 years old; large, vigorous and a good sire. Sired by Arthur's Golden Fox. Also a yearling sired by Earl Denton, out of good young cow. **WM. WILLIS, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.**

For Sale: Dorset Horned Sheep One ram lamb. One aged ram. Also some ewes. All registered.
Chas. E. Wilson, Box 92, Port Robinson, Ont.

CLAYFIELD Buy now of the **Champion Cats-Stock** world Flock of America, 1906. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different FARM! ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on **J. C. ROSS Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.**

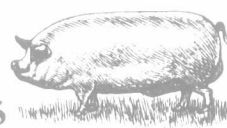
WOOL HIDES WRITE FOR PRICES.
E. T. CARTER & CO.,
 84 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

American Shropshire Registry Association.

HENRY L. WARDWELL, PRESIDENT.
 Largest membership of any live-stock organization in the world. Vol. 21 of the Record published. Write for rules.
Mortimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana.

and a lot of grand Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs of high class, both breeds, and all of the best breeding. Will sell them in large lots or singly at prices you can afford to pay. Short-horn bulls and heifers, two good registered Clydes-
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.

Large White Yorkshires
 Am offering during this month a good lot of young boars ready for service, young sows of breeding age, and a choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All bred from large imported stock. Write
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.



Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Yorkshires. One stallion rising three years, by imp. Hopewell. Two young bulls ten months, and some heifers from six months to two years. Yorkshires of both sexes. **W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont. Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R.**

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. **JOHN McLEOD, C. P. R. & G. T. R. Milton P. O., Ont.**

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS Now offering 50 young boars 2 to 6 months old. Best breeding. Sired by the two imp. boars, England's Choice and Knowledge King David. Also 50 young sows of same breeding. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

Farmers in the Assiniboine Valley, west of Brandon, Man., are having a test made of the navigability of the river with a view to using the stream for the transportation of grain to Brandon. It is believed that if a sufficient depth of channel exists, a profitable river traffic can be developed, barges being used for carrying grain down stream.

Geo. Davis & Sons, Alton, Ont., breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, write: Our bulls have had ready sale. On May 27th, we shipped one to Chas. Tamley, of Melita, Manitoba. We have since sold to J. H. Glasford, of Alton, Monarch of Glengore, a very low-set animal of real Angus type. On August 10th, we sold to B. V. Stafford, of Gorrie, Ont., one of our nicest bull calves, in Scottie 4th of Glengore, sired by Coltrane of Tweedhill. He certainly is a fine calf, having a fine coat, and mellow-handling, of extra quality and perfection in build. Mr. Stafford is an enthusiastic Angus man, and purchased this bull for his herd-header.

WESTERN FAIR.

The Dairy Department of the Western Fair this year is attracting special interest. Surrounded, as London is, by one of the best dairy and agricultural districts of Ontario, it is quite in keeping that the management should give special attention to this exhibit. Buttermaking contests will take place each morning and afternoon during the Exhibition, when, in addition to large cash prizes offered, there has been a beautiful silver cup donated by the Windsor Salt Co., to the winner in the open class. The grain will be shown this year in boxes instead of bags, thereby making a more uniform exhibit, and it is expected the exhibits of roots, vegetables, and fruit, will be large this year. Prize lists and all information on application to the Secretary, General Offices, London, Ontario.

A GRAND CHAMPION SOLD.

R. E. Duncan, of Carleton, Ont., has lately sold to Thos. Johnson & Son, of Columbus, Ohio, his roan three-year-old Shorthorn bull, Royal Chief 65495, last year's Toronto winner of senior and grand championship. The price paid was up in the four figures, not far from the price the same firm paid last winter for the grand champion female at the same show last year. Mr. Johnson has only lately returned from an inspection of the leading herds of England and Scotland, and it is certainly a marked tribute to the breeder of this bull, James A. Watt, of Salem, that Mr. Johnson returned without purchasing, and finally selected Royal Chief, as the best bull he had seen on two continents. Royal Chief was calved Feb. 25th, 1906, and sired by Mildred's Royal 43533, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, dam Crocus (imp.) 70796. Mr. Duncan deserves great credit for his excellent judgment in the selection of the bull for use in his herd, good management displayed in his development, and the splendid condition in which he was brought out at Toronto last year. Canada is poorer for the loss of such a sire.

STOCK IN QUARANTINE.

Following is a supplementary list to that published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 22nd, page 1185, of imported stock in quarantine at Point Lewis, Quebec: Geo. Allan, Paris, Ont., sheep—2 Kerry Hills, 3 Romney Marsh, 3 Cheviots, 3 Lincolns, 4 Oxfords, 4 Leicesters, 8 Cotswolds, 8 Hampshires, 10 Southdowns, 31 Shropshires, 36 Dorsets, Charles Lepp & Sons, Montreal, Ohio—9 Southdowns, 23 Hampshires, 71 Dorsets, Wm. Butler, Stinehill, England—5 Leicesters, 8 Southdowns, 11 Hampshires, 14 Shropshires, 1 Oxford, Wm. Cooper & Nethews, Toronto—14 Lincolns, 15 Dorsets, 21 Southdowns, 38 Oxfords, 54 Cotswolds, 55 Dartmoors, 91 Shropshires, 123 Hampshires; also 1 Yorkshire pig, 3 Clydesdale mares, 1 Shire mare, 5 Lincoln Curly coated pigs. **Meredonald College, Ste. Anne de Belleme 7 Shropshires, 11 Leicesters, 11 Oxfords, pigs 1 Berkshire, 2 Yorkshires, 2 Tamworths, Butterfield Live-stock Co., Weiser, Idaho—Sheep 72 Lincolns, 445 Hampshires, Wood Live-stock Co., Spencer, Ohio—293 Hampshire sheep.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE LECTURERS.

1. Who appoints the lecturers for the Farmers' Institute, and what are the necessary qualifications?
2. What salary do they receive per day, and how much are they allowed per day for expenses?
3. Who certifies to their accounts being correct before they are paid?

T. L. R.
 Ans.—The lecturers for Farmers' Institute work are appointed by the Superintendent of Institutes. The salary they receive depends largely upon their experience and qualifications. They, of course, must be successful farmers, and have sufficient education to enable them to express themselves clearly. The salary runs from \$2.50 to \$4 per day, and travelling expenses. Vouchers must be given for all accounts of \$1.00 and over. The accounts are certified to, first, by the lecturer, then by the Superintendent of Institutes, before they are sent to the Audit office.

POOR "CATCH"—OCTAGON SILO

1. I have a field which I seeded with red clover and timothy seed, sown with a nurse crop of barley on last year's corn and root ground. It looks very thin now. I want to leave it seeded on account of wild oats, and to keep up rotation. Would it be advisable to sow more timothy seed on it, or plow it up and sow fall wheat?
2. Would it be advisable to build a square silo and board up the corners on the inside, forming an octagon? Would there be very much waste of silage?

W. B.
 Ans.—1. If not too thin, and sometimes it is not so thin as it looks, it would answer to sow timothy as soon as possible, and scratch over lightly with a harrow. The young timothy might not amount to a great deal next year, but would produce a fair amount of grass.
 2. There would not be much waste of silage, but considerable of material. A round cement or stave silo would be more economical and satisfactory.

CEMENT CISTERN.

Kindly give description and probable cost of a cement cistern capable of holding fifty barrels of water. Would building it inside the foundation walls of house or outside be preferable?

D. S.
 Ans.—A round cistern, eight feet in diameter and seven feet in depth, would hold fifty barrels. Cement concrete cisterns are best built by using a circular wooden frame. Circles for top and bottom are made of two-inch plank, with 2 x 4 scantling for staves nailed to circles. Dig the cistern perpendicular and true, and large enough to allow four inches for concrete outside of frame. Put frame in place, and ram all around with concrete evenly until finished one inch above staves. Then lay on a plank platform, resting on upper ends of staves, with hole in center a couple of feet across and boxed up to surface of ground. Then, on this platform, and around the hole, build a cone-shaped mound of fine wet sand, and over this put on a layer of concrete, so that the bottom edges will rest on the perpendicular wall of the cistern. In about a week, the curbing, boxing, and sand may be removed, and the bottom cemented. Plaster inside with thin coat of one part cement to one part fine sand. Such a cistern had better be built outside the house, but the pump may be in the kitchen with lead pipe to cistern. It would require five to seven barrels of cement, in addition to other materials and labor.

Governor Hughes, of New York, seldom tells stories in his addresses, but at a country fair recently he relaxed. He had been inspecting a school in a small town. In the history class-room an oral examination was in progress. "Thomas," said the teacher, "did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No, marm," was the prompt reply. "He was excommunicated by a bull."

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Two neighbors had a long and envenomed litigation about a small spring which they had both claimed. The judge, wearied out with the case, at last said, "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that the parties are both milkmen."

A little chap whose father is a prominent merchant, and, as such, never loses an opportunity to descant upon the virtues of advertising, one day asked his mother: "May Lucy and I play at keeping store in the front room?" "Yes," assented the mother; "but you must be very, very quiet." "All right," said the youngster; "we'll pretend we don't advertise."

The delivery of speeches by Premier Asquith, of Great Britain, Chancellor Lloyd George, and the President of the Board, Winston Churchill, for the making of gramophone records to go on tour throughout the remoter regions of the British Isles in the budget campaign, recalls the original but uncanny Indian characterization applied to this mechanical means of voice reproduction, i. e., canned white man.

Mrs. Henderson has a family of nine children, and the skeleton in her house is in the shape of a stocking basket which is never empty. With this specter before her eyes, she said playfully, in response to a question from her maid-of-all-work as to what she supposed would be the duties required in the next world: "Well, for one thing, I am quite sure we shan't have to darn stockings after 10 o'clock at night, Bridget." "Sure, an' that's thrue for you, ma'am," replied the sympathetic Bridget, "for all the pictures av angels that I ever saw was barefooted."

THOSE WHO TRY, BUT FAIL.

God comforts those who try, but fail;
Who falter, fall, and rise again;
Who struggle on from day to day
With hope of only scant reward;
Who vainly strive 'gainst so-called Fate
To reach what seems some near-by goal,
But which, delusive to their sight,
Is ever just beyond their grasp.
No laurel wreaths e'er crown their brows,
Or loud huzzas proclaim them great.

They play the smaller, humbler parts
On Life's vast stage, where fellowmen
Achieve renown, and mount to heights
To which they never can attain.
Bless them for bravely bearing on—
Neath sombre sorrow's darkest skies,
Through all the trials of ill-success—
Their cumbrous crosses to the end;
For keeping up their courage, Lord,
For trying, trying once again.

—Edward B. Grimes.

ARE YOU A SPECIALIST.

An applicant for a job who says he can "do anything" is generally requested to go and do it somewhere else. There is no such thing to-day, says the Canadian Courier, as an all-round man.

When the Pan-American Exposition was about to open its gates to the public, the walls of the beautiful Hall of Music, where the most famous musicians in the world were engaged to exercise their arts, were found to reflect a decided echo. Telegrams flew over the country at a rapid rate, and followed a small, insignificant-looking gentleman from Chicago to Seattle. Finally they caught him, and a week later he inspected the Hall of Music.

"What is the composition of this wall?" he asked the contractor. "What kind of wood is that in the sounding-board?" he inquired of the architect.

He asked a hundred questions, and then called for two pieces of steel wire, 18 feet long. These he stretched between two posts on one side of the hall.

"Now," he said, "you will have no more trouble. Make me out a check for a thousand dollars."

That man had spoiled acoustics all his life. He could not have earned £2 a week in any business but he knew more about acoustics than anyone else, and was paid proportionately for his skill.

How To Buy Farm Implements

Choose implements strong enough to stand all hard usage—designed by long experience—built in the way that keeps repair-troubles at arm's length—priced low (value considered).

"Cockshutt" on a farm implement is a reliable insurance against that costly trouble of the farmers—break-downs in the fields, which always happen at the worst possible time. And the same name insures light draft, because 32 years' experience is built into the design, and special processes are applied in the making. Cockshutt moldboards, for example, are made of the best soft-centre steel, heated by natural gas and tempered in a peculiar way that

Cockshutt Implements are Trouble - Proof

precludes the bare chance of soft spots or faulty surfacing. All the steel in a Cockshutt implement is tempered exactly right, and that is why Cockshutt moldboards take temper as hard as glass—polish like fine cutlery—scour in any soil—and make Cockshutt plows lighter in draft than any ordinary plow. Then, into every strain-taking part of any Cockshutt plow, is built enough strength to stand twice the hardest strain it will probably ever have to endure. You will understand about this better when you send for the Cockshutt literature. Sent on request.

How To Do Better Plowing In Half The Time!

Draws only a fourth harder than a walking plow (actual test) and plows two furrows at once—needs two horses only.



MAPLE LEAF 2-FURROW WALKING GANG PLOW

Its frame is a drop-forged I-beam of heavy high-carbon steel, with heavy malleable castings very solidly bolted up—the whole construction combining greatest strength with least weight.

Simple and Quick Adjustment

Loosen two bolts and turn two set-screws, and in a minute you can change the furrow-width from seven inches to 10, or any width between—the very simplest and quickest width-adjuster there is. New pattern fine-adjustment ratchet changes the depth of cut by quarter inches, by a pull on the easily-reached lever.

Easy to Plow Right With This

Wheels are always under driver's control; and our patent straightener device makes it easy for any plowman to make all straight furrows.

Has the Only Perfect Wheel

The ONLY perfect dust-proof wheel is fitted to all Cockshutt gang plows; dust and grit simply cannot get into it; oil cannot leak out of it; and the axles cannot spring nor weaken a little bit. Runs with less friction, and is easier kept in order. Get particulars by writing to-day for illustrated descriptive Booklet A.

The Cockshutt Line

built right to farm right, includes not only more than 120 styles of plows—ranging from light garden plows to huge 12-furrow engine gangs—but also all styles of seeders, cultivators and harrows. Write us for details of the kind of implements the business farmer ought to buy.

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BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

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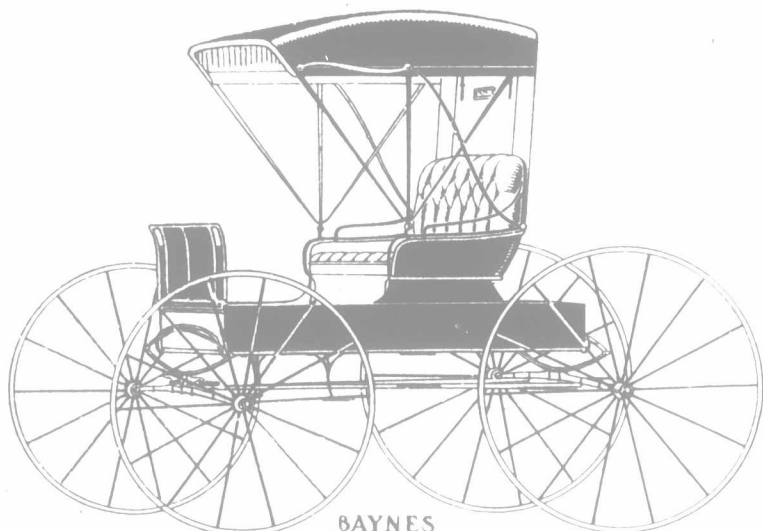
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It has a good width of seat, so that two can ride in it comfortably.

We paid considerable attention to the details of this job, and have fitted it up throughout so that it is very pleasing.

While it is light, yet it is whalebone construction, and will stand a lot of racket.

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