

**PAGES
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"Persevere and Succeed."

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EDITORIAL

CONSTITUTION THE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

The most essential quality in any class of stock is constitution. It is even more important than type or functional development, for without it these are of little avail, whereas an animal that possesses strong constitution is almost sure to be capable of at least some degree of usefulness in its particular sphere.

Constitution is the basis of success in breeding. The limitations of every breed are bounded by constitution. Within these bounds there is scope for a great variety of attainment, from the meager capacity of the neglected, undeveloped scrub, to the marvellous production of the highly-developed, highly-specialized, abundantly-nourished, judiciously-handled Wisconsin Holstein cow that produced 27,532.5 pounds of milk and 998.26 pounds of fat (calculated equivalent to 1,247.82 pounds of butter) within a year. Without constitution, a strain of stock is capable of but limited accomplishment, and must sooner or later run to weeds. It will not stand feeding for high development; it will not stand line breeding to fix a type or establish a tendency; it will not suit a great variety of conditions; will not make the best use of its feed, and will not afford a large enough number of individuals amongst which to select and breed for high development, because the judicious breeder will require to reject so many animals outright for lack of thrift and stamina; otherwise, he might expect to find a large crop of defects, unsoundness, disease and culls among the progeny.

It is true that some individual animals—dairy cows, for instance—may, with care, yield liberally throughout a lifetime, even though seemingly lacking in constitution, perhaps even tuberculous. However, the chances are against their perpetuating their usefulness. Weakness of this kind commonly breeds on and on, eventually showing itself in a preponderance of culls. There are exceptions to this, as to other rules, but, generally speaking, a high average of usefulness is not to be looked for among a delicate breed or strain, while certain it is that the ultimate results which may be wrought with a breed depend very largely upon the basis of constitution with which the foundation stock is naturally endowed.

One obstacle in the way of placing adequate emphasis upon constitution is the difficulty of discerning it. It is commonly considered that ample heart-girth, allowing liberal room for the vital organs, such as heart, lungs and digestive apparatus, guarantees constitution. Needless to say, it does not, although animals of such build are more liable to prove robust, for the common-sense reason above indicated. While it is quite right, in judging stock, to lay much stress upon these outward indications of constitution, yet we must remember that mere size of vital organs does not in itself insure vigor. Wide, deep-chested animals may have tuberculosis, though undoubtedly less prone to it than those of opposite conformation. On the other hand, among horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as well as among men, some of the spare, tough, wiry ones, with but very moderate capacity of trunk, possess a very high degree of vigor and stamina. Constitution is not infallibly indicated by build. It cannot be certainly diagnosed in the show-ring. It is evidenced most surely by the health, vigor, thrift, breeding results, and wearing qualities of the herd. These signs the breeder knows better than anyone else, and it behooves him to observe them closely, and to make all possible effort to preserve and increase them, for constitution is the chief cornerstone of success.

ALBERTA AND THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Dominion Exhibition at Calgary was a revelation to many visitors, even to those who are among the best posted upon Alberta affairs. The aspect of the Province, as a whole, was never presented in a more glorious panorama—miles upon miles of waving green, level and rolling prairie, bluffs and grain fields, and always those grim sentinels, snow-capped and majestic, towering in sight of the visitors who journeyed a few miles north or south of Calgary to get "a look at the country," or who remained in the city "doing the fair."

In June, Alberta grass looks greenest, Alberta sun shines brightest, and Alberta folk are happiest. The fair visitors were well entertained. Manager Richardson was indefatigable. President Van Wart was here, there and everywhere, a most cordial host, looking well to the comfort and convenience of those who made the fair a success. The money expended upon the exhibition is returning good value. Buildings of permanent structure, with a pleasing degree of architectural style, dot the grounds, and the exhibition park itself is now dressed in style becoming a city of the commercial and agricultural importance that Calgary has attained.

Most people have thought of Southern Alberta as a ranching country, with a spot around Raymond where sugar beets are grown, and with here and there a field of straggling winter wheat; and of the northern part of the Province as the land par excellence for mixed farming. The north, truly, has not been overrated, but the south has been underestimated. The district exhibits revealed something of the nature of recent development in Alberta's agriculture. These exhibits consisted of the natural, agricultural and manufactured products of a given area, and were arranged in large building set apart wholly for the purpose. Points were allowed for the best display under the following heads: Wheat, oats, barley, other grains, natural grasses, tame grasses, vegetables, fruit, manufactured articles, minerals and natural products, artistic display and number of varieties. This classification has been found not to work out satisfactorily, especially in the case of giving points for other varieties, and grouping all manufactured articles, including butter and flour; but under this classification, the first, second, fourth, sixth and eighth places were won by districts south of Calgary, and the third place by Carstairs, a district just a few miles north. Granum, formerly called Leavings, received the highest number of points, being strong in all kinds of grain, grasses, vegetables, and artistic display. The winner of first place received a cash prize, and satisfaction and advertising beyond computing. A few districts in Saskatchewan made displays, but did not attempt to fill all departments. These district exhibits were easily the most interesting features of the fair. In the West, everyone is brimful of civic pride. It is the dominant note of the social life, and social pride was stirred to its depths over the district displays.

The entertainment features of the fair were clean, wholesome, novel, and interesting. The airship made many successful flights: real Indians, in their paraphernalia of state, gave war dances, and races on foot and horseback. The Iowa State Band, and the 91st Highlanders' Band, of Hamilton, Ont., provided the musical programme. Real, swarthy cowboys "busted" bronchos each evening before the grand-stand, and the vaudeville performances were strictly first-class. The long twilight of Alberta summers precluded the extensive display of fireworks, but at the end of each day the public went away satisfied with their money's worth, and conscious of having visited a

fair that had given them something out of the usual line.

The judging of live stock was witnessed by an exceptionally large crowd. At no exhibition in Canada has the writer seen so many spectators gather about a judging ring. In this there is evidence of the interest developed by the stock-judging schools. The agricultural directors on the board were instrumental in getting up a commodious grand-stand to accommodate the spectators about the ring, where all classes of stock were shown simultaneously, and the use made of this stand justified the small expenditure.

The machinery men made a big display; merchants were out in force; the British Columbia fruit-growers astonished everyone by their displays of fruit, and, altogether, the 1908 Dominion Exhibition was an agreeable surprise to the throngs of visitors, and quite satisfactory financially and otherwise to the management.

A THREE-YEAR VETERINARY COURSE.

As our readers have been already informed, the Provincial Government of Ontario, having taken over the Ontario Veterinary College (located in Toronto) from its former Principal, Dr. Andrew Smith, it will in future be conducted, like the Ontario Agricultural College, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, although affiliated with the University of Toronto. The Principal, Dr. E. A. A. Grange, V. S., M. S., a native of Wellington County, Ont., comes to his new position equipped with a high degree of natural aptitude, supplemented with a wide range of professional education and experience. He has been instructed to select a thoroughly competent staff, and the College will reopen in the same buildings early in October, prepared to give a first-class three-year course, the course heretofore having covered but two years. Students who have already entered the College and completed the work of the first year will be admitted to the second-year class without further examination. New students will require to produce evidence that they have received an education equivalent to High-school Entrance standing, or else pass an examination such as will be announced in a catalogue which is now in course of preparation, and will be mailed to those who apply for it. The fees for instruction will be \$60 for each year of the course, the students paying, besides, for their own subjects for dissecting. Graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College in good standing may enter the senior or third class, the teachings of which will embrace a number of subjects for which the two-year course never afforded opportunity. Students of other colleges desiring a term in the senior year will be admitted to the class on similar terms, providing their previous education has been of a standard equivalent to that of the Ontario Veterinary College up to the end of the second year. A calendar, now in course of preparation, will be mailed free to all on application to the Principal, Dr. E. A. A. Grange, at 40, 42, 44, 46 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

The leaves of a plant are its stomach, lungs and heart. Kept from appearing above the ground, it is at once smothered and starved. The length of time the roots retain their vitality under such treatment will depend upon the season, the vigor of the plant, the character of its underground rootstocks, and its habit of growth, but any plant will eventually succumb. One season of thorough surface cultivation, preventing any green from showing above the ground, will practically exterminate that most persistent of all perennials, bindweed.

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THE FAIR CIRCUIT.

The 1908 list of dates of principal agricultural, live-stock and industrial exhibitions has for some time been published in the weekly issues of "The Farmer's Advocate." Several of these have materialized, with fair success, and are numbered with events of the past. Some of the most prominent are yet to come, and it is gratifying to know that the dates have been wisely selected so as to avoid clashing. This arrangement will be much more satisfactory to exhibitors desiring to make a circuit of a number of the shows; and it is also advantageous to Fair Boards to have a clear field, in order that visitors, as well as exhibitors, from greater distances may plan to attend as many of these fixtures as they deem advisable. The varied classification and liberal prize-lists provided by the directorate of the leading shows in Canada, though certainly not more generous than the importance to the country of the live-stock and other agricultural industries deserves, are gradually being made more attractive and encouraging to ambitious exhibitors. First, in order of date, of the leading shows to come is the Canadian National, at Toronto, August 29th to September 14th, for which entries close Aug. 5th for the live stock, and Aug. 12th for agricultural products. Sherbrooke, Que., August 29th to September 5th. Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, September 2nd to 10th; entries close for manufactures July 15th; for live stock, poultry and dairy products, August 24th; roots, fruit and grain, August 26th. Western Fair, London, September 11th to 19th; entries close Sept. 10th. Canada Central, Ottawa, September 18th to 26th; entries close September 16th. British Columbia Provincial Exhibition, at New Westminster, September 29th to October 3rd.

OUR MARITIME LETTER. THE CROP OUTLOOK.

As circumstances have afforded us unusual opportunities of noting the conditions under which the field crops of this section of the country are growing, it may be as well to use the space at our disposal to-day in giving a sort of report on this subject, important as it is alike to us and to the whole Dominion, whose prosperity is so intimately bound up in the agricultural situation.

Seldom did the month of June in any year, within the lifetime of the average Maritimer, look out on a more promising picture of agricultural wealth than that which has so recently joined the great majority. In Prince Edward Island, in New Brunswick, and in Nova Scotia, the meadows were never better filled up with luxuriantly-growing clover and grasses. The scant snowfall of the winter did not adversely affect the grass, as it is so confidently believed to do, and there was no frost underneath to snap the clover root when the changing weather of spring gave us alternate rains and freezings. The catch of clover, which, on account of the very wet season passed through, did not appear extraordinary in the fall, this spring showed up everywhere, the public roads, even, being white and crimson with its fragrant flowers. In New Brunswick, the same conditions, with regard to the grasses, are noticeable, and Nova Scotia's uplands and marshlands, too, are full of fodder. In the case of worn-out dykelands, there is evidence, along the line of railway in Westmoreland and Cumberland Counties, that the ice has lain upon them with detrimental effect, but the return of hay will be large all over the Maritime Provinces, and the prices have already been almost cut in two because of this extraordinary promise. Still, the dry early July weeks, with the extreme heat for this part of the world, will, without doubt, reduce the hay crop considerably. Men who refused to sell old hay at \$14 per ton, are now gladly shipping it in many places for \$7.00. It will hardly reach the normal figures of \$10 this fall.

The grain outlook is of the very brightest, also. The wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat are now covering the ground everywhere, late as it went in. Growth seems to have been exceedingly rapid this year. But, of course, the weather for the rest of this month and the next will determine the result in grains. 'It is dry now—very dry, indeed—and, whilst it is natural to expect that sufficient rain will be vouchsafed in good season, still it is also observable that, when an especially dry period is experienced, the tendency is to its prolongation, rather than to have the days of refreshing showers so ardently hoped for ushered in speedily. As we say, vulgarly, "It is hard to get back to rain once the dry season gets a hold on things." Of course, whilst we expect great crops of grain, a prolonged period of drouth, such as we have been describing, might very materially change things.

The roots look good. The potato crop is up in splendid shape; not a set has missed germination. There will be a good return of tubers, or all signs fail. Then, the bugs are scarce, and that will give the poor, hard-pushed farmer a welcome respite, for there is nothing he likes less than the process of bug-poisoning, which is in ordinary years a constant and troublesome task. The turnips have gone into the ground in dry weather, for the most part, and it is too soon to say to what extent they may fail us.

All will admit that this has been a year of abundant pasturage. The cows were turned into the pastures early, and found a rank stand of grass. They have satisfied their needs easily, and to-day the feed is better in the paddocks than at any time last year. The milk flow is, therefore, abundant, and as cheese is likely to maintain the exalted position it has occupied lately, there should be plenty of money in the wallets of dairymen this autumn. As other produce is likely to range low this fall, this will not prove an undesirable feature of farming. The price of flour is already falling; coarse grains cannot command the extreme prices of last year; forage will be cheap; so that dairying is the business to be engaged in for profit. The factories of our Island are doing well. They want reorganizing in New Brunswick, with the general agricultural reorganization which seems to be imperatively demanded; and in Nova Scotia there is certainly room for much extension of the industry.

With full and plenty, though, all through the land, the depreciation in farm products is not likely to affect very adversely the prosperity of Maritime Canada.

A. F. BURKE.

HORSES.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

The International Horse Show of 1908, held at Olympia, in Old London, while largely a society event, and composed principally of light-horse classes, fills an important place in advertising and encouraging the business of breeding high-class types of the equine species, and greatly helps to maintain the popularity of the horse as a means of locomotion and general usefulness. This great show differs from all others in the breadth of its conception, the cleverness of its arrangements, and the prodigality of its prize offerings. The main features were harness steppers of all sizes and classes, from many countries, over twenty prizes being given in some classes, the first, in many classes, being up to \$500. One of the most pleasing and encouraging features was the general success of horses of pure Hackney breeding, many of the classes being open to any pure-bred horses from any country in the world. Though the expenses of the Show were enormous, and fears were at one time entertained for the financial success of the venture, when the Olympia closed its doors it was found that the receipts were beyond the most sanguine expectations of the directorate, the total attendance being estimated at over 300,000 people, and a profit was assured, most of which will be devoted to the furtherance and encouragement of horse-breeding generally.

In the class for Hackney stallions 14 hands and not exceeding 15.2, Mr. Tubbs' four-year-old chestnut horse, Leopard (9783), by Leopold, was placed first, the second award going to Mr. J. K. Ford's Lord Kimberley (7536), a brown nine-year-old son of the multi-champion Rosador, and third to R. P. Evans' Evarthius (8463), a 6-year-old chestnut son of Polonius. In the class for stallions foaled in or before 1904, over 15.1, the first place was given to Hopwood Viceroy (9280), a four-year-old chestnut son of Royal Danegelt, owned by Mr. de Host, and sold to go to the Argentine. This horse is said to be generally voted the best goer in Britain to-day. Although his victory was outstanding, his rival, Mr. de Mancha's Elevator, a fourteen-year-old son of Danegelt, from Cactus, by Cadet, placed second, made an extraordinary showing for his years. In a strong class of three-year-old stallions, the free-going King of the West, a chestnut son of Garton Duke of Connaught, shown by Mr. Andrew McKerrow, of Glasgow, was a clean winner over Mr. R. Whitworth's Burgomaster, a bay, by Edensnag, which was second, and Mr. Batchelor's Admiral, a chestnut son of Royal Danegelt. In a nice class of two-year-old stallions was found the male champion of the breed, Sir Walter Gilbey's bay, Flash Cadet, by His Majesty, dam Lady Cadet. He is a wonderfully-developed colt, going in a gay and stylish manner. Second to him was placed Mr. R. G. Heaton's International, a chestnut son of Garton Duke of Connaught, and third was Dr. Bowie's brown Mathias A 1. In brood mares, 4 years old and over, Countess Clio, owned by Miss Dora Schintz, was the winner; second was Dr. Bowie's Commodity, and third Mr. C. E. Galbraith's noted Queen of the West, now fifteen years old, a roan, by Garton Duke of Connaught. In a strong class of three-year-old mares, Sir Walter Gilbey won with Lively Birthday, by Polonius, second being Mr. Henrichsen's Ophelia's Daughter Grace, by Royal Danegelt. In the two-year-old filly section, Sir Walter had again a popular winner in Flash Clara. The champion female was Countess Clio, and the reserve, Lively Birthday.

In the harness classes, wealthy American exhibitors won a large share of the principal prizes, and added greatly to the interest of the show.

In the class for heavy-draft horses, prizes were provided for only geldings and mares in harness, of which there was a good display of Shires and Suffolks, the former winning singly and in pairs, the first prize for pairs going to Lord Calthorpe's Chieftain and Girton Hazard, a grand bay and brown team, with white feet and face. In the single-cart-horse competition, Girton Hazard was first over Midland's Extraordinary, a massive bay gelding, standing 17½ hands, shown by Peter Davis. Teams of four horses were limited to two entries, a Shire and a Suffolk, the former being represented by a gray team, which included the ex-London champion, Sussex Blue-gown, but the Suffolks, a team of grand, weighty geldings, were more typical of their breed, and secured the premier award.

PREMIUM PICTURE OF BARON'S PRIDE.

A splendid photo-engraving of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, may be obtained by any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. The engraving is 7½ x 11 inches in size, and is printed with a soft tone, combined with much clearness of detail, on a card of finest coated stock. It is a beautiful picture to frame and hang in the library or sitting-room of any horseman's home. Copies may be purchased from "The Farmer's Advocate" at 50 cents each.

FOUNDATION LINES OF CLYDESDALES.

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg, John Graham, of Carberry, Man., takes exception to some points in a previous letter in that paper by Mr. Bradshaw, anent the origin of the Clydesdale breed, the alleged "impurity" of its breeding, and the extent to which it is considered to be indebted to Shire foundation stock. Having been born and raised in the Borderland, Mr. Graham claims to know something of the matter in dispute. We quote from his letter as follows:

"If Mr. Bradshaw will admit that the Canadian standard of admission to the studbook—four crosses on the filly side, and five the stallion—constitutes a pure animal, then his whole conclusions are in error, and based on a false assumption. But in case he does not admit this, let us treat of his statement in a general way.

"First of all, then, to anyone not versed in the individual characteristics of the breeds, there is an apparent resemblance between the Shire and the Clydesdale, but not more so than with some other pure breeds, both in horses and cattle, and many other animals. To make comparisons, wherein lies their likeness and their distinguishing characteristics: First, both are breeds with feather or hair on their limbs, although the Shire has most; second, both are heavy-boned, although, again, the Shire is the heaviest; third, both are alike in color and white markings, although, generally, the Clydesdale has most white. When the foregoing characteristics have been stated, the whole ground of similarity has been covered, and, to a trained eye, their conformation, weight, etc., are sufficient to stamp distinctly to which breed they belong. To follow up this comparison among other distinct breeds, let us see how an untrained eye is apt to go astray, as far as in the case of the breeds under dispute. Take the Hackney, Standard-bred and Thoroughbred, mix them all up together, and to one not a judge, it will puzzle him to pick out each one and name the breed he belongs to. Take again the Percheron and Suffolk, two breeds that possess many characteristics in common, and yet, even Mr. Bradshaw will admit, they are entirely distinct, and always have been, in blood lines.

"In the cattle world, let us take the Short-horn and the Devon, or even the Hereford, without their characteristic white faces. How many, not versed in cattle knowledge, would distinguish them? I might go on and multiply the comparisons, but a few now will suffice. In the world of swine, take the Yorkshire versus Chester White, the Berkshire versus Poland-China. In the sheep world, the Leicester versus Lincoln, etc., etc.

"Secondly: Take the common stock argument of the Shire origin, of what has been termed the corner-stone of the breed, the famous horse, Prince of Wales. I need not take up space under this head, as, even admitting Prince of Wales was half Shire, which he was not, that does not say that the Clydesdale of to-day has a drop of Shire blood in his veins; to admit this, would be to deny all our well-formed opinions of what amount of breeding-up makes a pure-bred animal.

"But to the point: Prince of Wales was a short-pedigreed horse, which, like all others of his day, was of necessity, he being among the first to get a place in the newly-started studbook. Among all other stud, herd or flock books started, it was a necessity that the early entries had short pedigrees, however good their individuality or breeding. Prince of Wales had for his two grandams two gray, English-bred mares. It is not even admitted they were Shire mares. It is less of Shire origin, simply they happened to come from England, and many critics of the Clydesdale have jumped at the conclusion that the mares must have been Shire when they came from there, and that Prince of Wales must have been a Shire in descending from them—a theory that is based on a doubtful foundation.

"The horses, Prince of Clay and Mains of Airies, are practically in the same position as Prince of Wales, being descended from the famous mare, Pandora, whose breeding, it is claimed, carried much of Shire blood. There are many others who constituted the foundation of the Clydesdale breed, and who, perforce, had all short pedigrees, that might be traced to other sources. If we were to be strictly logical, we could base our theory on the same stock arguments of Mr. Bradshaw and others of his school. There is not such a thing as a strictly pure-bred horse in the world, but all are full of the blood of one another.

"In conclusion, I would like to say that I am a firm believer in keeping the studbook open to admit of fresh blood being added from time to time, and I believe the greatest drawback to the Clydesdale of to-day is too much inbreeding, and following out exactly what Mr. Bradshaw thinks constitutes or ought to constitute a pure-bred Clydesdale.

"Any alien admission, now or at any time, is merely a drop in the bucket in changing the inherent characteristics of the breed, but such an admission will do much to strengthen the blood drawn from the two present main sources, Baron's Pride and Hiawatha.

"Keep the studbooks open, and breed from the best and strongest constitutioned horses, and no fear for the Clydesdale: as a breed, they will hold their own against all comers."

PURE-BRED SCRUBS.

"There are pure-bloods that have nothing to recommend them but a piece of paper, with a kind of ghost story about their having been related to some great horse in the dim past—perhaps their grandams ate a bundle of straw together," remarks a subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate," in the course of some recent correspondence. "And to



Bonnie Buchlyvie (14032).

(Clydesdale stallion. Bay; foaled June, 1906; sire Baron of Buchlyvie (11263).
Champion Clydesdale stallion, Royal Show, 1908.

my mind," he adds, "the scrub full of blood does more harm than all the other kinds of scrubs put together, as he is in a position to do harm. I have never seen a man breed a good pedigreed mare to a grade horse, as they will tell you it only gives a grade back; but I have seen them breed to some full-bloods that were only fit for wolf bait. It gives them a chance to register the colt, and they will say, 'He may take after the dam, or some of those remote ancestors we hear so much about.' But the real object is that they can stuff him off on some poor fellow on the strength of his pedigree, as he has no real merit. And so it goes on, scrub after scrub, and from mares capable of raising prizewinners. There are only a few men who really have the good of the horse industry enough at heart to use the knife on a scrub, and sell him at 4 years for \$150, when they could get \$200 for him as a yearling, especially if his neighbors sell their scrubs for a stallion. I have no axe to grind either way; am just giving my opinion."

by tramway car. The attendances at the show, which opened on Tuesday and continued until Saturday evening, have been phenomenal. Tuesday was the judging day, when 5s. admission was charged. There was a large attendance of those interested. On Wednesday and Thursday the admission was 2s. 6d., and on the former day nearly 31,000 persons paid at the gates, while on the latter nearly 26,000 paid. On Friday and Saturday the charge was 1s. per head, and the attendances were again very heavy. The weather has been ideal, and their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, visited the yard on Wednesday and Friday. The management of the yard is all that can be desired. It remains that we now say something about the stock.

Shorthorns were the leading cattle breed. They made a phenomenal entry of 372 head. The females were better than the males. The judges were Mr. James Durno, Jackston, Rothie-Norman, and Mr. Freeman, from Northleach, Gloucester. There have been Royal Shows at which the awards gave greater satisfaction than was given on the present occasion. The

LIVE STOCK.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The great event of the past week (writing on July 4th) has been the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Without question this is one of the best exhibitions of stock, implements and produce ever gathered together in the great English show-yard. It is nonsense for any to pretend that there is anywhere an equal to the Royal among shows in this country, and that means that there is none in the world. All the breeds for which Great Britain is famed are represented at the Royal. All may not be, and indeed are not, represented with equal strength, but a visitor can go away from the Royal with quite a good opinion of the special points of individual breeds of British stock. Newcastle-upon-Tyne is one of the busiest hives of industry in Great Britain. Everywhere are

found the tokens of foresight, energy and enterprise. It is the capital of Northumberland, and the center of the great coal-mining area. The Tyne competes with the Clyde in producing the great liners. The Lusitania was built on the Clyde, and her sister ship, the Mauretania, was built on the Tyne. In the development of technical education, Newcastle-upon-Tyne is probably first among English cities. The Armstrong College is an institution to be proud of.

As a center for a great agricultural exhibition, Newcastle-upon-Tyne cannot be beaten. The show ground on the Town Moor, a great public common, is within one mile of the Central Railway station. It is one of the very few show-yards in England which can be reached from all parts of the city



Judging Shires at the Royal Show

bulls were not regarded as too well judged, although there was no cavilling at the placing of Sir Richard Cooper's Chiddingstone Malcolm, a deep, wide, fleshy roan, bred in Kent, by Messrs. Denny Bros., first. It was rather in connection with other classes that difficulty arose. The reserve was Mr. George Harrison's two-year-old, Pride of Tees, and it cannot be said that this met with hearty approval. Many considered Mr. George Campbell's Tarral Uxor (93622), bred by Mr. John Ross, and got by Ajax, the better entitled to the honor. He is a great massive bull, and stood second in his own class to the champion. The two-year-olds were divided into two classes—those calved in 1906 before the end of June, and those calved after that date. The yearlings were similarly divided. The female champion was His Majesty the King's first-prize two-year-old heifer, Marjorie, a wonderful animal, beautifully colored, very fleshy, and carrying a mossy, velvety skin, such as breeders love to handle. The reserve was the first-prize cow, Lady Graceful, owned by Mr. J. H. Maden, Rockcliffe, Bacup. This cow was first last year as a three-year-old heifer, when owned by Mr. Rothwell. She is a very true type of a Shorthorn female, full of breed character. At the sale quite a number of South American buyers were operating. The highest price realized for a bull was 500 gs., and for a female, 200 gs. The former price was paid for a bull owned by Mr. John Handley, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, and the latter for Mr. Bertram Barton's two-year-old heifer, which was champion at the Royal Dublin Show in April. Shorthorns were really the only breed in demand at the show-yard sales. Mr. Thornton had a big lot of them to get through.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle have seldom been better represented at the Royal. There was a wonderful class of old bulls, and champion honors for the male section went to Mr. Donald M. Macrae's three-year-old, Everlasting of Ballindalloch 24435, the highest-priced yearling at Perth in 1906. He was got by Delamere, one of the best breeding bulls the breed has ever known. The reserve was Mr. J. J. Cridlan's second-prize winner in the same class, Everwise, a bull which has been winning many prizes this year in England. A very notable series of victories came to Mr. James Kennedy, of Doonholm, Ayr, who took first prizes in three classes with females, and secured champion honors for the best female with one of these, the three-year-old, Euroto. The reserve was Lord Allendale's first-prize cow, Velozia of Glamis, a very nice true cow, hard to beat. Mr. Kennedy has a stock bull, Evarra 20507, bred by himself, a Trojan-Erica, which sired his first-prize yearling bull and heifer, and his first-prize two-year-old heifer. The sire of Euroto was a stock bull, named Mondamin.

Galloways are extensively bred in the north of England. They are in high favor for producing the celebrated blue-gray cattle for which that part of Great Britain is famous. The orthodox way of breeding these cattle is to put a Galloway cow to a white Shorthorn bull. Many first-class feeding animals have been bred in this way. The champion male Galloway was Romulus, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G., and the champion female, Messrs. Thomas Biggar & Sons' first-prize cow, Flora Macdonald. She was winner of the same honors last year, and is a true specimen of the breed, but possibly not quite big enough for some glutinous critics.

Ayrshires were rather from home in the north of England. The favorite milking breed there is the dairy Shorthorn, and many good specimens of that kind are to be found in the Tyne valley. The Ayrshires shown came from Mr. James Howie, Kilmarnock; Messrs. A. & W. Kerr, Gretna; Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Kirkcudbright; and Mr. Robert Osborne, Thornhill. Several very fine dairy cows were shown by Mr. Charles Douglas, of Auchlochan, Lesmahagow. These were of scale and milking records to secure the attention of men familiar with the dairy Shorthorn. Among the English breeds, Sussex cattle are said by an expert to have been as much improved during the past 21 years as any breed in England. Jerseys were, as is usual at the Royal, a very big entry, and all the other breeds got a good turn.

Horses are bred very largely in the north of England. Clydesdales hold the field in the four northern counties, although the Shire Horse Society are doing all they can to accelerate the breeding of their favorites there. For the first time almost in the history of the breeding of Clydesdales, they outnumbered the entries of Shires at the Royal. The champions of the breed were Mr. Robert Brydon's first-prize two-year-old colt, Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032, and Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's first-prize two-year-old filly, Nerissa. Both are outstanding in respect of breeding, the former being sired by Baron o' Buchlyvie 11263, and the latter by his sire, Baron's Pride 9122. In the Shire classes, Mr. Bradley's Halstead Duchess 3rd 42121, first-prize brood mare, was champion female, and her son, Lord Rothschild's Royal Duke 25255, by Lockinge Forest King, was champion male. This is rather a unique record, and worthy of special mention. The best breeding Shire stallion to-day is Lockinge Forest King. In an open competition for draft geldings, the judges were Messrs. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and Edmond Whinneroh, Walton, Camforth. These gentlemen differed between the merits of a Shire and Clydesdale gelding, and an umpire having been summoned, who was also a Shire patron, the award went to the Clydesdale. This was almost the only award during the day which excited some feeling. It was a decided tribute to the merits of the Clydesdale. The two animals were thoroughly typical of their breeds. The Shire is a thick, wide chestnut, with no pasterns to

speak of, and possibly nothing sensational about his feet. The Clydesdale, on the other hand, may lack something in width and thighs, but he has splendid feet and legs, and knows how to use them.

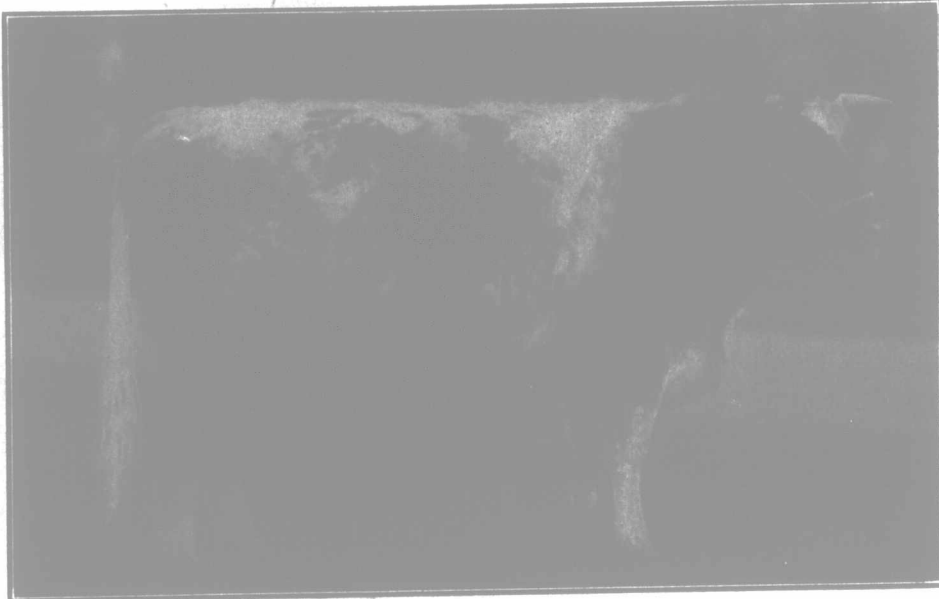
"SCOTLAND YET."

SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

The sheep entry at the Royal Show, at Newcastle, was a notably good one. It numbered 695, and right away through there was great merit, high quality, and fine character.

The Oxford Downs number 45, the leading winners in these classes being Messrs. James Horlick, J. T. Hobbs, R. W. Hobbs, and G. Adams & Son.

The Shropshire entry was a notably good one, competition all through being very keen. The entry numbered 85, and the leading winners all those whose names were most closely associated with the breed, amongst whom we may mention Messrs. A. Tanner, who won in the two-year-old class; T. S. Minton and Mrs. W. F. Inge, who won in the yearling ram class; Sir Richard Cooper, who won in the class for five rams, and also in the selling class; Mr. E. Nock, who was first in both lamb classes; Mr. M. Millens, and Mr. Frank Bibby. The quality was remarkably good all through.



Marjorie.

Shorthorn heifer. Roan; calved January, 1906. Bred and owned by H. M. the King. Champion female Shorthorn, Royal Show, 1908.

In the Southdown classes was found keen competition, a good entry, uniform merit, and fine type. Champion honors were won by Mr. C. Adeane for a notably good ram, a two-shear; His Majesty the King, the r. n., with a very typical yearling ram, first in its class. For the best three yearling rams, Mr. C. Adeane was first and third—a notable success. Col. McCalmont was also well to the fore, taking several leading prizes for rams. The King won in both of the lamb classes, Mr. C. Adeane being a second. Sir J. Colman and Sir J. Wherner were the principal winners in the ewe class, the former taking champion honors.

In the Hampshire Down section, Mr. James Flower was the leading winner in the lamb classes, and also in the yearling ewe class, Mr. H. C. Stephens winning first honors in both of the lamb classes, and other honors, also, with first-class sheep. Sir George Judd, Sir A. Henderson and Mr. Carey Cole were also winners.

In the good classes of Suffolk sheep, Mr. H. E. Smith was the leading winner. Messrs. S. R. Sherwood and D. A. Green, and Sir A. G. Hazelrigg, were also winners.

Amongst the Dorset Horn breeders, who made a very good entry, indeed, Messrs. Jas. Attrill, W. R. Flower and E. A. Hambro were the principal winners.

Lincoln sheep made a particularly good entry of high merit and quality. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons won champion honors for yearling ram, Mr. Tom Caswell took the r. n. of this honor with his first-prize two-shear ram. Mr. H. Dudding was also well to the fore in the yearling class. Messrs. Dean & Son were first for pens of five. Mr. C. E. Howard was first and second for yearling ewes out of the fleece, and also first for those in the fleece. Mr. Dudding was first and second for ram lambs, and first for ewe lambs.

In the Leicester classes, which were good in merit and number, Messrs. Simpson, G. Harrison, E. F. Jordan and J. Cranswith, English breeders, were the leading winners.

The Border Leicesters made a particularly good and strong entry—quite one of the best we have seen at the Royal for many years—the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour winning first in old rams, Messrs. Cameron & Sons taking the same corresponding position in the class for yearling rams and for yearling ewes.

A small but good entry of Cotswold sheep were present, Messrs. W. T. Garne & Son winning first and second honors in three out of the four classes, and Mr. W. Houlton in the fourth.

The Kent or Romney Marsh sheep made a very large entry—quite one of the largest ever seen at the Royal; it was also of very high merit and quality. Messrs. C. Pile, who was first with two-shear rams for the third year in succession, H. Rigdon, J. B. Palmer, W. Millin, and W. M. Cazalot, were the principal winners.

The Wensleydale breed were well represented. Messrs. W. J. Wheatley, Lord H. Bentnick and the Executors of T. Willis were the leading winners.

The South Devons made a small but good entry, Messrs. J. F. Harris and John Stooke dividing the honors.

A large entry of Cheviot sheep were present. They were of striking merit and outstanding quality. Messrs. J. C. Smith, John Elliot and John and Jacob Robson were the leading winners.

SWINE.

The entry was a large one. It was also a good one, and, as the parson says, in the third and last place, it was thoroughly typical of the breeds of British pigs.

The large white breed (Yorkshire) was well represented, six classes being well filled. Messrs. A. W. White, R. R. Bothwell, D. R. Daybell, the Earl of Ellesmere and Messrs. Wherry were the principal winners.

In the six classes of Tamworths, there was a good entry, Messrs. E. J. Morant, R. Ibbotson, Sir P. C. Walker and Sir O. Mosley being the leading winners.

The Berkshires made a particularly good entry, in which Messrs. J. Jefferson, G. J. R. Chetwynd, Lord Calthorpe and C. Raphael were the principal winners.

Six classes of Large Black pigs were provided, in which was found a very excellent and high-class entry. Mr. C. F. Mariner, Mr. T. Warne, Mr. H. J. Kingwell, Messrs.

Whitley and T. Goodchild were those that owned the principal winners.

The Lincolnshire Curly-coated pigs made a grand entry. Messrs. T. Warne & Son, George Godson, S. E. Dean & Sons, H. Scollar, H. Caldwell and J. H. Smith were amongst those that took the leading position in several classes. W. W. C.

THE FARM.

CANADIAN THISTLE EASY TO COMBAT.

New weeds are commonly, and quite properly, a source of terror. Knowledge of what some weeds are induces a nervous dread of what others may prove to be. Different weeds require different methods of control. Treatment that subdues one may only serve to foster another; hence the appearance of an unknown species strikes fear to the farmer's breast. In course of time, as the new plant becomes known, its habits of growth explained, and the best means of combating it understood, it passes from the category of most noxious weeds to the list of familiar and consequently despised "common" or less noxious ones. It has been so in Canada with the Canadian thistle, concerning which we still find many ludicrous inquiries and answers in the American agricultural press. Digging out each plant by the roots; cutting each stalk and injecting a drop of coal oil into the hollow stem, and throwing a handful of salt about the crown of each thistle cut, are a few of the tedious methods recommended through journals of high standing. The other day we noticed in one of our exchanges a thistle question answered by an eminent American authority, in which, after pointing out the futility of such treatments as some of the above, in the case of a plant with such a vigorous, creeping, underground stem, as the thistle has, he proceeded to recommend the needlessly laborious method of digging out of the ground and destroying all parts of the plant, offering the alternative plan of smothering out small patches by the use of tarred building paper. Out of the kindness of our heart, we took the trouble to write the author a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"In the first place, it often seems as though the bad things of this continent have been specifically named Canadian by way of characterization. We have Canadian thistle; Canadian blue grass, a sort inferior to the Kentucky variety, and so on. Of course, you know the Canadian thistle is an importation from Britain, though it is true we have had a good deal of experience with it in Canada, where we have learned that, while a noxious weed, it is one of lesser importance, not at all to be compared with perennial sow thistle, bindweed, or wild mustard. In times gone by, the Canadian thistle was regarded as an awful pest; now it is comparatively scarce on any well-managed Canadian farm. It can be easily exhausted by repeated surface tillage with any broad-share cultivator, or with a disk harrow.

"True, the rootstocks will at once send up a prolific crop of new shoots, but by cultivating several times in frequent succession, not allowing the thistle to breathe, the rootstocks are entirely exhausted, and no further trouble need be experienced. One season in properly-cultivated hoe crop will rid any field of this pest. Summer-fallowing is even more effective, but it is not really required. The cultivation will be the more effective if performed on land plowed in June, when thistles are coming into blossom, but before any have gone to seed. Seeding down greatly checks the development of thistles, although a good many will show the first year if the "catch" of grass and clover has not been thick and even. "The chief trouble with thistles in Canada is that many farms are continually reinfested by seeds produced on neglected or carelessly-tilled holdings and roadsides. In the United States, where the plants do not produce so much seed, and where infestation is less prevalent, the problem should be easy. Thoroughness is the keynote in treating any perennial weed. The Canadian thistle (*Cnicus arvensis*) is held up to the American farmer as a far greater bugbear than the facts of the case warrant."

PREPARING FOR FALL WHEAT.

The excellent crops of fall wheat harvested in many sections of Ontario this year prove that the soil of this Province has lost little, if any, of its ability to produce liberal yields of this cereal. Though there may not appear to be much profit in growing wheat in the East in these times, in competition with newer lands of the Western Provinces, where the cost of production, as a rule, is so much less, yet a limited acreage may be devoted to this crop, with fairly satisfactory results in the average year, in those districts best suited to its production. The seeding and harvesting of fall wheat come at times when other farm work is not pressing, the straw, being usually bright and clean, sometimes comes useful in a mixture of stock foods, and always for bedding, while fall wheat is one of the best nurse crops on which to seed to timothy and clover for hay and pasture. Blended flour, made from a mixture of fall wheat and Western spring wheat, is excellent for household purposes, while the growing of wheat tends to promote a milling industry in our midst, and this means more milling by-products available for stock-feeding.

With the possible exception of a manured summer-fallow, there is no better preparation for fall wheat than clover or other sod plowed down in July or early in August, rolled and harrowed immediately after plowing, and harrowed or lightly cultivated occasionally to retain moisture and hasten decomposition of the sod and firm the land. The next best preparation is a pea stubble, or, failing that, a barley stubble, either plowed or deeply disked as soon as practicable after harvesting, the plow being followed immediately by the roller, and this in turn by the harrow, the same or some other pulverizing implement being frequently used thereafter, especially soon after each rain. While a clover sod, treated as described above, makes an excellent preparation for wheat, it is not an order of cropping that is to be most highly commended, since, on a well-managed farm, where an up-to-date rotation is practiced, the whole clover-sod area is usually required for corn, roots, potatoes, peas and soiling crops, and in this case the most commendable practice is to sow wheat on the pea stubble. While clover sod is an exceptionally good preparation for almost any crop, it is of relatively more advantage to a crop of corn or roots than to a crop of wheat. Moreover, wheat being a crop that is usually seeded down with to put wheat after clover, means having that field only one year out of sod, while other fields on the farm probably suffer the disadvantage of being several years in grain. On farms where there is a larger area of clover sward than will be utilized the next year for hoed crop and peas, a field of fall wheat may be sown, with ordinary prospect of an excellent crop. Clover sod is an exceptional preparation for almost any crop, but it is of more value to a crop of corn or roots than to a

crop of wheat. There are generally times during the grain harvest when rain puts a stop to such work for a few days, and these spells may be profitably utilized, and the teams kept busy plowing and fitting a field for wheat.

DODDER—TOAD FLAX.

I enclose two specimens of weeds. The nature, habits and best mode of destroying I would be pleased to have you explain. The one with yellow flower is a stinking weed, and is growing up in patches in one of my fields. I have tried to kill it by smothering; kept it down all one season, never allowing it to grow at all, or go to seed; seeded heavily with clover; have a splendid crop this year, but the weed is here live as ever with the clover. The other sample I suspect to be dodder, something I have not seen before on our farm—a space about three feet square, thickly matted with fibres, same as enclosed.

As a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" for some years, I venture to ask your advice on the above, through "The Farmer's Advocate" if you will. Wishing success to your unrivalled magazine. J. H. W. Elgin Co., Ont.

The plant with the showy pale yellow flowers is toad flax (*Linaria vulgaris*), a persistent, deep-rooted perennial weed. Short rotation is necessary to eradicate it. Do not allow it to seed. Plow up the clover field this summer, cultivate thoroughly till autumn, then rib up, and next spring plant a hoe crop of some kind.

The second weed is rightly suspected to be dodder, a parasitic plant, the seed of which often infests clover or alfalfa seed, and, being sown with it, germinates in the usual way, throwing up an inconspicuous yellow shoot, which throws out suckers at points where the stem comes in contact with that of the clover or alfalfa, and establishes a union which enables it to abstract the juices of the clover, on which it thrives, disconnecting itself entirely from the earth. The clover

scope, whereas the seed of clover is bright and smooth. The seeds of the *C. epithymum* (alfalfa dodder, so called) are much smaller than clover seed. The seed of *C. arvensis* is about the same size as white clover seed. In the bulletin, "Farm Weeds of Canada," it is stated that G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, has detected the seeds of another species in South American seeds, which he has identified as *Cuscuta racemosa*. These seeds are about twice as large as those of alfalfa dodder, and have a more rounded contour, and a much larger and more distinct basal scar. These large seeds are difficult to clean out of clover and alfalfa seeds, and should be watched for very carefully. Dodder is a very noxious weed, the special scourge of the alfalfa field, for once started, unless checked, it spreads in a widening circle until a whole field may be ruined.

COST OF MAKING HAY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In hurriedly reading over the questions in your letter on "Making Alfalfa, Red Clover and Timothy Hay," I had misunderstood the sixth question to mean, "What could alfalfa, clover and timothy be produced and stored for?" Hence the big difference in my estimate. However, I would think \$1.25 per ton for making timothy, and \$1.50 for clover and alfalfa, would be fairly near the mark, or probably even a little less, with all the labor-saving machinery now in use. Welland Co., Ont. THOS. MCCREDIE.

THE DAIRY.

ANOTHER TEST FOR MOISTURE IN BUTTER.

Like the making of books, in the making of moisture tests there seems to be no end. The latest test is from the Iowa Experiment Station. It is the joint work of Professors McKay and Bower, both of whom, by the way, are Canadians. The former has recently resigned the position of Head of the Dairy Department of the Iowa College to assume the management of what is known as the "Centralizer Creamery Combine" of the Western States, with a salary of more than double what he received as Professor of Dairying. Some of the dairy exchanges are wondering why a rich State like Iowa cannot pay as much as a business corporation in order to retain the services of a first-class man.

The major portion of the Bulletin (No. 97) deals with previous moisture tests,

which have been used by chemists and others for determining the amount of moisture in butter. The following list of moisture tests will indicate the importance which is attached to the question:—

"Official method by gravimetric analysis."

"Wisconsin high-pressure oven."

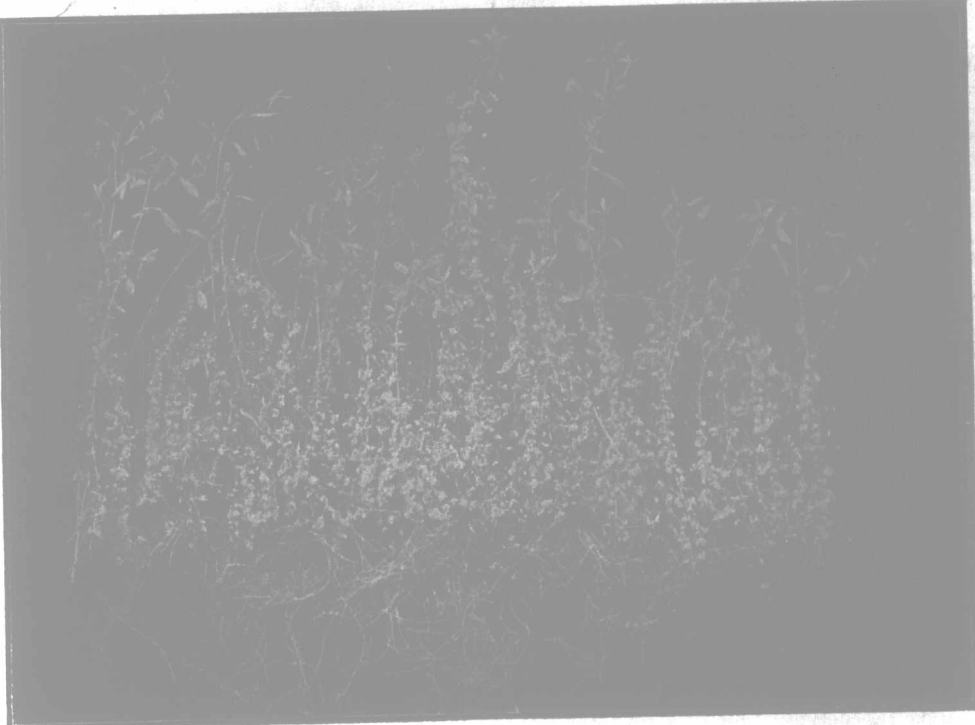
"Low-pressure oven."

"Gray," "Richmond," "Irish," "Patrick," "Aluminum Beaker," and "Gray-Wagner."

In addition, various forms of "butter-testers" are described. The bulletin concludes with directions on the care necessary in sampling, and preparation of samples. It is also pointed out that the percentage of moisture in butter may vary considerably in different parts of the same churning.

THE AMES METHOD.

The object of this new test is to overcome some of the difficulties experienced in all of the previous tests which had been put on the market. The main point about this new test is the heating of the sample of butter in a liquid with a boiling point considerably higher than that of water. For this purpose paraffine is used. The butter is sampled in the usual way. Ten grains of the sample are weighed into an aluminum beaker and placed in the hot paraffine (175°), where it remains until foaming ceases. During the heating process the butter should be occasionally shaken. Care should be taken to have the paraffine at the proper temperature before placing in it the vessel containing the sample. After heating, the outside of vessel should be wiped carefully with a dry cloth to remove any paraffine that may adhere. (The authors do not tell us how to do this without burning the fingers, but we presume it can be done.) The beaker and sample, after being cooled, is reweighed, and the percentage



Dodder.

or alfalfa is soon killed, the affected patches resembling the work of fire. The leafless stems of the dodder produce densely-clustered pink or white flowers, which are succeeded by rounded seed pods. The seeds may retain vitality in the soil for five years or longer. Half-ripe seed will germinate almost as readily, it is said, as fully-ripe seed.

When small spots are first noticed, they should be mowed as closely as possible with a scythe, several feet beyond where the yellow vines are observed. After the vegetation has been removed these spots should be spaded up. The small clusters of flowers that produce most of the seed are near the root of the clover stem, and will often remain on the stubble after the host plant has been cut, there ripening their seed. Cutting and burning small areas is effective, but a considerable degree of heat must be maintained for several minutes to destroy the seeds, if such have begun to mature. This may be accomplished by spreading over the ground straw or shavings well covered with kerosene. For entire fields, cultivation with hoed crops for two successive seasons is usually successful, but leguminous crops should not be sown on the field for several years, until the vitality of seed remaining in the soil has been destroyed.

The utmost care should be exercised to avoid sowing clover or alfalfa seed infested with dodder. At least six species of dodder have been reported in Canada—one on flax, two on clover and alfalfa, and two others on non-economic plants. *Cuscuta epithymum* is the botanical name of the species most common in this country. It has a preference for alfalfa, and is known in some places as alfalfa dodder. *Cuscuta arvensis* also occurs on both clover and alfalfa. The seeds of both these species resemble clover seed in shape; both are dull in color and rough when seen under the micro-

water content may then be calculated. The heating process requires about five minutes.

To overcome the objection that may be raised to heating the vessel in paraffine direct, two beakers may be used, one fitting closely inside the other. Either aluminum or copper beakers may be used. We should judge this or some other expedient to be necessary, as it would be practically impossible to wipe all the paraffine from the outside of the dish before some of it became hardened. Then, again, we should prefer that the "other fellow" did the wiping of a dish at a temperature of 175°. (By the way, we are not sure whether the degrees given mean Centigrade or Fahrenheit, but presume they mean Centigrade.)

It is claimed for the "Ames method" that results agreeing very closely with chemical analysis by the "official method" are easily obtained. Who will be the next to invent a simple moisture test? We need one so simple and accurate that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." We are still looking for such a test. H. H. D.

DO YOU WANT A DAIRY - HERD COMPETITION ?

Some weeks ago an item was published in these columns, setting forth that the Directors of the Western Dairymen's Association had been somewhat disappointed at the somewhat meager response received in the dairy-herd competition held during the past two years, and, in view of the misunderstanding that had arisen over last year's contest, they would probably be inclined to drop the whole matter unless there were evidence of a greater interest in 1908. Those interested in having the competition renewed were advised to communicate with the secretary, Frank Hens, London, Ont., offering any suggestions they might have as to how it should be carried on. Correspondence since received goes to indicate that one reason the entries were not larger last year was the general idea that it was not worth while entering unless one had a herd average away up in the eight or nine thousands of milk, consequently the entry list was short, and the directors of the Association inclined to doubt the value of the competition. For our own part, we are satisfied the competition, with the resulting correspondence and indirect interest aroused, was a splendid thing, but a larger entry is necessary to convince the directors of this fact. Doubtless it would conduce to this end were there three prizes offered in each section, instead of only one.

The views of others who desire the competition renewed are invited on this point, as the action taken by the Association will probably depend upon the correspondence received within the next few weeks. Correspondents are requested to indicate whether they would prefer cash prizes or medals.

VARIETIES OF CHEESE.

We have seen the statement somewhere that there are over two hundred varieties or kinds of cheese made in France alone. We always doubted this statement, and thought of writing the author to ascertain whether it were correct. We should have done so before this, but our knowledge of French being very limited, we were unable to screw up sufficient courage to write the author, and were also afraid that we might not be able to couch our doubts in sufficiently elegant language to avoid umbrage. To settle the matter, along comes Bulletin No. 105, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in which, if we have counted correctly, there are nearly 250 different varieties of cheese, arranged alphabetically, and described more or less in detail. However, we should even yet be doubtful about this great number of kinds of cheese, although the bulletin bears the magic letters "U. S.," did we not read the name of the author. Knowing him as we do, we must accept the list to be correct, for we know of no one who more thoroughly convinces an audience or his listeners, few or many, of the fact that he speaks what he believes to be the truth, than does C. F. Doane. Doane has a way of looking at one while talking that carries conviction to the doubting mind.

In the introduction to the bulletin it is pointed out that the amount of cheese imported into the United States is increasing rapidly. During the six years from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, the value of imports increased from \$1,946,033 to \$2,875,161. Italy and Switzerland supplied the bulk of this cheese, most of the remainder coming from France and Holland. Is there any reason why Canada should not share in this rapidly-growing trade in imported cheese to the United States? We believe the Americans are inclined to buy Canadian cheese. A few years ago, while attending the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association meeting, we ventured to predict that ere long Canada would be supplying cheese in large quantities to the American people. After the meeting a representative of a large firm in Chicago spoke to the writer on the subject, and mentioned that they were prepared to purchase Canadian cheese in large quantities were it not for the ad valorem duty on Canadian cheese entering the United States. Since then, at least one American firm has a representative buyer in a well-known Western Ontario cheese town. He buys in large quantities of cheese from at least one of the very best factories in the Province. Whether or not these cheese are exported across the border we are not in a position to

say. These facts point to a possible development of a market much nearer home than the present market. This is a question of great importance to producers of Canadian cheese. We'll hold the market we have, but we should be on the lookout for new ones. The most promising of the possible new markets is the American. H. H. D.

HOLSTEIN MILK, BUTTER, AND BEEF.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to Mr. Campbell's letter, in your issue of July 2nd, allow me to tell Mr. Campbell that Mr. Bollert never deals in imaginary statements, and only states what he can substantiate by the most unquestionable and reliable evidence. Neither does he quote the extreme cases, for if Mr. Campbell will come to Oxford County I will take him to 100-acre farms, where 18 to 20 cows are kept, that average from \$90 to \$98 per cow in the year for milk, but he will find them of a different color than his adored 3,000-lb. dual-purpose pets. To quote only paragraphs from letters and ignore the sequel thereto is very misleading, but seems to suit Mr. Campbell's mode of argument admirably! That the Holstein better fills the bill as a general-purpose breed than any of the other breeds, must be admitted by all, for if we take her immense milk production, in combination with her fine beefing quality, which is admitted by many unprejudiced judges, we find in her the ideal general-purpose breed. But since the dairy industry is of ever so much more importance and profit to the Canadian farmer, we do not push their general-purpose qualities. However, I will just quote a few cases to bear out my contention. Some years ago I fed a three-year-old heifer, which in the last 63 days, by actual weighing, made a gain of four pounds per day. She tipped the beam at 1,880 lbs. on the Stratford market scales. I sold her at 5c. per lb., when the best Shorthorn grades only brought 4c. Did Mr. Campbell ever have anything in his purely beef breed to exceed that weight and gain at that age? Mr. J. Hallman, a Waterloo County farmer, who had been feeding export cattle very extensively for many years, and found that he could not make any pecuniary headway, turned to dairying, but raising more heifers than he required to replenish his dairy, he fed a bunch of heifers, part of which were dehorned and much resembled black polled cattle, while the others had their weapons on and looked like Holsteins, for all were sired by a pure-bred Holstein bull. Now, when the drover came along he praised those Black Polls—they were the kind he liked—but "these Holsteins I don't care for, and I don't see why you raise such stuff." This shows how far blind prejudice can lead a man.

Mr. Campbell says that a Holstein cow at the O. A. C. gave 20,000 lbs. milk last year, but that another one, giving only half this quantity, yielded a larger profit. Does he himself believe this statement? If true, what are the possibilities of the dairy industry? The College cow yielded a clear profit, over and above her feed, of \$126.10, and if the other one, only giving half the quantity, yielded even a greater profit, it should even tempt Mr. Campbell to change to dairying. But who will believe it? What is the authority? Mr. Campbell says Holsteins are falling off in milk production. No doubt that 27,000-lb. authenticated record (which he admits) lay heavy on his brain, caused him trouble, and disturbed his sleep, and in a nightmare he deemed himself falling; and no wonder, a fall from 27,000-lb. cow to one of his 3,000-pound is so far that it would make him gasp for breath; when he realized that he would just have to feed and care for nine of his pets to equal the production of one, he can

be excused for imagining a falling off—only it is not in the production of the Holsteins. Since authenticated yearly official testing is only in its infancy, herd records are not yet at hand, but I will give what two two-year-old heifers in this neighborhood are doing. The one has 10,456 lbs. to her credit; the other over 12,000 lbs., testing 3.8% fat. This does not look much like falling off. Further, Mr. Campbell asks the editor about the correctness of that reputed 2.3% testing prizewinning herd, about which he had read. I must say I am amazed. Not even an Oxford County school-boy would repeat such silly trash (even if he had read it), for fear of being laughed at, as he well enough knows that he might not be able to find a single animal in the county which would test 2.3%, let alone a whole herd, and a prizewinning herd at that; but of course Mr. Campbell read it, and likely it was written by a writer who had as much knowledge about dairy cows as this reader displays.

It seems to be getting hot when the aid of the Jersey and Guernsey breeders should be solicited, but I am afraid they will hardly help our controversialist out of the soup. They will recognize the wool-clothed wolf, who started this controversy by reflecting on the profitableness of the dairy industry. But let me give Mr. Campbell a point right here. At our county fair Mrs. A. Green for many years won first prize for butter made from their pure-bred Holstein herd, in strong competition, and I can assure Mr. Campbell that a high quality of butter is produced. At the Madison Square Garden Show the expert butter judge, at luncheon, passed the remark that no one could deceive him on Jersey butter, that he could in every instance tell it from other butter, yet he had that same morning placed first and second prize tickets on butter made from the milk of Holstein cows, and there was a strong competition of Jersey butter there. Was it because he did not know numbers on the exhibits, or was it because the Holstein butter was superior? H. BOLLERT. Oxford Co., Ont.

EXPERIMENTING WITH WHEY BUTTER.

In the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, this season, experiments are being conducted each week in the manufacture of whey butter. Sometimes they are able to make a very nice quality of butter, and other times the quality is quite inferior. One sample of whey butter, scored a fortnight since, would class very well with the best dairy butter. They are also testing its keeping quality, but, up to the present, Prof. Dean informs us they have no very definite data on this experiment.

It is proposed to conduct experiments in the feeding value of whey for pigs, with the fat removed, this work being carried on in conjunction with the Live-stock Department.

The growing of soiling crops to supplement pasture is said to be becoming more general throughout Ontario, though the increase is not very marked. Some sections report that many farmers follow this practice, more report that only a few are doing so, while in about one-sixth of the dairy sections none at all are grown.

There seems to be an increase in the acreage of corn grown, especially that for silage purposes, according to reports of the Ontario dairy instructors.



An English Rustic Scene.

Salvation Army Colony calves, Hadleigh, England.

DAIRYING IN CHINA.

An American consul at Tsingtau, China, writes his Government a very interesting report on the condition of live stock and the development of the cattle trade among the Chinese:

"Cattle are not grown in China to any great extent; there are no large cattle ranches, each small farmer raising such stock as he may himself need. Cows are not used for milk by the Chinese people, but are yoked with oxen, or with any other available animal, and used in cultivating the fields. Foreign buyers can afford to pay prices which appeal to the owners of cattle, and it is feared that if large exportation continues the country will be depleted of this class of draft animal.

"In a few places in the Province, especially those towns where Occidentals are living, the Chinese raise cows for milking purposes, and even the better-class natives are taking kindly to the use of milk. It is the fear of typhoid germs in the milk that makes the sale of tinned products so large among the foreign population of this country.

"I am informed by Dr. Martini that a most curious fact has been discovered by him and his assistants in relation to the percentage of butter-fat contained in the milk of Chinese cows. These locally-grown animals are much smaller than our home cows, and give a much smaller amount of milk, but it contains 7 to 8 per cent. fat, while cows' milk in the United States seldom yields more than 2 to 3 per cent. fat, and 4 per cent. is considered extraordinary. This increased percentage of fat is said to be due to the bean cake fed to the animals there. Peanuts and beans are grown throughout this province in large quantities, and crushed into peanut oil and bean oil, which is exported in large quantities. The refuse from the mills is pressed into round cakes, measuring about 18 inches in diameter, and two to three inches thick, which is largely exported to Japan for use as a fertilizer, and is fed to cows, oxen, and all draft animals. The bean cake when used is pounded up in rough granite mortars and mixed with the animal's food, and all domestic animals in this country seem to appreciate its peculiar flavor.

"The large percentage of fat contained in the milk here makes it unsatisfactory for drinking purposes, especially for children, but it produces excellent butter in large quantities, there being very little waste material, and it is so easily manufactured that merely shaking the milk in a stoppered bottle for a few moments will produce butter."

APIARY.

BEES HANGING OUT.

Bees generally hang out for two reasons. It may be too hot inside the hive, or there is not room to store the freshly-gathered nectar (honey). Now, if bees hang out for the latter reason, it is, of course, self-evident that more room should be given. If this is neglected surplus honey is lost, that's all—and enough, too.

It generally is easy enough to tell whether the bees of a colony hang out for want of room. Simply note whether other colonies are working. You see when hives and surrounding conditions are alike, the hanging out of a few colonies hardly can mean that the weather is too hot.

Not much need be said about bees hanging out for want of room, for a beekeeper negligent enough to fail to provide necessary surplus storage room will hardly read articles on apiculture.

Bees hanging out on account of too high temperature inside the hive sometimes is a serious matter, especially in the Southern States. Hives have been known to get so hot that the comb melted. This is "just awful," to use a feminine expression.

In the first place, don't locate the apiary where there is little chance for a breeze, and the sun strikes with unrelenting intensity. Then, during the summer season all hives should be provided with deep entrances. Seven-eighths of an inch is the depth generally used. If the bottom boards are of the old style, that cannot be reversed to give a deep entrance, I would make them so or discard them entirely.

If extracted (liquid) honey is produced the cover may be raised a little by putting a piece of section under it. This will create a circulation—or perhaps I should say draft—of air through the hive, and thus help the bees in keeping the temperature low enough. This way of ventilation is undesirable in the production of comb honey, as it hinders the bees in comb building.

Shade boards are used by some beekeepers further south than the writer's location (Central Wisconsin). They are made of any kind of boards, cleated on the under side, so the air can circulate under them. Now, understand, they are put on the covers with the cleats down, so they will not lie in close contact with the hive cover.

Another thing, don't have hives painted a dark color. Paint them white. Dark colors absorb the sun's heat. Plain enough, then, that dark-painted hives will become too hot sooner than light-colored ones. Central Wisconsin. F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

POULTRY.

A MANITOBA EGG AND BROILER PLANT.

There came to St. Charles, a couple of years ago, from France, an energetic young man, "Jean Badeau," by name, who, after a survey of the prospects for poultry farming near Winnipeg, determined to go in for this important branch, selecting St. Charles as an ideal place to carry out his plans, owing to its proximity to Winnipeg's fine market for poultry products. Mr. Badeau had to master the English language as well as poultry culture in the West, having little or no previous knowledge on the subject, and so the study of up-to-date methods of raising chickens profitably was commenced at once, and his signal success, so far, is evidence of plenty of grit and industry, as well as a great love for his birds; undoubtedly, a taste for poultry is half the battle in this business. Mr. Badeau deemed it wise to first rent a piece of ground, and secured the use



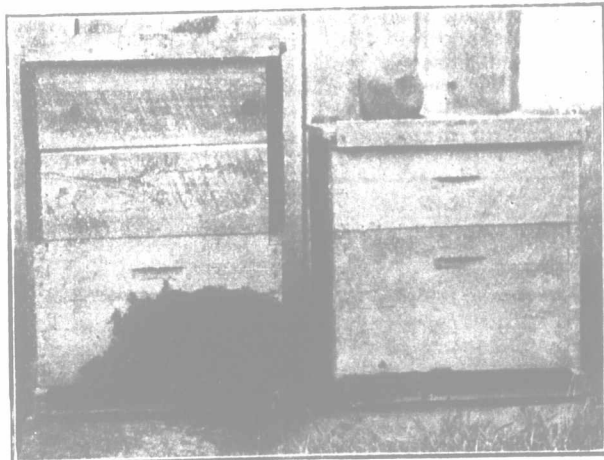
The Pet Lambs.

of an old house vacated shortly before by Mr. George Caron, taking over Mr. Caron's flock of White Wyandottes, henhouse and all, for the season. He then bought some mixed fowls and eggs from the neighbors to keep his two large incubators going.

During the first season, hatching out and rearing quite 700 birds, mostly of the common scrub variety, selling off broilers and roasters (dressed) at an excellent profit, retaining about 150 of the earliest-hatched pullets for winter laying.

When autumn came on he built a long, continuous henhouse for these birds, artificially heated; but the first winter did not show a full egg-basket until early spring, and the fowls did not flourish as they should have done. Upon advice from Prof. A. G. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Mr. Badeau determined to do away with artificial heat for the winter of 1908.

His hatches turned out well, despite the poor season of 1907, and the sale of meat and fresh eggs was most encouraging. He raised considerably over one thousand birds, marketing



Bees Hanging Outside.

seven hundred in Winnipeg, retaining a flock of pullets, and giving toll to the wretched coyotes of nearly two hundred growing birds during the whole season.

This experience with the wolves made Mr. Badeau invest in woven wire for fencing his new chicken ranch which he bought some months ago, in an ideal location, a short distance from his rented place. Here, he has fenced six acres with nineteen-strand poultry fencing, which is warranted to keep all "varmints" at bay, and, having fine natural shade afforded by poplar and oak bluffs, he can leave the chicken ranch in safety any time, with a fine Newfoundland watch dog on guard for sneak-thieves of the human kind. No doubt, this fence will pay for itself during the first season.

Onto this six acres, Mr. Badeau has moved any poultry-houses he had erected on the rented property, and has built up a splendid poultry plant, incubator and brooder house. Henhouses are being erected for three hundred hens in winter, which he considers will bring in a nice little income. During the winter of 1908, he had splendid returns in winter eggs from his flock, kept in comfortable, well-aired houses, with no artificial heat, and when prices were soaring up to sixty cents per dozen for the new-laid article, gathered several dozen eggs per day. He finds, as does the writer, a great freedom from disease in poultry in Manitoba with proper management. Of course, he keeps his premises clean as a new pin, using a good supply of insect powder and a reliable poultry spray, having had a taste of fighting vermin during his first season, when some infected fowls were bought. Artificial incubation and brooding are used entirely at his ranch, and up-to-date colony houses of the portable kind are dotted everywhere, each containing a brooder of chicks of various ages, though in early spring the brooder house is used a great deal as well, some heat being required then.

As soon as the cockerels are large enough, they are put by themselves and fattened for the grid-iron; despatched as broilers to Winnipeg, \$1 to \$1.25 a pair being realized on them in June and early July.

Pullets are allowed to mature as naturally as possible for the coming winter layers, to take the place of the hens, which are being killed off in early May and June, as they show broodiness, none being kept over their second year, and the price for table fowls is excellent then in Winnipeg. Mr. Badeau is gradually getting rid of his scrub fowls, and, in the future, intends to keep only pure-bred stock—White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks for utility birds, and a number of White Leghorns for eggs only, as he finds this part of the industry brings him a quicker return for his labor than the broiler-raising, but he will work them in together.

Keeping careful rate of eggs laid, he finds the pure-bred fowls lay more eggs than the scrubs, and are, of course, more desirable in every way.

Allowing about \$1 per year for feed, Mr. Badeau claims he realized \$3 per hen during 1907, which is certainly a good showing, and he looks for a larger return when he has his pure-bred flock.

A great deal of green cut bone is used at this plant all the year round, for both hens and growing birds, and, as this progressive young man has an excellent three-horse-power gasoline engine, 'tis an easy matter to get the bone cut, grain crushed, chaff cut, wood sawed, etc. Everything is bought in large quantities and stored ready for use, the one man doing everything himself, and, this season, he has a crop of early potatoes and roots for the fowls, put in on some breaking, to use up some of his surplus energy! This little sketch shows what can be done when hard work and intelligence are combined.

St. Charles, Man. H. E. VIALOUX.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

CO-OPERATION STRENGTHENS EVEN THE STRONGEST.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In last week's issue, I was much interested in your article on "Co-operation of Co-operative Associations." As a member (Director and President) of the St. Catharines, which is the oldest Association that first obtained a Provincial charter (for \$10,000) in the year 1898, I have always been deeply interested in the progress of the co-operative movement, and, in offering suggestions for the help of our younger associations throughout the Province, and even the Dominion, I fall back on our own experience. In the first place, there is as much need of co-operation of the many associations as there is of co-operation between the individual growers in any one section. Of course, we will find troubles and difficulties in the way. There are always, in each section, growers who can and do manage to market their produce without any other help or assistance, and who claim that co-operation is not helpful to them. Still, we find that, when these men do join the association, not only are they a help to the others, but their own position is strengthened, and that their own produce is marketed more easily. So, we may find some of our stronger associations who may say that they can and do market the produce of their members satisfactorily. If these associations would fall in and help the formation of a central, they would not only help the weaker associations, but would strengthen their own position. Happily, I can say that nearly all our stronger associations are only too willing to join in and help. This is what we should naturally expect, as no association could be truly co-operative that would not be imbued with this spirit. I believe that a charter should be obtained for the central organization, and that some arrangements should be made for the marketing of

the fruit. If those associations which may not be in a position to market any of their pack, and some associations at present may be able to sell a portion of their pack, the balance could be sold by the central, and those associations who could sell all of their pack would be strengthened if they gave the central the names of the parties and the prices at which they have sold. In this way there would be no clashing or interfering in each other's territory. In the purchasing of supplies, the central could save thousands of dollars to the associations directly in purchasing wholesale, and indirectly by getting better goods. At the same time, non-members and other growers, in sections where no other association was in existence, would also receive some advantages. I am writing the above judging from results at home in our own association. The more work our association does and undertakes for our members, the better satisfied they are, and the stronger the hold we have on the growers.

In one instance only we are saving hundreds of dollars; I could truly say thousands. The basket manufacturers have formed an association, and, inside the last three years, attempted to advance the price of baskets over \$5 per thousand. Our association have made a contract that made the basket manufacturers' association drop prices \$2 per thousand to the public, and our contract is saving the members and adherents over \$5.00 per thousand on their supply of baskets. On this one contract we have saved \$1,800. Growers are applying to become members without solicitation, and our business is doubling yearly, and in other lines our people are benefited. We have now over 100 members who hold stock for \$50 and over.

If every association that realizes the need of this central organization would lend a helping hand in every way, much good could be accomplished. If this is not done, we will find many of the smaller, and even some of the larger, associations who may require advice and business help, become weak and dissatisfied, and disband. Many thanks for your efforts to arouse interest in the above movement.

ROBT. THOMPSON,
Pres. St. Catharines Cold-storage Co.
Lincoln Co., Ont.

CO-OPERATION NEEDS A GROWER AT THE HEAD

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Co-operation in apple-packing, to be successful, must have a good strong man at the head of affairs, with an extra-good large orchard, not two or three men with only medium-sized orchards, who, if they don't get their own way, will drop out, each taking a few with him.

The Chatham, Walkerton and Forest Associations, the most successful ones in these parts, have men at the head of them who have extra-large orchards. They have taken good care of them, and a few of their neighbors, seeing the results, have joined in to make the output large enough to make good shipments. The man with the large orchard does the secretary's work for nothing, as he gets the most benefit. The associations, to be successful, should not be too large. If too large, it takes too much time and expense to go around to tell the members when to pack and when to draw to station, when sale is made. If they are large, and all work has to be hired done, secretary and manager to be paid, you might just as well sell to the ordinary apple-packer, for, to pay a good man to leave his other business just for the apple season, he would want a good fair wage. Co-operative associations, to be a success, must be run without too much extra hired help. Thedford Association did not go ahead because we had no good orchard man to take the lead.

W. C. TUDOR.
Lambton Co., Ont.

THE BLIND-EYED SPHINX.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Mr. William McLeod, of Lincoln Co., Ont., has requested me to describe in your columns an insect captured by his young daughter, that he has sent for identification. It is a handsome specimen of what is called the blind-eyed sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*). The caterpillar feeds upon the foliage of apple trees, and also on plum and wild cherry. It is a large, thick creature, about 2½ inches long when fully grown, apple green in color, with pale oblique stripes along the sides, and having a thick, horn-like tail at the extremity. The moth which was sent is fawn-colored, with darker shades and brown markings, without any definite pattern. The hind wings are rose-colored in the middle, and near the inner angle have an eye-like spot, which is black with a pale-blue center. The moth expands, when the wings are spread, to about three inches. It is a handsome insect, and is never sufficiently abundant to be considered injurious. The moths usually remain in concealment during the daytime, and are attracted by light at night.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

O. A. College, Guelph, Ont.

FAITH IN THE CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We think co-operation in selling will be a much-needed step in advance. Have just received letter from P. W. Hodgetts, asking our opinion of appointing one salesman for all the associations, which we will support. Our experience in selling to dealers f. o. b. has not been very satisfactory. Last season we suffered loss by the dealer to whom we had sold breaking the contract and only taking half of our output. This was caused by the money stringency, and the consequent dropping of market prices in England. Further, our experience in shipping on commission to England has not been very satisfactory. We have had better success in our Western sales, and we think the West the market for a large part of our Ontario fruit. So, if our central association can place a good salesman and distributing agent in the West, we feel the results will be satisfactory. The cost should not exceed 2 or 2½ per cent., which would, in our opinion, be a safe thing.

Our association has increased its membership during the past year, 52 members shipping their fruit. We shipped 2,695 barrels, 526 barrels No. 1 and 2,179 No. 2. We realized \$1.30 for No. 1 and \$1.10 for No. 2. The first part of our output brought \$2.37 and \$1.90, but, as already stated, owing to the drop in markets, our later sales were quite low.

However, we still believe in co-operation, and we look for more success in the future.

There will be a good crop of early and fall apples this year, but only a light crop of winter varieties.

Now, Mr. Editor, you can make what use you please of these notes, as I know you always have the best interest of the farmers to the fore. We, as an association, never have any secrets we fear to show.

E. T. CAVERHILL,
Sec. Ilderton Co-operative Fruit-growers' Association, Ltd.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

A GOOD LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The outline of plan of central co-operative association, in the editorial of your issue of July 9th, is right along the line on which we are working. It is better to go slow and sure. The next month or so will no doubt show what is best for this season. My own idea is a strong manager, thoroughly posted, and with plenty of work in him—one who can be trusted implicitly. I am in favor of this, just as soon as enough associations take hold, and the right man turns up. Our association, "The Oshawa Fruit-growers' Limited," has 58 members. We think we are doing fairly well. Some disappointment is shown by a few of our members, owing to low prices and poor quality of apples. We handled nearly 11,000 barrels last season.

ELMER LICK.
Ontario Co., Ont.

FLY-PAPER BANDS FOR TUSSOCK MOTH.

Bands of sticky fly-paper, about two inches wide, are being used in some cities to encircle the trunks of shade and fruit trees, to prevent the ascent of the Tussock moth, which devastates the foliage. They will not attempt to cross the band, which is placed with its sticky side out, and acts as a trap for many other insects.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

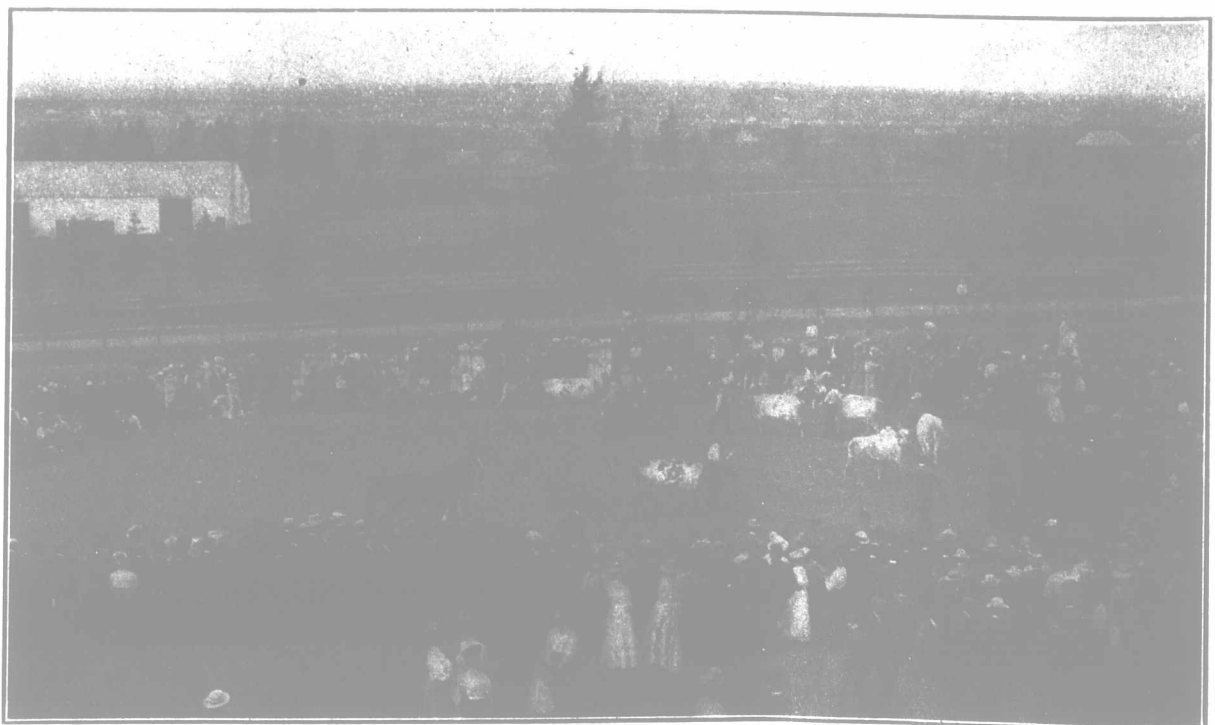
WOULD ELECT MINISTER BY PROVINCIAL VOTE

A mighty man has fallen, slain, we doubt not, by the apathy and jealousy of those who should have supported him. Like the mighty Caesar, he might well cry, Et tu, Brute! And South Perth is disgraced. Some constituencies achieve honor, and some have honor thrust upon them. South Perth was one of the latter. If the leading agriculturists of the Province had been allowed to elect their representative in the Department of Agriculture, independent of politics, we feel sure the Hon. Nelson Monteith would not have been overlooked. And why not? Can anyone tell us why the head of the department should not be elected by the votes of the farmers of the whole Province, whose interests he serves? An honest, conscientious man would then have a chance to formulate and execute with an eye solely and always to the interests of those (the farmers) whom he alone represents. The Department would be strengthened by the selection of the best man in the whole Province, irrespective of politics, and agriculture would rise to a position of independence and progress hitherto unknown.

Crop prospects are only medium to good in this locality. Hay, which is being harvested, is on the light side; timothy, especially, being affected by the dry spell in June. Wheat is good, and filling well; barley short, but well headed; oats promise the same; peas are best of all, but corn is thin, largely owing to poor seed. Turnips are coming up very poorly, many having been resown. Mangels are fair to good, and so are potatoes and vegetables generally. Small fruits are plentiful, including cherries, though trees are scarce. Pastures are drying up rapidly, and the milk flow has decreased 25 per cent. Beekeepers report a good year so far. For some months past negotiations have been pending for the sale of the big creamery in St. Mary's, for the purpose of buttermaking and utilization of separated milk for certain by-products, but as yet nothing definite has been announced. J. H. BURNS.
South Perth, Ont.

VISITORS AND LIVE STOCK AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT TRURO, N. S.

On Saturday, June 27th, the College of Agriculture at Truro, N. S., was visited by what is officially computed to be the largest excursion of farmers who have yet been present together on those grounds. An excursion train from Annapolis, King's and Hants Counties, and another from Pictou County, brought something over 2,000, while upwards of 800 more drove in from the countryside about Truro. The day was devoted to visiting various parts of the farm, inspecting the splendid stables of live stock, listening to speeches and seeing demonstrations in the College buildings. Among those who took part in the programme were His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Fraser, Dr. Standish, of Walkerton, Ont., and several members of the College faculty. Quite an interesting account of the event, written from the standpoint of an excursionist, appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 16th, contributed by our esteemed Nova Scotia correspondent, Miss Eunice Watts. The illustration on this page is intended to convey a graphic idea of the quality of the stock owned at the College, and also the interest which Maritime Province people are taking in improved live stock. The Ayrshire herd shown in the photo-engraving is headed by the imported bull, McQuitliston Secretary, a bull which for three years had been at the head of the well-known Barcheskie herd in Scotland. Following him is Annie Laurie, the well-known Ayrshire cow with which H. & J. McKee twice won first place in the milking contest at the Winter Fair in Guelph. Annie Laurie and Elvira, the cow following her, have each given considerably over 9,000 pounds of



Farmers Visiting the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro.

milk in the past eight months, and will easily produce between 11,000 and 12,000 pounds during the year, records which bid fair to be exceeded by the last cow in the circle, Lady Mack, whose average during the past four months has been 46 pounds of milk per day. Mr. Logan, the Farm Manager, anticipates that the whole Ayrshire herd of six cows will average at least 10,000 pounds per annum.

The horse in the picture is the celebrated aged Thoroughbred stallion of the hunter type, Lucifer II., pronounced by Dr. Standish as the best Thoroughbred stallion for his purpose that he had ever seen. He was purchased by the Nova Scotia Government three years ago, and, despite his strenuous racing career in the Old Country, is to-day as sound as a colt, bearing no other marks than a few saddle bruises behind his withers.

Anyone observing the progress of affairs in Nova Scotia cannot but be convinced that the farmers of this Province are taking a greater interest in their work, and are making great strides in improving the conditions about them. It is particularly satisfactory, under these circumstances, that the stables of stock owned by the Agricultural College Farm are of such splendid quality to effect the desired improvements in the stock of the country. The picture presented with this article was chosen simply on account of its clearness. Equal interest was taken in the exhibit of the Hackneys and heavier classes of horses, as well as in the other breeds of cattle, in all of which classes the College has many high-class specimens.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

- July 21st to 24th.—Highland Society Show, at Aberdeen.
- July 21st to 24th.—Regina.
- August 29th to Sept. 14th.—Canadian National, Toronto.
- August 29th to Sept. 5th.—Sherbrooke, Que.
- Sept. 2nd to 10th.—Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax.
- Sept. 11th to 19th.—Western Fair, London.
- Sept. 12th to 19th.—St. John, N. B.
- Sept. 18th to 26th.—Ottawa Central.
- Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sept. 22nd to 25th.—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
- Nov. 23rd to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.

GOSSIP.

Suppress the agricultural press and agriculture would drop back a century. As the lawyer is handicapped without a copy of the statutes, so is the farmer without farm literature—but some of them don't know it.

The live-stock breeder who does not advertise is not living up to his opportunities. In other words, he is behind the times. So Horace Greeley thought when he said: "To neglect advertising is like resolving never to travel by steam or communicate by telegraph. It is to close one's eyes to light and persist upon living in perpetual darkness." And the history of the world since this eminent man's time has certainly demonstrated the worth of the statement. It takes persistent advertising to make success in the live-stock business as well as in anything else.—Ex.

SOME FAMOUS LITERARY "FISTS."

The old belief that you can read a man's character in his handwriting does not hold good with some well-known literary people, says the Saturday Evening Post. Rudyard Kipling, for example, whose work is virile and strong, writes a slight, even hand, with no suggestion of strength in it. The same is true of Conan Doyle and John Fox, whose writing is a trifle stronger and looks like a succession of straight lines up and down. On the other hand, James Lane Allen writes the strong, big hand commonly known among the people who do not write, as a literary hand. Mr. Allen's writing is characteristic and well formed. Hamilton W. Mabie writes a very fine hand.

No American writer of fiction, perhaps, has so microscopic a chirography as James Branch Cabell, whose manuscript looks as if it were etched on steel. Hamlin Garland's writing is plain and businesslike. The direct opposite of this is furnished by William Vaughn Moody, the poet-playwright, who writes a thin, delicate hand. One of the surprises is that of Rex Beach, a big mountain of flesh and muscle, whose writing might be taken for a woman's. Anthony Hope

and Stanley Weyman write firm, good hands.

Among the successful American women writers Ellen Glasgow probably writes the strongest hand. If you saw the signature "E. Glasgow," you would think it was a man's. Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Deland, all write stronger hands than most of the men writers. Alice Hegan Rice, who wrote Mrs. Wiggs, writes a round, almost schoolgirlish hand.

The prize for bad handwriting among all the Americans who write to-day is probably held by Colonel Henry Waterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. It is probably the most illegible fist since Greeley's, and many compositors who have vainly struggled with it say it is just as hard to set up. Mr. Waterson always writes with a heavy stub pen, and his manuscript looks like the traditional chicken scratches.

Vol. V. of the South Devon Flockbook of Great Britain has been received at this office, thanks to the Secretary, and editor, Mr. W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London. The volume is a creditable production, containing 193 pages, and the pedigrees of rams numbering 3529 to 4480, and flocks up to 219. Also a list of members, and rules and regulations governing the society, and registrations.

MILKING TESTS AT ROYAL SHOW.

In the open milking test (one day) at the Royal Show at Newcastle, the 11-year-old Shorthorn cow Darlington Cranford 5th, won the first award, with a yield of 78.12 lbs. milk, testing 4.0 per cent. butter-fat, and a butter yield of 3 lbs. 1 oz. Butter ratio, pounds of milk to pounds of butter, 25.71. Days in milk 83. In the butter test for cows over 900 lbs. weight, this cow won first and special, with the same record of production. The second in this class was a Lincoln Red cow and the third a Jersey. For cows under 900 lbs. weight in the butter test, the first was a Jersey weighing 742 lbs., which gave 32 lbs. 10 ozs. milk 91 days after calving, 2.4 lbs. butter, ratio 14.5. The second, a Jersey, 92 days after calving, gave 40.6 lbs. milk, and 2.1 lbs. butter, ratio 19.57.

STANDARD OIL BROUGHT TO BAY.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company, staggered by the imposition of a fine of \$29,000,000 imposed by Judge Landis, of Chicago, and fearing a similar outcome of other suits still to be tried, has come to its knees before the supreme genius of President Roosevelt, and that John D. Archbold, Vice-President and Executive Officer of the Company, actually visited the White House to treat for terms. It is reported that if all the cases set on foot were pushed to a successful conclusion, and the maximum fine inflicted for each separate shipment, the total would run up into hundreds of millions, and the company would be ruined. Up to date of present writing no understanding had been reached, but it is considered possible that the company may conclude to accept the proposition of the Government to assess a minimum fine of \$1,000 for each separate shipment under the secret rate. Even on this basis the fines would amount to a good many million dollars.

ONTARIO WINTER FAIR REMAINS AT GUELPH.

On July 13th the citizens of Guelph, Ont., declared by a small vote of 342 against 236 in favor of a by-law for the raising of \$10,000 and the giving of a site on the market square towards a building to be erected by the Provincial Government for the enlargement of the present accommodation of the Winter Fair. It is understood that the Government will be expected to enter into an agreement to continue the Fair at Guelph for a period of years, probably ten. The present agreement has still two years to run. The architect of the Department of Public Works has been working on the plans for the new building, and it is hoped to have it ready for occupation during this winter's exhibition. Matters have moved rather slowly up to date, but now that the by-law is passed the authorities are looking for better despatch.

It was reported from Toronto last Saturday that an attempt would be made to retain the services of Hon. Nelson Monteith as Minister of Agriculture, and that he would be a candidate for re-election in North Perth, Mr. James Torrance, the present member for the constituency, resigning to accept a registrarship.

Vol. 70 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook has been issued from the press. This volume contains 20,300 pedigrees, of which 8,300 are bulls, numbered from 273701 to 282000, and 12,000 cows, numbered from 1 to 12000. This is the first volume of our herdbook in which numbers have been assigned to the cows. The price of this volume to non-members is \$3 at the office of the association, or \$3.30 prepaid. Vol. 71, containing 20,000 pedigrees, is well started through the press. Vol. 72, also containing 20,000 pedigrees, has been filled, and we are now filing the current receipts of pedigrees for Vol. 73.

JOHN W. GROVES,
Assistant Secretary, Union Stock-yards,
Chicago.

Mr. W. A. Bryant, Middlesex Co., Ont., writes: "I noticed in a late issue of 'The Farmer's Advocate' (June 18th), that Mr. N. Dymont, of Clappison, says he won special at Sarnia fair for best dairy cow. That was at the fair of 1907. It was at the fair of 1906 that our cow, Lida Barnes, won special for best dairy cow, and Lida Barnes and Belle of Sylvan won special for best pair of dairy cows, any breed. I might say we had an undertaker for judge in 1907. I am not going to find fault with the undertaker's judgment. I think he did the best he could; but if the department that selects the judges does not use more judgment in the men they select—undertakers and drovers—the expert judge system will soon be a thing of the past in this part of the country."

A woman on the train asked the conductor how long the cars stopped at the station.

He replied: "Madam, we stop just four minutes, from two to two to two two."

The woman turned to her companion and said: "I wonder if he thinks he's the whistle on the engine."

The Parson—I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for throwing that brick at you.

The Patient—Mebbe yer riv'rence 'ud be saving toime if ye'd just wait till Oi get well and then pray for Casey.

A TREE NURSERY IN NORFOLK CO., ONT.

In "The Farmer's Advocate," of July 9th, we published editorially the gist of an interview with Mr. E. J. Zavitz, foreshadowing an increase in the Provincial forest nursery area. Following this our readers will be interested to know that the Provincial Department of Agriculture has purchased 100 acres of land in Norfolk County, in the south half, lot 24, concession 3, of the Township of Walsingham, adjoining which is a large tract of land fit only for reforestation. The nursery to be established on this farm will serve a considerable area in Western Ontario. Whether any other will be established in the western part of the Province remains to be settled. There are large areas in Simcoe and Lambton Counties suitable for forestry work, but whether small nursery plots should be established in the immediate vicinity of these areas, or whether trees will be supplied from this first nursery in Norfolk County, has not yet been decided.

The Department has men in the East-central section—Durham, Northumberland and Peterboro—gathering information and preparing a report as to waste lands in these counties. The probability is that a nursery will be required in Eastern Ontario similar to the one in Norfolk County. Of course, future developments must depend largely upon the funds voted for the purpose. The officers of the Department were pleased to get \$5,000 this year to make a start. The tree nursery at Guelph was not only too small to meet the plans in view, but was not located in the best section. By removal to Norfolk the working season is extended two weeks. The possibility is, therefore, that the forestry work at Guelph will be gradually cut down, if not abolished entirely.

A police motor-boat, with a crew of four constables, is to patrol Toronto Bay during the summer season to curb the speed of the motor boats, which have become a source of danger to canoeists and others. In addition, they will generally regulate the water traffic, and be on hand between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. to act as life-savers. Doubtless some reckless owners of motor launches will regard the surveillance of the new patrol as an interference with their personal liberty. We infer this from the disposition of certain automobilists to monopolize the highway, resentful of any regulations aiming at the safe and reasonable use of public roads. But the police motor-boat is needed, and so is a more stringent automobile law, and a stricter enforcement thereof.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

PENNY CRESS.

Please name enclosed weed; state how to eradicate? Is it a bad one? Got it in alfalfa seed. A. S. M.

Ans.—Stinkweed or penny cress (Thlaspi arvense). Pull by hand and burn if in small amount. If past that, plowing and frequent cultivation will be needed to germinate the seeds and destroy them. It is a pretty bad weed, and the seeds will be capable of growing and reproducing even when buried in green seed pods. If the catch of alfalfa is a fairly good one we would not advise plowing until a thorough course of pulling had been tried.

HORNED CORYDALIS.

Mr. W. D. I., of Hastings Co., Ont., has sent a specimen of a fly respecting which he wishes some information. The creature is one of our largest water flies. It is often numerous, but is very seldom seen, although it is so conspicuous a creature. In the larval state it lives under stones in the beds of streams where the water is flowing swiftly, and feeds upon the nymphs or larvae of various aquatic insects. After nearly three years in this condition, it makes a cell under a stone or some other object on or near the bank of a stream, and there changes to the pupal condition. About a month later the adult winged insect appears. The accompanying figure represents the creature in all its stages. The specimen sent is a female. These are soft-bodied creatures, which fly slowly and laboriously, and are not in any way injurious. C. J. S. BETHUNE.
O. A. College, Guelph.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855.

Paid-up Capital, - - -	\$ 4,000,000
Reserve Fund, - - -	4,500,000
Deposits, - - -	25,000,000
Total Assets, - - -	37,000,000

No Better Place for YOUR SAVINGS

THAN

A Strong Bank

Deposits of one dollar or more received, and interest paid on all balances quarterly.

Joint Accounts may be opened in the name of two persons, either of whom may withdraw money.

Courteous Treatment and every banking convenience at each of our 70 offices.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were 191 carloads, comprising 2,333 cattle, 4,084 hogs, 1,820 sheep, and lambs, 806 calves and 102 horses.

The quality of fat cattle generally was good; that is, it was better than was expected, drovers all reporting good grass, and the cattle certainly show it.

Trade was slow all round for fat cattle, especially for exporters; in fact, on both markets there was practically no demand for shipping cattle.

At West Toronto on July 20th, receipts numbered 1,152 cattle, quality fair, trade slow, prices a little easier. Export steers, \$5 to \$5.50; picked butchers, \$4.90 to \$5.10; good, \$4.75 to \$5.10; medium, \$4 to \$4.50; common, \$3.50 to \$3.85; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; canners, \$1 to \$2; milkers, \$40 to \$50; calves firmer, at \$4 to \$6 per cwt.; sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.75. Packers report the old price of \$6.90, fed and watered at market, and \$6.65 at country points, f. o. b. cars.

Prices were lower last week for all classes of fat cattle.

Exporters—A few loads of export steers sold at \$5.25 to \$5.60; export bulls at \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Butchers'—Best loads of butchers' sold at \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; common, \$4.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.

Stockers and Feeders—Farmers having plenty of grass do not seem to be anxious to sell their stockers and feeders, and few of either class were on sale. Steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., are worth from \$3.25 to \$4; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, \$2.60 to \$3 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—A large number of good milkers and springers sold at \$40 to \$55, and one at \$65; but there was a large number of the class that is not much in demand, that sold from \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves—Receipts were light and prices steady, at \$3 to \$5.75 per cwt. The demand for veal is not as good as it is for lamb.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were moderate. Prices were easy for sheep, and strong for lambs, which sold at higher prices. Export ewes sold at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.; rams, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$7 to \$8.25 per cwt.

Hogs—Packers quoted \$6.90 for selects, fed and watered, and \$6.65 f. o. b. cars at country points; but we heard of many instances of \$6.85 being paid in the country, which would mean \$7 and better at the market. Fearman, of Hamilton, was reported by reliable drovers as paying \$7 at country points.

Horses—J. Herbert Smith, manager at the Union Horse Exchange at West Toronto, reports trade very slow last week, but disposed of 75 horses at the following quotations: Drafters, \$160 to \$220; general purpose, \$140 to \$185; drivers, \$160 to \$185; serviceably sound, of all classes, sold from \$40 to \$85 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—No. 2 white winter, 83c.; No. 2 red, 82c.; No. 2 mixed, 82c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, \$1.18; No. 2 northern, \$1.10; No. 3 northern, \$1.07½.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, at 85c.
Peas—No. 2, 90c.
Oats—No. 2 white, 44c.; No. 2 mixed, sellers at 43c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 83c. to 84c., Toronto freights.

Barley—No. 2, buyers at 59c.; No. 3, buyers at 55c.; feed barley, 51c.

Bran—Sellers in bulk at outside points quote bran at \$16.50.

Shorts—Sellers quote shorts at about \$20 at outside points, bags included.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patent, \$3.25 for export. Manitoba special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market still keeps firm and dealers report cables coming firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs—Receipts smaller, prices firmer, at 21c.

Honey—Market easy. Some few lots of new honey, which is of a better quality than last year, have been offered, and dealers, believing that there is a heavier crop, expect prices to go lower. Extracted is still quoted at 11c. to 12c.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen for No. 1 clover of light color.

Cheese—Market firm. Large, 13c.; twins, 13½c. per lb.

Potatoes—Car lots of old are firm at \$1.20 per bag, on track at Toronto.

Poultry—Receipts light. Spring chickens firm, at 20c. per lb., alive; ducks, 12c. to 14c. per lb., alive.

Beans—Market unchanged, at \$2 for primes and \$2.10 to \$2.15 for hand-picked.

Hay—Baled hay, in car lots, easy, at \$9 to \$9.50.

Straw—Baled straw, in car lots on track, easy, at \$6.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of Canadian fruit were not as large as was expected. Strawberry season is over and raspberries are none too plentiful. Cherries, red currants and gooseberries were plentiful and cheap. The first Canadian plums for this season were received by McWilliam & Everist, which were of the variety called Abundance and were grown in the Queenstown district, and were sold at \$1.20 per basket. Prices ranged as follows: Strawberries, 7c. to 8c. per box; raspberries, box, 10c. to 12c.; cherries, eating, basket, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cherries, cooking, 75c. to \$1; gooseberries, basket, 75c. to \$1.25; red currants, basket, 60c. to 80c.; black currants, basket, \$1.50; white currants, 60c.; blueberries, basket, \$1.25 to \$1.50; peaches, Texas, 4-basket crates, \$1 to \$1.25; peaches, Georgia, 6-basket crates, \$2.25.

TORONTO VEGETABLE MARKET.

Vegetables are plentiful and cheap, as follows: Cabbage, Canadian, per dozen, 30c.; cucumbers, Canadian, per basket, 65c. to 75c.; tomatoes, Canadian, per basket, \$1; green peas, basket, 30c.; beans, basket, 30c.; new potatoes, Canadian, per basket, 40c.; green peppers, basket, 50c.; onions, Canadian, basket, 40c.; American potatoes, per bbl., \$3.50 to \$4; melons, 25c. to 35c. each; apples, the Dawson Commission Company sold some very fine Spies out of cold storage at \$7 per bbl.

HIDES AND WOOL.

The E. T. Carter Company, 85 East Front street, Toronto, wholesale dealers, report paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and upwards, 9c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and upwards, 8c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 8½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 7½c.; country hides, cured, 6½c. to 7½c.; calfskins, city, 12c.; calfskins, country, 10c. to 12c.; horsehides, No. 1, \$2.50; horsehair, per lb., 28c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; sheepskins, 90c.; wool, unwashed, 8c.; wool, washed, 13c. to 14c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables for cattle 11½c. to 13½c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10½c. per lb.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments from the port of Montreal for the week ending July 11, amounted to 8,275 cattle and 694 sheep, against 8,175 and 476 head, respectively, the previous week.

The supply of cattle on the local market was more liberal last week, owing to the increased offering of ranchers and Ontario grass-fed stock. Prices were from ½c. to ¾c. lower, there being, however, a liberal demand for export, at around 6c. to 6½c. per lb. Some choice bulls sold at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb. There were no really choice steers offering, the best selling at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb., fair being 4½c. to 5½c., common 3½c. to 4½c. and inferior 2½c. to 3½c. Sheep were in poor demand, sales taking place at a reduction of ½c., at 3½c. for best, culls being as low as 3c. Spring lambs continued in limited supply, and prices were steady, at \$3.50 to \$5 each. The supply of calves is now falling off, and as the animals are increasing in size, prices were firm at \$3.50 to \$8 each, as to quality. Hogs were not plentiful and prices held steady, selected lots being 7c. to 7½c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses shows very little change from week to week. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$200; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice carriage and saddle animals, \$300 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs firm, in sympathy with the market for live, 10½c. to 10½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Old stock have been sold all the way from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag of 80 lbs., delivered into store; new stock, both American and Canadian, was offering, the latter being still scarce and of small size. Prices range around \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bbl. of 180 lbs. The crop is late, the quality seems good.

Eggs.—The market was quite firm last week. Very few eggs are now selling in straight lots, just as they arrive, the most being candled and selling last week at around 19c. per dozen for No. 1 stock, and at 22c. for selects. Eggs costing 17c. to 17½c. in country sold here Monday at 19c. for No. 1, and 23c. for selects.

Butter.—The market was very firm last week, and prices showed an advance. Choicest Townships creameries were costing 23½c. at country points, so that they could not be sold here at less than 23½c., some dealers asking 24c. On Saturday creamery advanced sharply in the country to 23½c. to 23½c., and on Monday it sold here at 24c. to 24½c. The make seems larger than a year ago, and the quality is, generally speaking, good. Demand from England has been very good of late, shipments amounting to 10,878 packages for the week ending July 11th, as against only 3,300 for the corresponding week of 1907.

Cheese.—Shipments for the week ending July 21 amounted to 83,000, or about 11,000 less than for the corresponding period of 1907. Quality is excellent. On Monday 20th, prices here were 12½c. for Westerns and 11½c. to 12c. for Easterns.

Grain.—The feature of last week was the demand from American points for Canadian oats, one million bushels. This naturally is having a strengthening effect on the local market, although Eastern stock may be had at about 46c. for No. 3, 45c. for No. 4, and rejected at 43c. to 43½c. per bushel, store.

Hay.—Further advances took place in the market for hay during last week, and prices were \$12 to \$13 per ton, f. o. b., Montreal, for No. 1 timothy; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2; \$8.50 to \$9 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover. Reports from country points are still of a rather discouraging character, the probabilities being no more favorable than a week ago.

Hides.—Dealers again report an improved market for hides, demand being more active and the tone stronger. Dealers were paying 5c., 6c. and 7c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and 11c. and 13c. for Nos. 2 and 1 calfskins, respectively, lambskins, being 15c. to 20c. each and horse hides \$2 each for No. 1 and \$1.50 for No. 2. Rough tallow is 1½c. to 3½c. per lb., and rendered 5½c.

Wool.—Canada pulled, unbrushed, 17c., f. o. b., country points, brushed being

19c. to 21c. Canada fleece 15c. to 18c. for washed and 12c. in the grease.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$8; cows, \$3.60 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.90; bulls, \$3 to \$5.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.80.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shippers, \$6.90 to \$7; butchers', \$6.85 to \$7; light mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.70; choice light, \$6.70 to \$6.80; packing, \$5.75 to \$6.75; pigs, \$4.50 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$6.60 to \$6.85.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.85; yearlings, \$4 to \$5.75.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$7. Veals.—\$5 to \$8.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.15; Yorkers, \$6.90 to \$7.15; pigs, \$5 to \$6.90; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6; dairies, \$6.50 to \$7.05.

Sheep and Lambs.—Wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.25.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Brockville, Ont., 11½c.; Kingston, Ont., 11½c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12c.; Belleville, Ont., 11 13-16 to 11½c.; Winchester, Ont., 12c.; Picton, Ont., cool-cured, 12 3-16c.; ordinary, 12c.; Cornwall, Ont., white, 12c.; colored, 12 1-16c.; Iroquois, Ont., 12c. to 12 1-16c.; Listowel, Ont., 11½c. bid, no sales on board; Perth, Ont., 11½c. to 12c.; Huntingdon, Ont., white cheese, 12c. to 12 1-16c.; colored cheese, 12c.; salted butter, 23½c.; fresh butter, 23½c.; Victoriaville, Que., 11½c., 11½c., 12c.; Kemptville, Ont., 12½c.; Ottawa, Ont., 12c. to 12 1-16c.; London, Ont., 11½c. to 11½c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 23½c. to 23½c.; cheese, 11½c., 11 13-16c., 11½c., 11 15-16c. and 12c. Chicago, U. S. A., creamery butter, 18c. to 21c.; dairies, 17c. to 20c.; cheese, 10½c. to 12c.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

LEAKING MILK.

Can you let me know of any cure, temporary or permanent, for a cow that leaks her milk? Cow has been in milk five weeks; did not leak for the first three, but now does very badly in hind quarters.

Ans.—We know of no sure cure, but would suggest trying, as a temporary measure, the experiment of soaking the points of the teats in alum water for a minute after milking, as possibly the astringent might contract the opening sufficiently to prevent the trouble. It is not likely that much milk fat escapes in that way, and the trouble will probably be less noticeable after the cow has been in lactation a few weeks. We are told by scientists that the first few streams of milk are full of injurious bacteria, and should not go into the pail for dairy purposes. If this be correct, the leaking cow has the advantage.

APHIS AND RED-HUMPED CATERPILLARS.

The insect specimens sent by Mr. James Marston, Two-d, Ont., are:
No. 1.—An aphis or plant-louse, which attacks the terminal twigs of apple trees. This may be treated with tobacco wash or whale-oil soap.

No. 2.—Two specimens of the early stage of the red-humped caterpillar of the apple. The specimens were very much crushed in the mails, and are, therefore, not easy to be determined. They may possibly be the yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar. Both of these insects occur in large numbers on apple trees from late June and early July strip the leaves from the trees, which they attack. The habits of these are the same, and they may be prevented by spraying with Paris green, as it is easy to get them off by blowing the houghs of blows with a blower, and when they fall to the ground they can be crushed under foot.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. BETHUNE.



**Life, Literature
and Education.**

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

A REPLY.

In an article of July 2nd, entitled, "Are Present-day Books Worth Reading?" by the Winnipeg "Farmer's Advocate," there appears a statement regarding fiction which I believe to be worthy of a definite reply. I frankly declare, and, moreover, I am not ashamed to declare my belief as regards to fiction, that my attitude towards what I term fiction shall always be repulsive, because it weakens the eye of judgment and clear discerning, even as smoke, and must influence the natural eye. This seems to be an age of literary outcry against the written word of God, and I challenge any writer to produce evidence that the Prodigal Son is fiction. Higher criticism has outlived its day when it begins to assert that our Saviour's words were in any sense falsehoods. The Prodigal's return are plain words of truth, faithfully depicting truth in all its fullness. All evangelists of the Holy Spirit do not speak the same words in the same way to bear out the same truth; but yet truth is truth, and spiritual, else Pilate would not have asked "What is truth?" The prodigal's return may not as yet be fully verified or fulfilled; nevertheless, the fact that it shall be, remains unaltered. Jesus Christ declared the present heavens and earth shall pass away, "but my words shall not pass away." He came not to destroy the law of the prophets, but to fulfil, and that one jot or tittle should in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled; and if every word of God is pure, is it not reasonable that we should justly believe our blessed Lord and Master never used the groundwork of fiction, but rather drew from his own everlasting wells of eternal truth by which he came into the world. Be not deceived, evil communications corrupt good manners. Truth must be getting to be a very scarce article of diet if it has to be thrown amid volumes of rubbish to keep up the appearance of plenty, or if the argument be followed up that it is a great aid to the mental digestion, that a man should thus scratch for his food. In this sense of the word, bodily exercise would profit little. In truth I believe, and I steadfastly believe the words of my Lord and Master, for none of us who have believed have followed cunningly-devised fables. However, this is a free country, and every man has a right to cherish his own opinions, for I condemn him not, for he that believeth not is condemned already. Why? Because of unbelief; for it is written that the word which Christ has spoken, the same shall judge the rejector in the last day. Not wishing for more space, for I would like the views of other readers regarding their use or abuse of fiction.

signification of the terms "fiction" and "falsehood" seems to exist in the minds of a great many people. . . . Possibly, our Winnipeg correspondent or others may wish to take the question in hand.

AN APPRECIATED DAUGHTER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The subject of "The Daughter's Portion" of the farm is one of the most important topics to which "The Farmer's Advocate" can direct its influence, and it reaches many homes where that influence is greatly needed. The incidents quoted of injustice in this direction have their counterparts in almost every community, and it seems appalling that parents in a civilized land should be so blind to the daughter's claim to their protection.

The following article, taken from the Philadelphia Bulletin, is a touching incident of at least one father's appreciation of his daughter's services:

The dry and routine records of the courts occasionally are enlivened by a revealing touch of human nature, as, when, a few days ago, a will was admitted to probate containing this clause:

"My greatest sense of duty is toward our grateful daughter, Elizabeth, who has so devotedly cared for us and spent a life of self-denial for our comfort, and, because of her single life, the entire estate that I have is too little for her."

The tribute belongs to a class as well as to an individual. The fun-makers have had more than their share to say concerning "old maids," and the serious registers of public opinion have not adequately recognized that important factor in our social organization, the woman who spends her life in the service of her parents or brothers or sisters, or the children of the latter. There are to-day thousands of single women who are the support and comfort of homes that could scarcely exist without them.

The self-sacrifice of those who have turned aside from a woman's dreams of her own home and children in order to minister to other loved ones is often worthy of honor and praise. Thus to immolate herself upon the altar of duty, without self-consciousness or complaining, is the highest experience of which even a woman is capable.

Like the father whose will has been quoted, many parents whose declining days have been made comfortable, brothers whose widowed lot has been made bearable, and orphaned children whose feet have been set in the paths of virtue and usefulness, acclaim the maiden daughter, sister, aunt, in the words of the wise man, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."
Wellington Co., Ont. J. McF.

GIVE EACH A CHANCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
"What is the Daughter's Portion?" This question may be answered in saying that her portion, if the true worth is in being—not seeming—is equal to that of her brother.
Some will say that the son is supposed to do more. So he is, but

does he always do it? I admit he does his work, but he likes his sister to help him, a great many times. Anyhow, she has to do it. The son works, as he says, from four or five o'clock in the morning, in summer, until dusk at night; in other words, from sun to sun, but women's work is never done. What is the daughter doing all that time? Toiling hard to make things comfortable for her brother or other members of the family, but he fails to appreciate her work. Ask some boys who have no sister, and they can tell you how often they have longed for her company and generous aid. Again I say she is worth as much as her brother, and deserves a portion equal to his.

Just here, some boys or men will say, "Give me as much as you gave my sister, and I will be satisfied." Every parent knows that the son gets equally as much, but doesn't realize it. Let boys ask themselves, "How much horseflesh have I destroyed for father? How much have I received from him for buggies, cutters, since I first saw a person much like my sister, only that she is not my sister?"

The sister works on the farm as milkmaid, fowl-raiser, and at numerous other things, to save the men many a footstep; but that makes no difference to some. I don't mean to say to none, because some men look at things from a different standpoint of view than others. Who looks after the welfare of the son when his clothes need caring for? The daughter. Just count the numerous blessings she bestows upon the son, and see if he is not ready to say, "I am glad she works for me."

We all know boys deserve a good portion, but should the daughter be slighted, after she serves her time as faithfully as her brother, and exercises her power to make matters pleasant in the home? When she finishes her home-life under the parental roof, where must she go? Somewhere she must make a home for herself, while the brother has father furnish him with his and mother's fruitage. One point was that she might live with the son and his wife. What comfort could she enjoy? Sometimes some, and more often none.

Give the daughter her portion according to her worth, and give the son his. Don't slight either. Give each a chance.

A CONSTANT READER.

SOME NOTES FROM MY OLD LOG IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE KAFFIR III.

My journal has this to say about the Kaffir as a "help":

I am more and more struck with the intelligence, within certain limits, of the Kaffir. His is an unquestioning obedience to the order of the moment. Give him two orders, and he will remember none of the second. The sequence cell in his cranium is unfiled. But say to him, "Go there," and he will go, or, "Do this," and you may be sure he will do it, and that not grudgingly, nor of necessity; it comes to him naturally to obey you. Humor your Kaffir; let him sit down on

his haunches and snuff when he has a mind to do so, and that is every now and then, and he will do all you tell him with an air of cheerful alacrity not common to white human nature; but do not trust him with piece-work, or let him allot his own hours of labor. Give him his fellows to shovel with him the earth from the banks of the watercourse you are constructing, in which to gather and husband the precious store of water at rainfall, or to load the carts with quartz for the mill, and let a steady-going white man not only overlook him, but work with him as his boss, and, believe me, you have a good servant of dusky hue who, for a small wage, will do a good day's toil, and who, while content with a well-filled porridge-pot for his everyday fare, will think it princely of you to grant him the offal from the slaughter-house at your weekly killing, and will "salaam" you with folded hands in token of ecstatic gratitude if you but give him snuff with which to tickle his nose and procure for him that beatific sensation which sometimes culminates—not always—in that long series of resounding sneezes with which he can awake the echoes as he croons his tales around his camp-fire at night.

But now let me introduce "Boxer" to you; why so nicknamed, I cannot tell. Boxer is our general servant, indoors and out. More out than in, because Boxer has a mousylike odor pervading him, in common with his kind, for which he is not to blame, and by which it is easy to discover when he is trying to sneak noiselessly by the window on some private frolic of his own, leaving me and my household work to take care of themselves. So, everything has its use, you see.

Boxer may be aged anywhere between ten and twelve; he may be four foot nine—he is thereabouts, anyway. His wool sets thick and close to his round bullet of a head; his eyeballs are, if such an anomaly can be, whiter than white, and his even teeth almost glisten as his wide mouth opens for a broad grin; and when he does not assume an air of supernatural gravity—a sure prelude to coming mischief—Boxer is usually grinning. The boy's forehead is round, and his nose flat, but his countenance has no other very distinctive "nigger" feature to mark it. Set Boxer down in any metropolitan thoroughfare, with a white skin instead of a black one, and with a knowledge of the "patter" needful for his enrolment in the band, and no street "gamin" could hold a candle to him for capers and antics, for mimicry or for repartee, for cajolery, or for impudence. Not that he is ever impertinent to us; and if his opinion of us is an adverse one, as it probably is, he wraps up his expression of it in such unintelligible "clicks," that our feelings cannot be hurt thereby.

A WORDLESS APPEAL.

On the first morning of my hero's arrival at our hut door, he came out of the eight-foot-square shed which forms our kitchen with a face expressing excruciating pain, showing the whites of his eyes, making his limbs totter as if from weakness, and opening his mouth to a cavern-like width, quite appalling, pointing down the

A curious confusion between the

chasm with the fingers of one hand, while with the other he tenderly chafed his tight little drum of a stomach.

Had a snake bitten him? Had he colic? What ailed the boy? Thinking he had had his rations allotted to him, I could construe his pantomime into nothing but a sudden attack of illness. Words at that early stage of our acquaintance being wholly useless, I despatched him with a note to the manager of the mine, asking him to physic him or else to persuade him there was nothing the matter with the lad.

No sooner did Boxer get the slip of paper, which, Kaffir-like, he placed in the fork of a good stout twig, than off he bounded like a hare, all limpness of limb gone, pain vanished, the muscles of his dark little face relaxed into smiles of beaming satisfaction, to return shortly with his day's allowance of mealies, which, as to all Kaffirs, was the very elixir of life to him.

I hope you will not be tired of my South-African reminiscences, but looking through the pages of my old journal brings long-forgotten incidents so vividly to mind that I hardly know when to stop. Anyway, I think I must offer you one or two more before I close my little series. In my next I will tell you how my little man-of-all-work cleaned my frying-pan.

H. A. B.

The Quiet Hour.

NURSING A GRIEVANCE.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire: so is a contentious man to kindle strife.—Prov. xxvi., 21.

"He is always looking for trouble,
No matter how bright the day;
He is always looking for something,
Or someone, to get in his way.

He never can be contented

To live as a mortal should,

And let the clouds of the future

Make way for the bad or the good;

But always snarling and snapping,

At the wrongs he thinks he bears,

He makes life for all his dear ones

One long round of worry and cares.

Such a man should live on an island,

Far down in the torrid zone,

Where he could go with his trouble,

And howl by himself alone.

Let us pick out the spots of sunshine,

And let life's troubles go by,

And try to point out to others

Bright paths which before them lie."

We should be very indignant if anyone accused us of being a "trouble hunter," or said we were "touchy." It is strange how we object to be called "touchy," and yet we may possibly own to being "sensitive." We are all willing to own that we are "miserable sinners," but, generally, quick to justify ourselves when accused of any particular sin or even a fault. Of course we are not touchy, we never nurse a grievance or hunt for imaginary troubles! Why should we, when we have plenty of real ones? Still, we all know people who are splendid trouble hunters, don't we? They can see a grievance when it is quite invisible to the ordinary sight, and they never let it go until a fresh grievance or "slight" drives out the first. A few people in every community have to be carefully considered, because they are always taking offence when none is meant. They must not be carelessly passed over, or they will think themselves intentionally slighted, and will be offended. They are nearly always "cool" to somebody, although that same "somebody" may have been in high favor only yesterday. Perhaps a party has been given and no invitation came to them; perhaps they think they have been neglected in a time of sickness; perhaps they have not received as many friendly letters as they expected. Sometimes the grievance is entirely imaginary; they have accidentally been passed on the street without recognition, or see two people talking together in low tones, and feel certain they are saying something unpleasant about them. Trouble hunters take a delight in self-torture. They carefully gather up all the thorns within reach and stick them into themselves.

You may not be one of these unhappy

beings who make "trouble-stalking" the business of their lives; but do you never deliberately nurse a grievance, making it grow bigger and blacker by brooding over it and talking about it to your "dearest friend"?

I am afraid we are all ready to "fire up" at the smallest shadow of an insulting word or look—and what a lot of trouble we take to pass things on and make them worse. As our text says, our fiery temper seeks to rouse a like passion in others. When we are angry we seldom try to be peace-makers, seldom keep quiet long enough to let our anger die a natural death. No, we talk the grievance over with one neighbor after another, piling fresh fuel on the fire, and too often making enemies out of old friends. The story of our wrongs flies from mouth to mouth, growing more interesting as it is exaggerated; and it seldom fails to reach the first offender so changed in appearance that he denies it altogether, and considers that lies have been told about him. It is so easy to make a sword-thrust with the tongue that may never heal on this side of death. If we could only form the habit of carrying every grievance to the one Friend who can help us to cure it. If we talked over our wrongs—real or fancied—on our knees, praying, as we are bidden, to God for the one who has injured us, good instead of harm would result. Perhaps we should cut the story short, in shame of our petty complaints about a trifle; perhaps, when we thought how patiently our Master endured shameful insults and cruel blows which were wholly undeserved, we could learn from Him to repay slights with kindly acts and words. It is very certain that real prayers for those who have been unkind to us will bring down swift blessing on ourselves as well as on them. It is certainly true that "blessings come home to roost."

We are not required to be stoical, far from it. It is not a virtue to harden one's self so as not to care about the unkindness of others. Surely our dear Lord Himself cared a great deal for human sympathy. Did He not look for it in Gethsemane, and look in vain? and worse than the cruel blows of the scourge must have been the denial of his friend and the treachery of a companion. The insults heaped upon Him must have cut terribly into His sensitive human soul. Yet He did not brood over His wrongs or make them worse by being bitterly resentful. No, He turned away from Himself altogether, cheering the sorrowful women, encouraging the penitent thief, praying for the hardened soldiers, planning for His desolate mother and friend, putting Himself and all His troubles confidently into His Father's hands. Oh, if we could only gain something of His wonderful unselfishness! The reason we

are vexed is because self has been set up as our idol, and all our world is not willing to bow down and admire it. If we could only forget ourselves for a little while!

You may be nursing a grievance at this moment. Someone may have treated you badly, and you, in return, may be turning yourself into an iceberg whenever he comes near you—which plan will never make him repent, or make either of you particularly happy. We might as well cultivate the habit—it is a habit—of forgetting small grievances. None of us are quite angelic; the little peculiarities and failings in which we indulge are probably irritating to our friends. Still, they overlook a great deal in us, and are reasonably ready to make allowances. Surely we, in our turn, might sometimes be willing to pass over a little rudeness or unkindness, instead of resenting it so hotly. It is not our business to set everybody right or make a fuss about everything that is not quite to our mind. Charity may cover some sins by leaving them in the background and forgetting all about them. The truth is that we have but a small stock of that charity which is not easily provoked and thinketh no evil. We are by no means ready to bear all things, hope all things, and endure all things. It is just because we are "seeking our own" all the time, and are offended because other people don't see our importance in the same light, that we find so many thorns in our daily path. We are very "easily provoked," and are not willing to "bear" or "endure" anything, much less "all things," in the shape of insult, discourtesy, or even indifference. As for the command, "Pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you," it is almost entirely disregarded by most of us. Even when we take pains to be outwardly kind to one who has offended us, the action is apt to be artificial and is resented because it does not really express kindness of heart. It may be a deliberate attempt to "heap coals of fire" on an enemy's head, in the charitable hope that he may feel very uncomfortable under the treatment. Such unkindly kindness may make him vexed, but it is very unlikely to make him sorry for having wronged us. Men are always quick to detect the false ring in an action that does not spring from the heart—"His words were smoother than oil, and yet be they very swords." Let us cultivate a true and honest friendliness, in thought as well in deed—

"A love that gives and takes—that seeth faults
Not with flaw-seeking eyes like needle points.
But loving-kindly ever looks them down
With the overcoming faith of meek forgiveness."

We are very apt to "blame the small mistakes of other men, but for our greater sins—we pass them by. Ready enough to feel and ponder on all we suffer from the world, thoughtless of all that others suffer at our hands."

Are we so perfect ourselves that we can afford to throw stones at our neighbors? We can always find excuses for our own misconduct; suppose we try to find a few for the wrongdoings of others. Instead of being so eager to root up the weeds from our neighbors' gardens, we might look inside the fence of our own. It is utter folly to make our troubles tenfold heavier by brooding over them and examining our wrongs through magnifying glasses. How seldom do people forgive and forget. Generally they forgive—or say they do—and remember. Not a very generous forgiveness, is it? Not like God's forgiveness, for "as far as the east is from the west, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us." How far is the east of the universe from the west? It is very easy to love those who are always kind and loving towards us. That kind of love can hardly claim to be the greatest of the Christian graces, for it is a perfectly natural and instinctive virtue which even the heathen possess without effort. Our Lord says, "If ye love them which love you, what thank have ye? for sinners also love those that love them. And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same." Surely we, who profess to be servants of the Prince of Peace, aim much higher than this. If we wish to show ourselves to be "children of the Highest" we must learn to love even our enemies, must do good whenever we get the chance, like the Good Samaritan, hoping for nothing again.

HOPE.

The Ingle Nook.

A Belated Reply.

Dear Dame Durden,—How would we ever manage without a Dame Durden to come to with our perplexities? The Ingle Nook is a welcome column in our home, for therein do we always find something new and interesting.

What I am puzzling over at present is the furnishing of a downstairs bedroom, a bright, cheery room, having two west and one north window. The woodwork is painted a quiet (ceiling) blue. Now, please, how shall I paper and carpet it? If a rug is used, what color should the floor surrounding be?

Will curtains that have been stencilled wash?

Another large room, above the kitchen (the man's room) has had nothing done



The Wayfarers.

[From a painting by T. A. F. Graham. Exhibited at Canadian National Exhibition, 1907.]

to floor, woodwork or walls. What shall I do with it? I prefer something inexpensive, but with a pleasing effect. It is the color scheme that puzzles me most. How would it look to paint center of floor one color, surrounded by a border of contrasting color, as the room is large? It has slanting roof, and is lighted by east and west Gothic windows.

For the first room, if we do not get a new bedroom suite this year (we have an old-fashioned bed, enamelled white, and have a large oak-framed mirror), would you advise draping a small stand to serve as wash stand, and a larger one as dresser, with mirror hung above?

Now, am I asking too much? Do you know, I find a twine box made of cardboard, covered with scraps of figured saten, so handy for ends of twine.

If you run out of a topic, Dame Durden, how would you like to give us a few pointers on the latest modes of hair dressing, so that when we farmers' wives take a trip into the city we may not be too far behind the times?

"ONE OF MANY."

Ontario Co., Ont.

The answer to the above letter, which arrived just before I went home, and when housecleaning was in full swing, should have appeared long ago. Now housecleaning is all over, and probably the rooms have been papered long since, but, since my excuse was a good one, I hope I shall be pardoned.

To begin with, there are a hundred and one different ways in which rooms may be decorated, each, perhaps, as pretty as another. The main requisition is to have the general effect restful, to introduce cool effects into apartments which would be otherwise glaring, and cheerful, warm effects into those which stand in danger of looking cold, gloomy and forbidding. Green, blue and gray are, of course, the "cool" colors; reds, golden browns, fawns and yellows the warm. But in every case the especial shades of any of these colors must be soft and quiet, not crude and glaring. A room in cool gray-blue, you understand, might be a dream of beauty, while one in indigo or crude blue might be only a nightmare—and so with all the other colors.

Now, to begin with the especial rooms in question, I must say that I think blue woodwork rather hard to deal with. It limits one, you see, to blue, fawn and cream for all the rest of the room. However, wonders may be done by a careful manipulation of these shades, and, perhaps, since the room is a bright, cheery one, the choice has been the best possible. A paper with a ground of the exact shade of the paint might look very pretty, with, say, a very few marguerites in cream scattered over, and a deep border of marguerites; ceiling, cream. With such a wall a fawn and blue rug would do very well, the surrounding floor to be fawn, or natural wood color. If preferred, plain fawn ingrain paper might be put on the wall, with a deep border of corn flowers; rug, a deep blue; curtains, linen-colored scrim, stencilled in a conventional pattern of blue. Yes, curtains stencilled with good dye wash very well if carefully done.

For this room the draped stands would do very nicely.

We should paint the floor of the man's room all one color, we think, and would adopt some cheery, serviceable color for the walls—a pretty shade of green would be very nice, but fawn would, perhaps, be more serviceable. Or you might like a chintz effect—small-flowered paper with cretonne and chintz covered furniture to match, a cream ceiling, and a few dark rugs, which may be hooked or braided, on the floor.

We are glad to see that you consider the hired man in your efforts to have your home attractive. Very possibly he has quite as keen a sense of the beautiful as anyone else in the house, and will appreciate your thoughtfulness more than you know.

I have not noticed anything very startling in recent modes of hair-dressing. Some of the girls are padding their tresses with "rats" again, but with very doubtful advantage, since the style, if the least bit overdone, is very ugly. The simplest ways are always best, and you can make no mistake whatever if you adopt one of the two old standard methods, the "high" and the "low," which never go out of fashion. For the low, which is best suited to those who

have long or oval faces and plenty of hair, simply divide the hair in two, put the back up in a "figure eight," with the lowest loop on the neck, then part the front hair in the middle, coil each side loosely and pin in with the back hair, using side combs each side of the "eight" to keep the whole in place. "High" dressing is an easier matter. Simply keep the front hair separate, comb the back hair to the top of the head and coil loosely. Then fasten the front hair in, "teasing" it slightly if it has a tendency to go flat. Side combs and a pretty back comb may then be adjusted. In order to keep it soft and pretty, the hair should be washed at least every two or three weeks. If very straight and unmanageable, it should be coiled over soft papers at night.

Re Etiquette.

Dear Dame Durden,—It is a very long time since I wrote you before, but now that I am in need of information, I think the Ingle Nook the proper place to seek it. I would like some hints on table manners published in your columns. I have been at a house several times for supper, and some of the "men," after eating boiled eggs, would take the shells, break them up in small pieces, and put them at the side of their plates on the white tablecloth. Now, Dame Durden, what should be done with the shells?

I think, as there are some people who read "The Farmer's Advocate," when they will not read any other book, we should have a few words on etiquette published in your valuable paper once in a while.

I hope I have not taken up too much room in the cosy corner, as I might like to come again.

Did any of you ever try making maple-syrup pie? If not, and you would like to, I shall be only too glad to send the recipe. WEARY WANDERER.

Russell Co., Ont.

Articles on etiquette have appeared several times in "The Farmer's Advocate," although not in the Ingle Corner. However, as you request another, here are a few simple rules. If you are afraid of losing them, why not cut them out, paste them on pasteboard, and hang them up somewhere for reference? Many of them, of course, may be already well-known to you, but may be useful for someone else.

(1) Do not make a noise with your mouth while eating, nor tip your chair then, nor at any other time. Do not "loll" lazily in your chair, nor cross your legs at any time.

(2) Never put your knife in your mouth, and do not lay the knife and fork on the tablecloth, nor permit them to drag from the plate. Place them, when not in use, side by side on the plate. The teaspoon, except while being used for stirring, should be kept in the saucer.

(3) Always sup from the side, not the end of a spoon.

(4) Always keep the mouth closed while chewing, and do not talk while anything is in the mouth.

(5) Always permit a woman who is older than you to precede you wherever it is necessary to go one by one. Of course, she is quite old you may precede her wherever necessary for her safety or comfort. A casual word of explanation may be advisable at such a time.

(6) Upon entering a house greet the hostess first, and remain standing until she is seated, unless she invites you to do otherwise.

(7) Speak in a low voice, and act in a quiet "ladylike" way. Above all things, do not make a fussy parade of manners. Let your good manners appear as part and parcel of you, not as a new acquirement of which you are somewhat proud.

A few special rules for men—

(1) Never precede a lady, except when necessary for her comfort or safety.

(2) Do not smoke while in the presence of a lady.

(3) Remain standing until every lady in the room has been seated, and rise to your feet when another enters.

(4) While at table always offer a dish to the lady beside you before serving yourself from it.

(5) If, while out with a friend of either sex, you should chance to meet a lady whom your friend knows, do not forget to raise your hat. In such a

case, however, you should not look directly at the stranger.

(6) If you meet a lady to whom you wish to speak on the street, do not stop her and stand there talking. Turn and walk a little way with her.

And—oh, yes, Weary Wanderer—do not break up the eggshells. Simply leave them standing in the egg-cups. . . . Send us the recipe for the maple-syrup pie, will you not? Pie is a favorite with young and old, and a new recipe is always a boon.

Some Useful Suggestions.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been reading the "Ingle Nook" for the past two years, and I have often received excellent little hints from the letters and from your little weekly "sermons." I am afraid I have little to offer in return for the help I have received, but perhaps I have discovered a thing or two that may fill the needs of some one.

1. Finish all the sleeves of your working dresses with elastics and a frill, and see how handy it is. Just pull your sleeves up to where they are comfortable, and out of the way, and you never have to think of them again until your work is done. Many a time I have had my sleeves rolled or pinned up, and had my hands busy in bread or washing, when down tumbled the sleeves, to my delay and vexation. But since I have every working-dress sleeve fitted with elastic in place of cuffs, I find they look just as well, and are a great comfort.

2. Aprons made of canvas sacks, such as bran and sugar come in, make excellent milking, washing and scrubbing aprons. The wet does not easily pass through, and they are easily washed if one uses a machine, and need no ironing. They are not at all handsome, but as one does not wear them but for short spells at rough or wet work, it does not matter.

3. I have often been disgusted at the condition of the water-closets of people I know. Now, nearly all farmers burn wood in the summer, and therefore have wood ashes, which is a good deodorizer. Our closet is made with a drawer, and I keep a pail of ashes and a shovel there all the time, and use the ashes freely every day. As a result there is no odor, even in the hottest weather, and no flies. The drawer fills up sooner, of course, but the ashes make it a much less disagreeable job to empty than if they were not used. If I have lime around I use some also. In the spring this little building is nicely white-washed, and vines and a few flowers are set out around it, and I feel the work is well repaid by the example of decency and refinement it sets the children.

4. How many chatters do any painting around the house? I do, and think it lovely work. I have painted floors, ceilings and woodwork. I have also used the different stains on woodwork and furniture, and find them excellent. Two years ago I painted all the windows in the lower story of the house outside, saving a man's wages for a couple of days. But my biggest triumph I consider is painting the buggy, which I have done every other spring now for six years, thus keeping the "family carriage" looking splendid and saving big bills for professional carriage-painters' work. The cost each time was only about one dollar. Now, if any reader is compelled to ride to town and church in a rusty old buggy that tries her pride, let her go to her hardware merchant and get the ready prepared carriage paint and varnish, and a good brush—and see what a dash she will cut the next time she drives out! But—stick to black, which is safe, and don't go daubing in colors, if you are wise.

Now, will some of those who have had experience in putting in a bath in an old house (with a short pocket-book), please tell me their experience? I don't expect a modern-convenience bath-room yet a while, but some arrangement that will answer the purpose until the mortgage is paid off.

Forgive this long letter, and think of me always as a friend.

"ONLY ANOTHER."

Oxford Co., Ont.

A Variety of Hints.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have just been reading the "Ingle Nook" and enjoyed the letters very much. I will drop you

a line and see how my letter sounds. If I don't do very well, perhaps you will get a few helpful hints anyway.

Could anyone give me a simple remedy to remove freckles and tan? Will be much obliged if anyone can do so.

Did any of the Chatterers ever try scouring pans and pails with coal oil and sand? After scouring, wash in soapsuds and you have some tinware that looks almost like new.

I wonder if that Chatterer has got her house built yet? If not, I advise her to have a small and handy kitchen with all her utensils in it. This way of having a kitchen saves lots of steps and work. I would also have the dining-room so arranged that when a caller or someone comes to the house they need not come into the dining-room. We have it that way this summer and find it saves a lot of work. I will give a little advice to the woman who dislikes flies. If she will mix carbolic acid and coal oil together and rub it on the screen doors at least two or three times a day she will have fewer flies, as the flies dislike the mixture.

I saw in an old "Advocate" that a Chatterer had a cosy-corner on her veranda. Well, we have a cosy-corner, but it isn't on a veranda, it is made out of small poles, and then we have a lot of vines growing over it. It is lovely, and will be nicer still as it gets older. We have an old-fashioned seat made out of a bedstead. We wash out there on warm summer days, and it is nice and cool.

Has "Subscriber" found anything for her sore mouth yet? Mother had sore mouth and doctor said it was caused by the stomach being out of order, and he prescribed magnesia. You buy it in ounce blocks. She shaved off a teaspoonful of this and moistened with water, and took it, and in a little while her mouth was all right again.

I am going to send you a recipe for sponge cake, and then I must close. Some of you may think it is a great cake, but just try it once and the cake will speak for itself.

If I have taken too much of your corner, say so, and I won't come so soon again.

Sponge Cake.—Separate the yolks and whites of 4 eggs. Beat the whites until stiff, then beat in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Beat the yolks, add to them $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, beating for five minutes, add to the beaten yolks the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon. Now beat well together the yolks and whites. At this stage add 1 cupful flour, stirring as little as possible. Sprinkle a little sugar on top and it gives it a crackly appearance. Put in the oven and bake 30 minutes.

MOUNTAIN FLOWER.

You do very well, "Mountain Flower," and have not taken up a bit too much room. The Ingle Nook is open for all who either want or can give information or help of any kind. Many thanks for your suggestions and hints, which I am sure will prove helpful to some of our circle, also for the recipe for sponge cake. I am glad you have such a nice place out of doors to live in the open as much as possible. Is your summer house large enough or convenient enough to take meals in? If so, try it, and see if things don't taste better when eaten in the open air. In your prescription for sore mouth you do not say how often the magnesia is to be taken? Now, about those terrible freckles! As we said last week, if they are only sun freckles they will probably disappear in a few days, and if they "belong there" it is safer to leave them alone and not to try any lotions for their removal. If your complexion is nice and clear otherwise, a few freckles will be no blemish; on the contrary, they are sometimes considered "beauty-spots," setting off by contrast the clearness of a clean skin. A character in one of Kate Douglas Wiggin's stories is described as continually bemoaning the fact that she "freckled so dreadfully," as she knew that by calling attention to the few little spots on her nose people could not help noticing the dazzling fairness of her complexion. However, here are a couple of hints for the care of the skin in summer: Never bathe the face while hot or flushed, as it tends to make the skin coarse. Buttermilk is said to be a good preventive of both tan and sunburn, and is always good for

the skin anyway. It may be used all through the summer when possible to get it fresh. Pure glycerine is also said to be a good preparation for a suntanned skin, but should never be used unless diluted with equal parts of lemon-juice or some toilet water such as Florida water, rose water, etc.

MODERN MENUS.

There is a great deal of unnecessary time and labor spent in the preparation of our meals in the present age. Simplicity in food has entirely vanished. Our modern dishes are mysteries—we scarcely know what we are eating! They are so elaborate and complicated in their making and serving! In my opinion, an article of diet, to be most nutritious and appetizing, should consist of few ingredients, and those proportionately mixed, well cooked, and simply served. But that is the exception rather than the rule nowadays.

Take our cakes, for example—what a mystery of concoction—what a conglomeration of ingredients, and how marvelously decorated with icing, candies, fruits and flowers!

Behold our salads! Several kinds of vegetables (uncooked) are chopped together, mixed with many seasonings or dressings, and the whole garnished with several other kinds of food, as beets, eggs, onions, etc., so that in one dish we have at least half a dozen different foods, all so wonderfully mixed together and decorated that one would scarcely recognize them, and after all it is a cold, uncooked, indigestible dish, and has required so much time in its making!

Think of our jams—fruits boiled with such a quantity of sugar that their distinctive flavors are almost lost. Look at our modern pie of over-rich paste and filling!

Our foods are all sweetened too much. Even our tea and coffee have too much sugar put into them, taking away the flavor or essence of the beverage.

Again, our meals consist of too many varieties of food. Some cannot think of having a dinner nowadays without two kinds of meat, two or three different vegetables, and several varieties of pickles or dressings, a dessert of rich pie or pudding, followed by fruit or sweets. Is it any wonder that this is an age of stomach and bowel troubles?

Now, besides the unwholesome effect of such a combination of foods on digestion, consider the great expenditure of time and labor required in their preparation. Two or three hours is needed to prepare and cook one of these sumptuous meals, the eating of which only requires a part of one hour. A woman will spend all morning making some elaborate dish for the table, which, after all, may only take a few minutes to be consumed. So many precious hours wasted on our appetites!

Now the season for all kinds of fresh fruits is fast approaching, and how welcome they are after so many months of canned and tinned goods, and "stored" supplies!

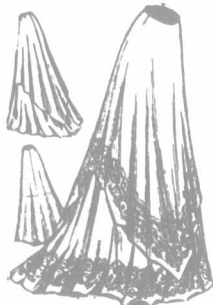
Let us use these fruits as they grow for us—in their delicious natural state. Let us make simple dishes of them with cream and sugar, or stewed so as not to lose their flavor. Let us avoid all those concoctions which require so much labor, and which are not one whit more appetizing for all the labor, and let us spend our time more profitably than catering to our inner man.

"RUSKINA."

You speak feelingly, Ruskina, and as one who has suffered. From which, preparing these complicated viands, or eating them after they are prepared? There is a great deal of truth in what you say, though, and you will be interested to know that in his address of welcome delivered at the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association at Ottawa recently, Sir Wilfrid Laurier ascribed his greatly-improved health to the following prescription, given by the medical expert of Great Britain, France and Canada: "Spend plenty of rest, and simple food." On another address, at the same meeting, the basis of health in the home was given as cleanliness, simple food, and plenty of rest. With such good authority to back you, you may feel pretty safe in your resolutions upon ordinary "arrangements" and

"creations," though you are perhaps rather severe in some of your statements.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



5997 Skirt with Pointed Tunic, 22 to 30 waist.



6038 Misses' Tucked Blouse, 14 and 16 years.



6027 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



6026 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.



6029 Boy's Russian Blouse Suit, 2, 4 and 6 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give correct number and size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist

Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

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

About the House.

THE PIE THAT MOTHER BAKES.

Sing me a song of the apple pie,

The pie that mother bakes,

With its crimped edge

On each juicy wedge.

Where the crust peels off in flakes.

Don't tell me your puddings are just as good,

Or jelly that quivers and quakes,

For they can't compare,

So the boys declare,

With the pie that mother bakes.

Sing me a song of the pippin crisp

That a spicy flavor takes,

When its pieces lie

In an apple pie,

The pie that mother bakes.

Don't talk to me now of your angel food

Or delicate frosted cakes,

For I've got my eye

On an apple pie,

Of the sort that mother bakes.

PIES.

Plain Pastry.—A good plain pastry for fruit pies is made from this simple rule: Mix thoroughly one-half cupful of lard with a heaping cupful of sifted flour and a pinch of salt. Add very cold water to just hold together, handling lightly and quickly. Lightly flour the board and rolling-pin, and roll thin.

Pieplant Pie.—Having lined a plate with good paste, put in a large cupful of pieplant cut in small pieces, beat together one-half cup of sugar and one egg and pour over the pieplant; sprinkle over a small pinch of salt, cover with a top crust, and bake.

Sweet-potato Pie.—Steam until a little soft three large sweet potatoes, when cool pare and slice them, but not too thin. Have ready a rich pie paste, and line a deep pie-tin with it. Put in half the sliced potatoes, spread smooth, then over them sprinkle a little good brown sugar and grated nutmeg, and also a tablespoonful of softened butter; add the rest of the potatoes with sugar sprinkled on them, and three tablespoonfuls of sweet cream. Put on an upper crust and bake thirty minutes. If served hot, eat it with cold sweet cream; if cold, with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla extract.

Rhubarb Pie.—Cut the rhubarb into small pieces, add the juice of one lemon, one cupful granulated sugar, one egg, butter the size of an egg, and one cupful chopped raisins. This is enough for two pies. It is very rich, and much nicer than plain rhubarb pie. Bake with two crusts.

Banana Custard Pie.—Line a deep pie-tin with nice rich paste. Into it slice one large ripe banana, or two small ones. Pour over it a custard made of one pint of rich milk, two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls sugar and a pinch of salt. Bake slowly in a moderate oven, and finish with meringue or not, as desired.

Brambles (little pies).—Crust: one and one-half cups flour, three tablespoonfuls lard, three teaspoons baking powder, one-half cup milk; roll out and cut with biscuit cutter. Filling: one egg, one cup chopped raisins, juice and yellow rind of one lemon, one cup sugar. Mix together and bake in two crusts.

COOKERY FOR THE SEASON.

Best Greens.—Wash and clean young beets, leaving roots and tops together. Put into a kettle half filled with salted boiling water, and cook half or three-quarters of an hour. Drain as dry as possible in a colander, chop fine, season, and serve hot with butter, or with butter and vinegar.

Corn Fritters.—Take 1 pint grated corn, season it and add 1 teaspoonful

melted butter. Next add 1 beaten egg and half a cup sweet milk. Add flour to thicken until the track made by the spoon in stirring remains in the batter, then beat in 2 teaspoons baking powder and fry by the spoonful, preferably in boiling fat.

Fried Cucumbers.—Pare the cucumbers and lay in cold water $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Cut into lengthwise slices about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and leave in the cold water 15 minutes longer. Wipe each piece dry, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and fry to a delicate brown in sweet drippings.

Boiled Onions.—Remove the green leaves and boil 1 hour in plenty of salted water, changing the water after the first 15 minutes' boiling. When done, drain and serve with melted butter or cream sauce.

New Potatoes.—Soak small new potatoes 1 hour in cold water, then rub off the skins with a coarse cloth and boil in salted water, which should be boiling when the potatoes are put in. When cooked drain, then add to the potatoes enough milk to nearly cover them. Heat to boiling, and then stir in one tablespoon butter, rubbed smooth, with one tablespoon flour. Stir well until thickened, season and serve hot.

Egg Salad.—Make a bed of lettuce in a salad bowl. Boil 4 eggs hard, take off the shells, slice coarsely on the lettuce, then add a good salad dressing.

Fruit Salad.—Slice oranges and bananas very thin, sprinkle with half cup sugar and 3 tablespoons lemon juice, and place on ice or in a cold place for one hour.

Cream Salad Dressing.—Mash the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs in a bowl, and add a pinch salt, dash of white pepper, half a dessertspoon made mustard, and one tablespoon melted butter. Stir until well mixed, and pour in gradually half a cupful rich sweet cream. When the mixture is thick, add vinegar to thin as desired. Chill before using.

A Variety of Sandwiches.—(1) Lettuce Sandwiches.—Slice white bread very thin, butter, use a lettuce leaf with a little dressing as filling. (2) Cucumber Sandwiches.—Soak thin slices cucumber one hour in good white vinegar, seasoned with salt and pepper, then lay between thin buttered slices of white bread. (3) Cheese and Olive Sandwiches.—Butter thin slices of brown bread and spread with cream cheese, mixed with chopped olives. (4) Cold Roast Beef Sandwiches.—To one cup finely-minced roast beef add seasoning, half a tablespoon tomato catsup, half teaspoon Worcester sauce and one tablespoon melted butter. Use as filling. (5) Nut Sandwiches.—Run any kind of nut meats through a chopper, add a little salt and use as filling. (6) Chicken Sandwiches.—Run the white meat from a chicken (or some cold boiled tongue if preferred) through a chopper, mix with salad dressing and use as filling, placing a lettuce leaf also in each sandwich. (7) Nasturtium Sandwich.—The filling for this is a lettuce leaf, spread with salad dressing and chopped nasturtium leaves. (8) Gingerbread and Peanut Sandwich.—Split gingerbread in two, butter, and spread with chopped peanuts mixed with a little mild cream dressing.

VEGETABLE SALADS.

1. A crisp salad is made of cucumbers, onions, lettuce, tomatoes, and new cabbage, all cut up together, and dressed with oil and vinegar. If the onions are not desirable, use onion juice, or wipe the salad bowl with the cut side of a clove of garlic.

2. Finely chop enough cabbage to measure two cupfuls. Add to this half as much crisp celery, one teaspoonful of minced chives, and two or three teaspoonfuls of tomato catsup. Add either mayonnaise or French dressing, and serve on lettuce.

3. Boil cauliflower till tender, then cool, and cut into small pieces. Arrange it on a bed of watercress; add a little grated cheese, and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

The milliner, the dressmaker, the typewriter, the bookkeeper, the doctor, and the nurse can perfect themselves, each in her own pursuit, and that ends it; but the housekeeper must be a professor of a dozen or more branches, if she makes her calling complete.

A HOMEMADE HAMMOCK.

Procure 2½ yards stout cotton duck, a spool of strong linen thread, a bit of beeswax, and two harness rings. Now turn down a four-inch hem at each end of the duck, wax the thread, and back-stitch firmly. An inch and a quarter nearer the end run a second line of back-stitching. Now spread out your material, and in the inch and a quarter space draw five circles about the size of a cent, one at each side (an inch and a quarter from the selvage), one in the middle, and one in the middle of each space between. Next take the waxed thread and stitch once or twice around each circle through the two thicknesses of duck. Cut away the interior to form a hole, lay a loop of waxed heavy twine around this eyelet and work over and over as firmly and closely as possible with a waxed thread. When you wish to hang the hammock, get two narrow barrel staves, shave down a little to make smooth, and run into the broad hems at the ends. Now take a 60-foot cotton clothes line, cut it in two, and then cut each half into five six-foot lengths. Wax these, double them, and put each through an eyelet in a firm slip-knot, enclosing the barrel stave, then gather up the other ends, put them through the harness rings and wind firmly below with waxed twine.

Nothing now remains but to suspend the hammock. To do this, simply slip each ring over a strong hook placed for the purpose. If more "swing" is desired, use ropes at each end. A convenient device, by which the hammock may be quickly moved from place to place, is to procure a couple of strong S-shaped hooks, such as are slipped over branches to hold the pail while apple picking. Slip one curve over the branch wherever required, and over the other slip the loop of the hammock rope.

This makes a strong, attractive, comfortable hammock, which may be left out in the rain without misgiving, or tubbed whenever necessary. The cost of the whole should not be more than 65 cents. If a valance is desired, a denim frill, or a fringe of knotted cords, may be placed along each side.

The late Julia Magruder, according to The Circle, used to tell a story about a little girl whom she once took out to lunch:

"At the luncheon's end, Miss Magruder handed her waiter a \$20 bill, and the man brought back on a plate a great mound of greenbacks and silver.

"The little girl looked at the huge mound of change longingly.

"If you please, Miss Magruder," she said, "I'll have a plate of that, too."

POWER LOT
A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

[Rights of publication secured by The Wm. Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.]

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"Ya-as," said Mrs. Treet, suddenly retiring to a non-committal tone: "I've allus made it a rule to be friendly with all the neighbors. Some has their tiffs and their mads, an' keep it up. But take a widow woman like I be, left all alone, an' two boys, mates o' vessels, an' the youngest blacksmithin' in the States, an' one girl with a milliner in Boston, an' one married down to Kasha Valley; an' when you think o' fire or being took sudden in the night, your make away with your tiff an' your mads, however much you might like to show 'em out, an' go around to all your neighbors alike, mean or decent, all an' every, without throwin' it up to their faces, skippin' none."

"Fire or sudden death both seemed so foreign to the probable fate of Caroline Treet, Rob questioned within himself the tragic nature of her motives, suspecting that an innocent love of gossip might play a large part in the cheerful atmosphere of amity which she sustained with her neighbors.

But he liked her. He liked to have

her sit on the broken rail and talk to him.

"Do you think," he said straightforwardly, "that there will be any chance of my renting your place next winter, Mrs. Treet?"

Mrs. Treet allowed herself to become absorbed in the view about her, perfect placidity resting upon her features. She was so versatile that even a flowery appreciation of nature was but one item in the rounded sphere of her accomplishments.

"Lookin' out beyant, there, to the Gut, is a interestin' thing to them that has artistry in their feelin's," she observed choicely. "Ya-as, oh, ya-as, I go down an' walk along shore sometimes for nothin' on this sinful 'arth save an' exceptin' jest only to look at the aspects. Often, as them can tell who's seen me at it, I've set over there in my winder tell nine o'clock at night, watchin' out on the scene. Many's the night I've set in particular, studyin' on the lights beginnin' their night's job over on Digby shore; oh, my, ya-as, an' the tears has come to my eyes as I watched them little fleets o' vessels peltin' in, an' seen the water all as ef she was bedaubed with somebody's spillin' their paint pots onto her when the sun hove out er sight."

"I've often noticed you looking about as though you loved nature," Rob assured her, with a more than genial smile.

"Oh, my, ya-as; and sometimes I don't exactly know whether I'd ought to go an' bury myself along o' an old man. I'm young myself, an' has young ambitions; and an old man, potterin' an' hawkin' around the house, though his house is better'n mine, I 'dmit, an' a safe chimbley an' no gap in the shingles, is a trial. Then, ag'in, I think how I've had my drill with one man, an' raised my family; an', though some would say I should be elevatin' myself, old man Trawles bein' so 'ristocratic, yet, when you consider of it in all lights sech a subject is fit to be considered in, you come to just this, an' nothin' more, 'Him who sets low, sets easy,' as the sayin' is."

"Yes," said Rob, "that is true. Him who sets low, sets easy." He repeated the woman's phrase unconsciously, as though it were the pink of language and approvedly his own conviction.

"I'm a-makin' you a hat," said Caroline Treet, and still looked tranquilly off to the aspects, and did not blush.

"Making me a hat!" exclaimed Rob, leaning, arrested, on his hoe handle, his marvelling soul in his eyes.

Caroline dealt out the good news sparsely, in a way to tease rather than appease the awakened appetite.

"Ya-as, it's a-goin' to be a dressy one, it's goin' to be the effects an' similarity of a stove-pipe, an' have all the genteelness of it without no cumbersomeness."

"What is it made of?" "Straw. The recipy has been kept clost in our family ever sence it first come down. Ya-as, it's made out o' the spick-an'-span o' clean artill'ry straw."

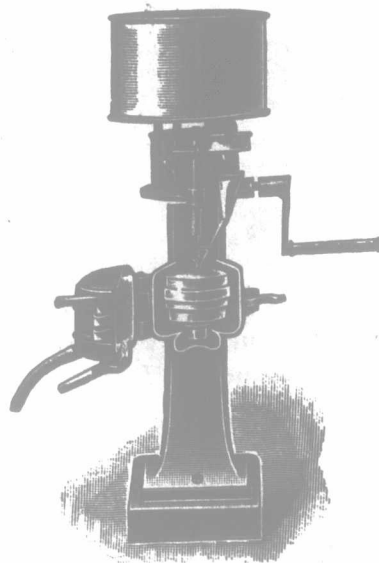
"You astonish me," gasped Rob. "You ain't the first," admitted Caroline, visibly revolving on her tongue the delights of superior emprise, "that's been knocked all of a heap by it. The first one I ever made, I took an' bestowed it on the minister—which we had more settled in them days than we have now, meetin'-goin' in them days not bein' hit or miss an' choose your own pleasure, but go you must; an' with religion the same, you wan't asked whether you'd have it, but the dose was giv' to you, an' down it went, an' no questions raised as to likin' it or not likin' it."

"So you gave one to the minister?" Rob suggested, hanging eagerly upon what might be still to come.

"Ya-as, oh my, ya-as, the first I ever wove. I hadn't quite got my bearin's, though, and the brim was wider an' the crown run up more to

"I have had a size 2 Melotte for almost two years, and I make fully one-third more butter now than I did with the old way of setting the milk. This is not guesswork, for I take it from figures."

(Signed)
Wm. Partington,
Georgeville, Que.



Buy a Melotte now—time is money where cows are concerned.

If you are not using a Melotte cream separator, the time to buy is now. If you still depend upon the old-fashioned setting-pans for your cream, or if you are using an inferior separator, you are actually losing money, and it is poor economy to go on losing.

The Melotte, if purchased now, will pay for itself before the end of the year, providing you have six or more cows, and will effect a considerable saving on even fewer cows.

Get a Melotte cream separator now, and start it paying for itself.

Send for catalogue and information regarding free trial.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED
66 Stewart Street, Toronto, Ont.

Wilson's Fly Pads
The Original and only Genuine
INSIST ON WILSON'S

Oxford Down Sheep
AT FARNHAM FARM.

We are at present offering a number of superior yearling rams and ram lambs, by imported sire and partly from imported dams. Some splendid yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Also a few imported yearling and ram lambs. Price reasonable.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.
Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. E.

a pint than what the style is, or ever was; but ef I do say it, an' I sh'd say the same ef I was to be called to-night, the' was mighty few tag-ends to it, for a beginner; an' I'd set myself so clost to the stent, bein' a sperrited girl, besides, I was pretty near wore out with it, an' nothin' but a frazzle myself when I handed it out to him."

"What did he say?" inquired Rob simply, his hoe lying forgotten at his side.

"He'd never had many gifts, Power Lot, God Help Us, bein' a place where the means was not always equal to

(Continued on page 1201.)
Merchant—Yes; we are in need of a porter. Where were you employed last?
Applicant—In a bank, sir.
Merchant—Did you clean it out?
Applicant—No, sir. The cashier did that.

Children's Corner.

[All letters intended for the Children's Corner must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

A MERRY RACE.

A laughing band of little waves
Went gayly out to sea,
For Mother Ocean called to them,
"Come, children, come to me!"

They all put on their snow-white caps
And started on a run;
They tossed and tumbled in the race
And sparkled in the sun.

For six long hours they rippled on,
And never stopped to rest.
They gently rocked the many ships
On Mother Ocean's breast.

When all at once they started back,
And hurrying more and more,
They threw their caps of snowy foam
Upon the sandy shore.

—[Youth's Companion.]

A RIDDLE.

How is it that you can never dine
with me? Because U (you) come after
T (tea).

A DOG WHO WAS A HERO.

He was a big Newfoundland dog, and loved his little mistress with all his heart. Perhaps she teased him sometimes, for she was only three years old, but he was never cross with her. One night her brother had gone out, and it got very late and still he didn't come home. The mother said to herself, "I must go and fetch him home, Kitty is asleep, and the old dog will take care of her." So away she went through the dark to bring home her little boy. The old dog lay down by Kitty's bed, and went to sleep. And all the time a dreadful thing was happening down stairs. The house had caught fire. The smoke woke him up, and he barked and



**WILSON'S
FLY
PADS**

One packet
has actually
killed a bushel
of flies.

— SOLD BY —
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and GENERAL STORES

10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c.
will last a whole season.

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.

BARN TO RENT—The barn occupied by J. B. Hogate, Weston; 20 boxes; office; water; electric light; telephone; on G. T. E., C. P. R. and Suburban Ry. Apply: W. J. Bourke, Weston, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two very choice litters of Scotch Collies—sable and white—excellent pedigree. Prices reasonable. If you want a dog that will work write J. E. Pearce, Wallace town, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, north half of lot 6, concession 3, Westminster, 7 miles from London. On the premises are a large brick house and kitchen, 3 barns and other outbuildings; 3 orchards, and all kinds small fruit; about 7 acres maple bush. This farm is well tiled (soil clay loam), and never-failing well, and is well fenced. This is one of the best farms in the township, and will bear inspection. For further particulars apply Wm. B. Carrothers, 151 Dreaney Ave., London.

FARM FOR SALE—143 acres; quarter mile south of Centralia. Brick dwelling; three barns; first-class basement stables. One acre orchard. Three never-failing wells. Two wind-mills. Water system in house and stables. Soil is clay loam, clean of weeds, thoroughly underdrained, and in good heart. Terms to suit, as proprietor is retiring. Apply: Richard Hicks, Centralia, Ont.

FOR SALE or exchange for a good Ontario farm, 320 acres of choice land in Northwest; conveniently situated near flourishing town, station school, church; also good water. Full particulars apply: Box 191, Cannington, Ont.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date poultry plant, comprising over three acres of land, lawns and excellent brick dwelling house of ten rooms. Poultry houses exceptionally good. Delightful situation, near Agricultural College. Good shipping facilities. Apply: R. M. Hobson, Guelph, Ont.

GINSENG SEEDS and plants for sale for fall planting. Big money makers. Write for circular. J. E. Janelle, Caughnawaga, Que.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Widow Hennessy—Ah! Mr. O'Flaherty, when me ould man died it left a big hole in my heart.

O'Flaherty—Mrs. Hinnisy, would ye mind patchin' it wid a bit out o' mine?

It has long been supposed that a person on a feather bed was quite safe from being hit by lightning. D. F. Halsey, of Hornell, N.Y., says that this is an exploded theory. He was asleep on a feather bed in his home the other night when a bolt hit the roof, came into his bedroom and knocked him out of bed. He received quite a severe shock.

Owing to the steady increase in the consumption of horseflesh in Vienna, the municipal authorities have erected new slaughter-houses for horses. There is stabling for 200 horses. The great slaughter hall is more than 300 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and equipped with the most modern machinery. There are stalls for killing fifty-nine animals, each fitted with hoisting apparatus. There is also a large double lift, with a capacity of 2,000 pounds, for conveying the meat to the cooling house. Last year 20,225 horses were slaughtered in Vienna for food. Most of it is converted into sausages of various brands and flavors.

woke up Kitty. But it was too late; the stairs were burning, and the smoke poured in and took Kitty's breath away. She fell down on the floor, and the brave dog stood over her, to try and keep the flames away. He barked as long as he could, but soon he fell down too, and Kitty and her pet were dead together. This is a sad story, but it is true, and shows how noble a dog can be. C. D.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MOUSE

One day as a cricket was passing through a large pasture field he came to a shrivelled, dried-up, unattractive-looking bush, which he was passing without much attention, when he was attracted by a low, rumbling noise. Creeping in under a large mullein leaf, he saw two old field mice sitting close together, while one was telling in a voice cracked and wavering the story of his life.

"Oh, yes, my friend, I have had a hard life of it, and I fear my end is drawing near. You have been a true friend to me, especially in this last sickness, and, since you desire it, I will tell you the history of my life.

"The first thing I remember I was in a warm, furry nest, with my four little brothers and sisters, and for the first nine weeks I did nothing but sleep; but after that I began to crawl and often wandered far from the nest. Mother told me to remain in the nest till I was older, but, loving mischief, I did not obey her. When I was about a year old I met with a dreadful experience: The men were cutting the grain, and I was nibbling grass roots, when a huge black animal, which I afterwards learned was a dog, came running toward me. He almost stepped on me, but I ran squealing away to a large shock of wheat and escaped him.

"At last, when I was about a year and a half old, I bade farewell to the old nest and started out to seek my fortunes. I ate a number of grass roots before I went, and then walked, walked and walked till my feet ached, and so I lay down under a sheaf of wheat and fell asleep. I awoke much refreshed, and after making a hearty breakfast on the ripe heads of wheat, I proceeded on my journey.

"After a long walk I came across an old acquaintance and had a friendly chat, and at evening I arrived at a barnyard, but, not feeling safe, proceeded farther for the night.

"Fortune favored me, and I met a family of very friendly mice, who bade me tarry for the night. I stayed that evening and the next, and, somehow, my visit lengthened till the fall. The greatest attraction was Sally, the eldest mouse, who was at this time very pretty and graceful, and one bright moonlight evening I won her for my own. Her parents gave their consent, and Mr. Join'em married us at Groove's Hollow. There were fifteen at the wedding, and we had an enjoyable time." Here he paused some time for breath, and then resumed his narrative. "We took up our abode in a strawstack for the winter.

In spring came four smooth-backed darlings to us; but, alas! in the summer, when we were getting to delight in them, the cruel mower passed over our nest, slaying the poor children.

Sally's heart and mine were very sad, but that was not all. Scarcely two weeks had passed when Sally, my beloved, disappeared, and four days afterwards I found her stiff and cold.

"I mourned her loss deeply, and for a long time wished myself dead, but when I was almost killed I was glad to have my life spared.

"It happened in this way" (pause here for breath). "I was searching for some tender grass roots, for my appetite was very poor, when a cat ran at me and chased me up and down the fields. How we raced! and at last in despair I ran under a large brushheap, which in my hot haste I had not before noticed, and thus my life was spared.

"Soon afterwards you moved here, and have surely proved a true friend." Here he gasped painfully, and a film spread over his eyes. At length he revived enough to murmur feebly: "And, now, my time has come, and I bid you farewell, dear friend, and trust your kindness may receive its just reward." With this he uttered a long-drawn sigh, and turning on his side closed his eyes in a last long sleep. A. M. HUESTON.

A VOTE FOR WINTER.

Winter is by far the nicer, for in winter you can skate. You can do this in summer too, but it is too hot to be a pleasure. In summer it is too hot, and a person is almost suffocated with the heat, while in winter the air is more pure, as there are no mosquitoes and bugs to carry disease. It is also a pleasure to go for a drive on a frosty winter evening, and the bells on the horses make it more pleasing. If you were to put bells on a horse in summer people would think you were crazy. It is also great fun coasting down hills and walking on snowshoes, and these sports can't be had in summer. It is also fun sliding down snowbanks and rolling in the snow. Sometimes in winter children have snowball matches, each side building a fort of snow and using snow for balls. Hoping this may escape the W. P. B., I remain, SKIDOO.

It is pleasant to read of such cool things on a hot day. What you want, Skidoo, is a good big dish of ice cream, now isn't it? C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to read the letters. I go to school, and have two miles to walk. In spring, when it was muddy, my little school mate and I went to school on horseback, and the rest of the children came to meet us, and two of them got on, and the whole four of us were on the horse's back, and we went to meet the teacher. We have just one more week to go to school. I am glad, for it is too hot to study. I have a little dog, and his name is Fixter. We have 24 chickens, and are going to have more, so I guess this is all for the first time. Petit Brule. ETHEL CLARE.

LITTLE BLUE BREECHES.

By Mrs. A. Colver, Simcoe.

Oh, the dew is on the clover,
And the June sun on the hill,
And the saucy little black-bird,
Is a-calling loud and shrill,
While toddling out to find me,
With his waddling, duck-like jog,
Comes little blue breeches
And his puppy-dog.

Oh, the breeches get so dirty,
With the falling by the way,
And one rubber's in a puddle,
Where he stopped a bit, to play,
But he nods his head so gaily,
And his "how-do-do" is broad,
My little blue breeches
And his puppy dog.

O, the face is very sunburned,
And the hands a dusky brown,
And his stockings very ragged,
Where the pup has held him down,
For he may "kick" and "holler,"
Or lie quiet as a log,
Very hard on little breeches,
Is this puppy dog.

Some folk might call it bother,
To stop a three-horse team,
And grasp two little pleading arms,
Ere one can work again,
But I'd rather lose my bean crop
Than his baby-life to cloud,
So sidling home all lonely
Goes the puppy dog.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

They were sitting in the alcove,
She'd a niece upon her knee;
Chaperons, although unconscious,
Children very well can be.
Pauses in the general chatter,
Sometimes come a thing to rae,
Suddenly a voice, beseeching,
Cried, "Oh, aunt, kiss me too!"

Every one at that reception
Crowded—'twas a sunny day—
Heard that artless little maiden
Give her pretty aunt away,
Here one smiled and there one tittered,
Spinsters murmured, "Not quite nice!"
From the alcove came distinctly:
"Grammar, pet! Say, 'Kiss me twice!'"

Nodd—What does this money string
odd mean, anyways?
odd—Why, the thing has simply
spread from me to the whole country—
Life.

"SPECIALLY JIM."

I was mighty good looking when I was young,
Pearl, black-eyed and slim,
With fellows a-courting me, Sunday nights,
'Specially Jim.

The likeliest one of them all was he,
Clipper, handsome and trim,
But I tossed up my head and made fun
of the crowd,
'Specially Jim.

I said I had no opinion o' men,
And wouldn't take stock in them,
But they kept on a comin', in spite of
my talk,
'Specially Jim.

I got so tired o' havin' them round,
'Specially Jim,
So I made up my mind to settle down
And took up with him.

So we were married one Sunday in church,
'Twas crowded full to the brim;
'Twas the only way to get rid of
them all,
'Specially Jim.

In a certain school of Washington there was one lad who would persist in saying "have went."

One day the teacher "kept him in," saying:

"While I am out of the room you may write 'have gone' fifty times."
When the pedagogue returned he found that the boy had dutifully performed the task, having written "have gone" fifty times. On the other side of the paper, however, was this message from the absent one:
"I have went. John White."
—Harper's Weekly.

Miss Gaddie—So she's really engaged to Mr. Slimm. Do you think he's really a good match?

Miss Knox—Well, he's a regular stick, and he's got a red head!—New York Daily Mail.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BINDWEED—SELFHEAL.

Kindly give the names of the enclosed weeds. FARMER.

Ans.—No. 1—Brunella, heal-all, or self-heal.

No. 2—Field bindweed. Field bindweed is a very bad weed, but may be killed in one or two years by repeated thorough surface cultivation with a brood-share cultivator or disk harrow, never letting a green blade show above the surface if it can be helped.

DRAFT-HORSE REGISTRATION.

Can you inform a subscriber what particular breed of horses is represented by the Dominion Draft Horse Association of Goderich, Ont., and whether they register the pedigree of any but pure-bred animals? Any information you can give concerning the said association will be thankfully received by a BREEDER.

Ans.—The above-named association ceased accepting applications for registration after the National Record System was organized, some three or four years ago, because, under that system, a charter is only granted to registers of animals of pure breeding. The rules of the above-named record admitted to registry animals of mixed breeding, pure-bred Shire and Clydesdale, also animals having four crosses of accepted registered sires.

GOSSIP.

RYBY GROVE SALE.

At Mr. H. Dudding's Ryby Grove sale at Great Grimby, Lincolnshire, April 29th, the total for 41 Shorthorn females was 2,150 gs.; for 12 bulls, 560 gs.; for 18 Lincoln Longwool rams, 732 gs.; and for 27 ewes, 272 gs. Mr. Powell gave 175 gs. for the cow Rose Leaf. Mr. Foreman (for South America) had a cow of 130 gs., and a bull at 115 gs. The highest price for a ram was 160 gs., against 500 gs. last year, and 1,450 gs. in 1906.

POWER LOT

(Continued from page 1199.)

the dispersitions, an' when I held that hat out to him, he looked as though he couldn't believe a word of it. He swallered an' gapped, an' gapped an' swallered, an' to the livin' day o' my death I'll never forget what he said."

"What did he say?" Rob made out to ask, in holy attention.

"He stammered an' he stuttered. Ef ever I seen a man overcome, I seen one that day. 'How much—how much do I owe you?' he says. 'It's all paid for,' says I, as namby-pamby as a squab on a nest o' moulting eggs. 'How—how paid for?' says he. Then what did I do, 'stead o' settin' my cap for him, the way some was doin', who, ef the world is to be believed, their looks was no better 'n mine, but I ransacked around in the little pea-hen of a brain girls has bestowed on 'em at that age, an' anchored up by some drippin's o' religion I'd heard to meet'n, an' says I, as softy as a mess o' squish in the middle o' a lily pond, 'Free Grace' has paid for it,' says I. 'Did you ever?' added Caroline; 'maybe that don't make you sick, but it does me.'"

Rob stood shaking as with ague, tears of exquisite joy rolling down his cheeks.

"I don't wonder ye've got a fit," observed Caroline, rapidly fanning her own nauseated features with the emblematic cap on which "Try Old Honesty Soda" made a startling appeal to the needs of the situation. "Some says they sees their lost youth beckonin' of 'em back. Considerin' the pea-hen brains of them years, ef mine beckoned to me I shouldn't go, that's all." She spoke with the simple quietness of resolution, and continued, in a gentle strain:

"I'm a-knittin' you some socks, too. I've seen your wash out on the line, and tho' I don't say it to shame ye, yet the truth remains the same, that some things is past mendin'. Boughten hose is nothin' but a man cheat, anyway. I've wrought up somethin' that 'll stand by ye, as my man could testify ef he was here, instead of havin' lain his earthly garments by. The yarn is 'Old Reliable Ironsides' brand, same I've been a-knittin' on these twenty years, fetched over from Waldeck through Jim, an' bought of old Jo Playmus without no break or disagreement between us all these years that be."

"I do not wonder that you have friends," said Rob, and though his face was red and his voice trembled, yet the feeling with which he spoke was very real.

"Ya-as, oh, ya-as," continued Caroline, like a lady, to cover his embarrassment. "Many's the time when Jo Playmus has been over here fishin' an' slung feet along o' me an' my man, under the table. Ef there was an apple, or any other pie stuff to be raised, green or winter-proof, accordin' to the season, I made 'em a pie. Once he giv' me the caution at eleven o'clock him and Jo 'ud be in to dinner at twelve. Don't say a word. I couldn't 'a' ketch'd my own feet, the way I fired 'em 'round. I rigged up that pie and had him in the oven by eight minutes past 'leven, and by forty after I had her out."

Rob questioned with a puzzled, interested face of inquiry, and no guile.

"What made the pie a male when it went into the oven, and a female when it came out?"

"I don't know," replied Caroline Treet, with an equally guileless manner of resignation. "God A'mighty fashioned the langwidge o' men, an' I've allus had to take it as I found it. But I'm thankful to say the's so many words in the dictionary layin' 'round loose, you can pick an' choose without no fear o' gettin' in over your head. Some has hard work to find words. I know; but as my father used to say, 'Langwidge allus comes easy to Car'line; it 'ud

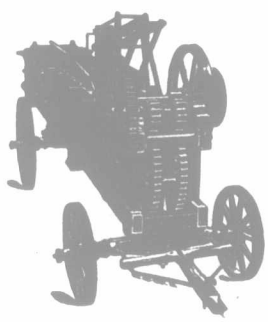
PILES

Mr. Alfred Brown, of Merriton, Ont. says:—"For six years I have not known what it was to be free from pain. No one ever suffered more from itching bleeding Piles than I did and I tried everything to get cured but failed. One day a friend of mine who had been cured with Zam-Buk gave me a part of a box to try, and the relief I got was marvellous. I then bought a supply and before I had used it all was completely cured."

Of all druggists and stores, 50c.



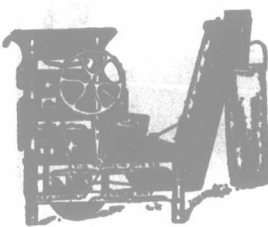
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be better for her ef she was put to more pains to ackire it. But what's the use in talkin' ? We can't deny our gif's no more than we can our fallin's."

Rob assented with a look of unblemished sympathy; and the broaching of an entirely new theme was excused by the thorough loyalty of the emotion which shone in his face.

"I should like to rent your house, by and by," he said, "for one thing, because I admire you so much; and it might be a mutual accommodation, if Mr. Trawles is so fortunate as to win you?"

"Oh, my, ya-as, my man was a ood man," murmured the ever adroit and seaworthy Caroline, "a good kind man he was. I never see the tide makin' in through the Gut but I think o' the shortness o' life; an' be we ready? Be I? Be you? as the hymn says; and I allus try to go to meetin' down to the River of the' is any. I'm sorry I didn't git some kind o' a sensible holt onto religion when I was younger; an' then ag'in I think, present time is the best time, after all, an' I'm cert'nly more able to meet up with an' examine doctrines now than when I didn't know no more 'n a weaklin' goose moltin' out her pinfeathers."

"Captain Treet was lost at sea, I've heard?" said Rob, and with the words, as he faced Caroline, he lifted his hat from his damp curls.

"He was an able seaman," she made proud rejoinder, "and a great hand to cruise. Oh my, ya-as, he cruised as fur as the fardest, an' his talk was interestin'. Take what he'd met up with, an' his natterally seaman onchristian ways o' tellin' it, I could sit by the hour, with my feet hove in the oven door on a cold day, to hear his gab. Ef he was here now, you wouldn't like nothin' better 'n to hear him reel it off. Ya-as, he's gone, the way we all must go, hauled up to our last final restin' place."

Rob thought of Mrs. Stingaree and her getting up and going forth, and his incipient notions of immortality found vent to the intended comfort of Caroline Treet's soul. "I don't believe they go there," he said. "I believe, when they get quit of it all here they go somewhere else. That's what I believe."

"What you drempt that time poor Mis' Stingaree died seems to have made dreadful fast onto you," answered Mrs. Treet, with an intimation in her own tone that the thought of continued existence was a normal and plausible one. "So fur as that is concerned, Robert, your beliefs an' my beliefs is jest as firm-mated as Virginny Stafford's oxen, an' goes calmly on their way. I lost two children when they was babies. They was jest a-gettin' into the habit o' smilin'; an' I don't mind sayin' that my thoughts o' them is livin' thoughts. Ef I git low by day and imagines of 'em dead, the good God send 'em down at night, smilin' an' dimplin' and beckonin' of me, as plain to say as ef the words was spoke, 'All is well, all is well; never be afear'd to come. We couldn't smile at you like we're a-smilin' ef all wasn't well.'"

Caroline Treet drew a work-worn, muscular hand across the misty violet of her eyes, thrust her cap on to her head, and rose.

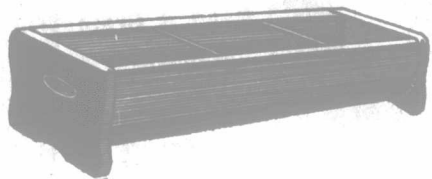
"Ef thar ain't that old dromodile," she said indulgently, indicating Jacob Trawles, who had started on a dissatisfied return from his quest at her door. "Wal', I got to make out thar' and head him off. He's a kind old creatur', old man Trawles is; and I allus keep peace with my neighbors. I shouldn't wonder, when Nell an' Gid cruises off this fall ef he'd be glad to get settled in his own ways with his flour and pork barrel stowed in, and the hams in the downstairs closet before the line-storm."

Jacob Trawles beamed happily as he saw Mrs. Treet approaching. Rob watched them with an honest smile in his kind blue eyes.

(To be continued.)

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Imported Clydesdales

I have still on hand 1 stallion, black, rising 4 by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right. T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MELONS.

1. Should watermelons and musk melons be watered with liquid manure? If so, for how long and how often?

2. Is there any danger of the liquid manure being too strong?

3. Do the vines need pruning? If so, how is it done, and at what time?

4. Would it be a good plan to plant seed in boxes in the house in April, and transplant when danger of frost is over?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Liquid manure about the color of tea may be given to the young plants about once a week for a month after the leaves appear. Always apply while the ground is still wet after watering.

2. Not if applied as above.

3. Pruning is not necessary, although the ends of long straggling vines may be pinched off to induce branching. The fruit, however, should be thinned at a very early stage to induce best results.

4. Yes, but as melons do not transplant well, place the seeds in inverted sods, which may be readily removed without disturbing the plants.

Melons require a rich, well-drained soil, in the best of tilth. They are usually planted in large hills about 6x4 feet, and cultivation should be kept up until the vines cover the ground. Give plenty of water, to keep the growth steady and rapid.

BARREN MARES—YEAST TREATMENT.

Do you recommend the yeast treatment for mares, one of which takes the horse regularly, one every two weeks, the other every three weeks? These mares are apparently in best of condition, but not fat, and are used carefully. If you recommend such treatment, please give directions. If not, please give some treatment which has proved successful.

G. H. F.

Ans.—The yeast treatment is not claimed to be an infallible specific for infertility, but it is simple and inexpensive and is claimed to have been effective in many instances. Take one cake of compressed yeast, pour a little warm water on it and allow it to stand in a moderately warm room for twelve hours, at the end of which time stir in a pint of freshly-boiled lukewarm water, and allow it to stand for eight to twelve hours, when the mixture will be ready for use, and simply has to be injected into the vagina by means of a large syringe after first flushing out the passage with warm water. Make the solution when the animal is first seen in season, and have her bred when the season is about over. In obstinate cases first open the mouth of the womb with the finger, then inject the mixture into the vagina at each period of heat till she conceives.

FOX TERRIERS WANTED—SORE HEELS.

1. Could you inform me where I could secure a pair of pure-bred fox terrier pups.

2. We have a team of horses six years old. During the winter months they work in the bush. The last two winters as soon as the snow came their heels started to crack, and hard, dry scabs form, and the hair comes out. They seem to heal up all right in the summer, but there is still a heavy, dry scab, and the hair does not grow; and as soon as they are put into snow and damp they get sore again. Horses are out on dry pasture most of summer. Is there any way of removing the scabs and making the hair grow, and of preventing recurrence of the trouble.

W. C. S.

Ans.—1. Parties having pure-bred fox terrier pups for sale will do well to place an advertisement in our Want and For Sale column. Our inquirer would have saved himself much time by inserting a brief want ad. himself. Responses to business inquiries published in the Questions and Answers column will not be forwarded.

2. If the hair roots have been destroyed, as is probable in this case, no treatment will restore the hair. The best authorities state that washing the heels of horses given to grease or scratches is a serious mistake. They should be brushed, rubbed with a wipe

or cloth to clean them. In warm, dusty weather, a healing lotion is best. A favorite lotion is made of 1 oz. each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, 1/2 oz. carbolic acid, and a pint of water. In cold weather an ointment that gives good results is the oxide of zinc ointment, to which is added 20 drops of carbolic acid to the ounce.

PIGS AILING.

Have four pigs about two months old, still on the mother. About two weeks ago one started to cough, especially after taking a little feed. Its ears droop somewhat. It goes around listless, with poor locomotion, gaunt all the time. All of them are affected now, but not so bad.

A. W. H.

Ans.—This is probably due to indigestion. A teaspoonful to each of Epsom salts, dissolved in hot water and given in a feed of warm milk, would probably be helpful. Follow up with a teaspoonful to each of sulphur in feed. If pigs are confined to pen, give a chance to run out on a grass plot in a shady place, as they will be liable to sunburn if white.

GOSSIP.

A splendid 7 1/2 x 11-inch photo-engraving of that prince of Clydesdale stallions, Baron's Pride, may be purchased through this office for 50 cents in cash, or it will be given as a premium to any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., writes: My Ayrshires have done well this season so far, but we are now passing through a severe drouth, which has shortened up the pastures so that we have to commence feeding our soiling crop much earlier than usual. In June 15 cows and heifers produced 160 gallons of 28% cream for the Montreal market. Quite a number of these cows are long gone in lactation, as they are fall and winter calvers. I have disposed of all my yearling bulls and several of my bull calves. My old bull, Lessnessock Crown Prince—19508—, has given me a lot of fine heifers. I shipped him a short time ago to John Sandilands, Williamstown, Ont., who is highly pleased with his purchase. I have purchased from R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., one of his imported young bulls, Auchenbrain Good Lift (7278), about 15 months old, as my stock bull for the next few years. He is an animal of fine quality, full of vigor, true to type, and is from one of Scotland's best herds. We will use him this season on our heifers and a few of the older females.

Official records of 112 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein-Friesian Association from May 16th to June 16th, 1908. This herd, of which nearly one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 45,192.1 lbs. of milk containing 1,529.49 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.39 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 402.7 lbs. milk, containing 13.656 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 57.5 lbs. or 28 quarts milk per day, and 15.83 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

During the last official year lately closed, 1,994 cows and heifers made official tests of not less than seven consecutive days. These 1,994 animals, of all ages, of which nearly one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 784,393.2 lbs. of milk, containing 27,131.428 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.46 per cent. fat. Each animal produced an average of 393.3 lbs. of milk, containing 13.607 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 56.2 lbs. or 27 quarts of milk per day, and 15 1/2 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

In this issue of the official reports we add one more cow to those in the 24-lb. class, making a total of 22 cows in that list; Namet Topsy Clothilde, 24,184 lbs. fat from 556.4 lbs. milk in seven days, 94,414 lbs. fat from 2,373.1 lbs. milk in thirty days, gaining this honor, and leading the aged cow class in this issue.

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will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 50 Cents. ABSORBINE, J.F., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Always PAIN

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3 HACKNEY MARES FOR SALE

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For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

CLYDESDALES

One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 8-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

SHORTHORNS

Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

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

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder

cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 90th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms. DR. BELL, V. S., KINGSTON, ONT.

LIKE SON, LIKE FATHER.

Millionaire (to tailor)—I'm told by my son that you have permitted him to run a bill for two years. I have therefore come to —

Tailor—Oh, sir, don't trouble. I'm in no hurry.

Millionaire—I see that, and that's why I've come to tell you that for the future I wish to get my clothes from you, too!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

LUMPY-JAWED STEER.

A bought four steers from B at an auction sale on C's farm. After A having steers about a week, noticed a lump on one of the steers' jaw. A informed B at once that one of his steers he sold was lumpy-jawed. B claimed he knew nothing of the lump, but promised to take the beast away in two or three days, as he was busy seeding. A agreed, but B did not come in the appointed time. A went back to B in two weeks to find the cause. B then claimed he did not have to take the steer back, so A killed and burnt the steer. A brought veterinary up to examine steer, and he said it was lumpy-jaw, and to get rid of it, that it took about three months to grow so big. Can A claim price of steer and veterinary's fees? D. G. S.

Ans.—We think A cannot claim either, the only question in the case being as to the nature and validity of B's subsequent undertaking. It was not necessary to destroy the steer, as the carcass would probably have been good to eat, excepting only the local part affected with the disease. It very likely could have been cured by the iodide-of-potassium treatment, so often recommended through these columns.

HOMEMADE LIGHTNING RODS: SOME MINOR DETAILS.

In "The Farmer's Advocate," of June 25th, there is an article on controlling the lightning bolt. Please give directions for erecting such rods on my barn.

1. The barn is 50 x 72, with a lean-to 20 x 72, which makes the barn 70 x 72 on stone foundation; side posts of barn, 19 ft. high; from peak of roof to floor, 40 ft. Please give directions for twisting the nine strands of No. 9 wire, and full directions for erecting on barn, and also fastening it to ridge of barn and down the gable ends.
2. How deep in the ground should ends be put?
3. What distance out from the end of barn on boards, and also the distance from foundation?
4. How many strands of wire will I have to put in the uprights that will be fastened to the rod on the ridge?
5. Will two upright points be enough in that length of barn, and how high and how far from the ends of barn, or would three be better?
6. I have a windmill on barn, erected about the middle of barn, and 10 ft. to one side of ridge. Would it be wise to put a twisted wire in ground in basement and fasten it to bottom of grinder? The grinder is below the floor in basement, right under the shaft.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. and 3. Highest lines and projecting points should be specially guarded. Your idea that rod should be run along ridge and down each gable end into the ground is correct. A very good plan for twisting the cable is to fasten each strand of wire to one of the spokes of a wagon wheel, while the other end of each strand is fastened to a stake driven into the ground at the proper distance and strongly braced. Wires should be drawn evenly tight. Next, brace the wagon well, raise the wheel off the ground with wagon jack, and turn wheel until cable is sufficiently twisted. The rod might with safety be stapled tightly to building as a general thing, but, occasionally, a discharge being conducted along the rod might be so violent as to be accompanied with a spark. To provide against danger of fire in such a case, it is well to keep it an inch from the building. This can be done by putting a cork under the rod between the prongs of staple, or four-inch nails can be driven in such a way as to form an X, and cork and staple dispensed with.

2. At least five feet. Permanently damp earth should be reached.
3. The uprights are sufficiently cut off from the rod proper, sufficient length being allowed for them when measuring the length to be made.
4. Allow seven feet for each upright, one and a half feet for twisting around main rod, and five and a half feet of perpendicular. Three or four should be used on a barn as long as yours, the end ones to be not more than five feet from ends of ridge.
5. Very wise, indeed.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

I hired a man for seven months, beginning 15th April, for \$150. On 7th July (when I was away) he left without saying a word to anyone. I have been put to quite a bit of trouble and expense to secure another man. Have I got to pay him for all the time he worked, or can I keep part to pay expenses? J. P. B.

Ans.—According to the facts as related, the employee was guilty of a flagrant breach of contract, and while he would probably be allowed in a court some degree of compensation for his services, he certainly would not be entitled to full pro rata wages. The expense and inconvenience to which you have been put should be taken into consideration in effecting a settlement.

A SPECIES OF VETCH.

I am enclosing specimen of a weed which I found in my hay. I wish to know the name, and if it is noxious? I have a French-Canadian lad working for me, and he says that at his home in Gaspe there are whole fields of it, and they cut it the same as hay, that the stock relish it, but he does not know the name. Please state answer in "The Farmer's Advocate." R. I.

Ans.—It is a species of vetch, though without the flower we cannot be sure of the species. It makes nutritious feed, and being a legume, like clover, it improves the soil on which it grows. Some of the vetches are a little difficult to get out of the land, though, considering the virtues of the plant, it should not be regarded as a noxious weed.

DEFECTIVE UDDER.

I had a grade Holstein heifer drop her first calf on 5th inst. When the milk was fit to use (about eleventh milking), I found that she did not have a drop of milk in front part of udder, which latter is about of perfect conformation. The veterinary says the trouble is in the glands, and opening up teats would not be of any use, and she might be all right with the second calf. Would it be advisable to breed her again?

SUBSCRIBER.

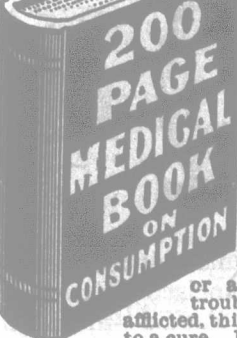
Ans.—A similar case to this occurred in the cattle-breeding experience of one of our editorial staff. The cow, a Shorthorn, bred regularly and raised her calves well, though she never gave any milk from her front teats and her daughters milked from all quarters of the udder. If, in the case stated, the cow gave milk from her fore udder the first few days after calving, she may possibly, after her second calving, secrete in all quarters, but it is a doubtful case and uncertain, and we do not think any medical or surgical treatment would be likely to cause the glands to act. If the cow is of a good-producing strain, it may be worth while to breed her again and take chances that the defect may disappear, or may not recur in her offspring.

COWS NOT SHOWING OESTRUM.

Have three cows from five to seven years old which calved in December last, and have showed no signs of coming in heat yet. Were fed on corn stover from December till February, and from then till spring on oat, wheat and barley straw, with corn in the ear—about ten ears apiece—twice a day. They appear to be in the best of health and are salted daily. Do you think the winter's feed has injured them in any way? What will bring them in heat? J. McT.

Ans.—While the ration used during the winter was not a very well balanced one, being too largely carbonaceous, and deficient in the element protein, which occurs more abundantly in such feeds as clover or alfalfa hay, bran and oil meal, a little of any of which would have improved the diet, still we do not consider this fact adequate to account for the cows not coming in heat. It is difficult to say why the cows do not show oestrus, especially since they have been turned out on grass. Turn them with a bull if this can be conveniently done, and they will probably come around in due course. An enforced service sometimes has the effect of bringing females in heat, but is a measure we hesitate to recommend.

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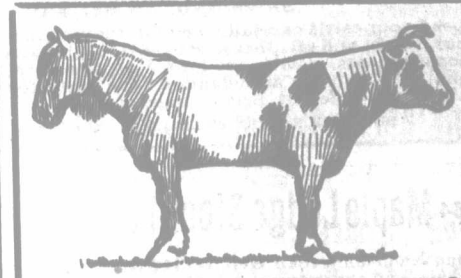
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Aberdeen-SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP.

Angus Cattle If you require either of these breeds, write: James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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Herefords We have some choice females for sale—all ages—of the right sort; also a few young bulls fit for service. Correspond with us. We can please you. **J. A. LOYERING, Coldwater, Ont., P. O. and Station.**

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Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers. 1 year old bull, and one 6 month-old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. **L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein Ont., P.O. and Stn., C.P.R.**

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

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

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

5 Imported Shorthorn Bulls 10 Home-bred

Hard headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm.

Burlington Jct. Stn., G. T. R. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

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

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

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

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BELMAR PARC.

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

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

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

For Sale: 10 Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

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Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (imp.)—32070—. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Buxham P.O., Ont. Erin Stn., C. P. R.

GOSSIP.

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

U. S. INCREASING HER ARABLE ACREAGE.

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

PROPOSED CIRCUIT OF WESTERN FAIRS.

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

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LEACHED ASHES—GROWING ONION SETS—WIREWORMS.

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

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

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

NEW SUBSCRIBER.

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

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

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

A Sinking, Hollow, "All-Gone" Sensation at the Pit of the Stomach.

"THAT IS DYSPEPSIA"

A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK

BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness, and increasing the appetite, and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mrs. Alice Steeves, Springfield, N.S., writes:—"I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in Stomach Troubles and Dyspepsia. I was troubled for years with Dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles and became cured, and now I can eat anything without it hurting me. I will recommend it to all having Stomach Trouble.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS
For sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp) =28840-. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne =68706-.
Wm. Grainger & Son, Lonsdale, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM
Bulls in service: Queenston Archer =48698-, Trout Creek Stamp =67660-. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.
JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ont.

Maple Home Shorthorns!
Our present offering is several very choice and richly bred one and two year old heifers, and three yearling bulls. Away above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped.
A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS, Elmira, Ont.

SHORTHORNS
One imported bull, Good Morning (imp.) =53018-, five years old. Choice heifers, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imp. Some from imported dams, and all safe in calf to Good Morning, imp. Two extra good young roan bulls, one from imported dam. Come and see them.
M. C. R. SCOTT BROS., Highgate, Ont. P. M. R.

Maple Grove SHORTHORNS.
6 bulls and 9 heifers for sale. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. A number of young cows safe in calf. Present stock bull, Starry Morning, G.D. WAGAR, Enterprise, Ont. Sn. & P.O.

Greenock Shorthorns Imp. Protector heads herd. For sale: 1-yr.-old bull, out of imp. Tidy Lass; 9 mths. one, out of imp. Choice Lustre; 8 mths. one. All reds. Also cows and heifers at reasonable prices. P.M. and M.C. Rys. **JOHN McFARLANE, Dutton, Ont.**

STONELEIGH E. JEFFS & SONS, STOCK FARM
Breeder of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Young stock of various ages and both sexes for sale. Bond Head P. O. Bradford & Beeton stns., G.T.E.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!
We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dam. Will be sold right. **C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Ont., Wyevale Sta.**

BROWN LEE Three young bulls left yet, 14 to 16 months. Will sell at a bargain. Also a few heifers. Very reasonable. Good milking strains. **D. BROWN, AYR, ONT. C. P. R. station.**

Athelstane Shorthorns!
Three choice bulls and a few heifers; low-down, thick-fleshed sort, of noted families, and mostly sired by Star Prince =53900-. Prices very reasonable. **WM. WALDIE, Box 324, Stratford, Ont.**

Shorthorns and Leicesters!
In Shorthorns, a few females, different ages, of good milking family. Half dozen shearing Leicester ewes.
John Lishman, Hagersville, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CALVES COUGHING—CEMENT FLOOR.

I bought two Holstein heifer calves in April, and when they arrived one had a cough and the other has taken it since they arrived. As you will see, I have had them for about two months, and they seem to remain the same; it is a dry cough; do not seem to raise anything, but discharge at the nose, yet they are growing well, have good appetites and are very lively. Can you tell what ails them? And what would you recommend?

5. I am thinking of putting down a cement floor in my cow stable. Do you consider it is harder on the cattle standing on a cement floor than on a hardwood floor, and would you think there would be any danger of them going bad on their legs if not kept well bedded?

3. How many hundred of cement would you think it would take for the floor, which is 14 x 41 feet? And would you give me full directions about putting floors down, and length of cow stand?

W. B.

Ans.—1. It is difficult to determine the cause of the cough in this case, or to suggest a remedy. As the calves are evidently thriving, they may outgrow the trouble if given clean and comfortable quarters, a well-bedded darkened shed to lie in on hot days for protection from sun and flies, and liberty to run out on grass in the evening. A little boiled flaxseed, given in their milk, should be helpful for the cough.

2. While there is a degree of tendency for the animals' legs to suffer if the cement floor is not kept fairly well bedded, this need not, and should not, deter anyone from laying a cement floor, although it is an argument for laying plank over the cement on the platform where the cattle stand.

3. We would refer you to article on "Cement Concrete in Building: Its Nature and Uses," in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 19th, 1908. Allow for about 8 barrels of Portland cement. The platform on which the cows stand should be gauged according to the size of the cows. For the smaller breeds, 4 feet at one end, graded to 4 feet 6 or 8 inches at the other, will be about right; for larger stock, 4 feet 4 inches to 4 feet 10 inches or 5 feet will be about right. In any case the platform should be longer at one end than at the other to allow for different-sized cows.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont., make a change in their advertisement in this issue, in which they offer for sale high-class Shropshire sheep, of which they write: "The rams are not many, but good, and should be desirable flock-heads. The ewes are well enough bred and good enough individually for any one to buy. We would like to have intending purchasers see them, but if they cannot, we shall be glad to furnish price and description by mail."

FAMILY JARS.

She was a widow with three children and married a widower with four, and three more blessed the union. One day she rushed into the house from the big lawn where all the children were playing (?), shouting, "Brown, come out here, quick. Your children and my children are just giving the mischief to our children!"

Senator Tillman at a banquet in Washington said, in a humorous defence of outspoken and frank methods:

"These people who always keep calm fill me with distrust. Those that never lose their temper I suspect. He who wears under abuse an angelic smile is apt to be a hypocrite."

"An old South Carolina deacon once said to me with a chuckle: "Keep yo' tempah, son. Don't yo' quarrel with no angry pusson. A soft answah am alus best. Hit's command-ed an', furthermo', hit makes 'em mad-dah'n anything else yo' could say."

SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.

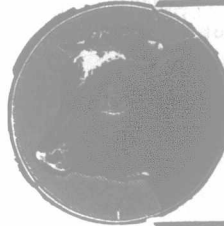
At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan., 1905, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS A SPECIALTY. WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION.

J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont. G. T. R. AND C. P. R.



Home-bred Bulls

We are offering a very superior lot of SHORTHORN of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.
JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

I have for sale a number of good heifers of such families as Nonpareil, Duchess of Gloster, Claret, Jilt, Bracelet, Gwynne, Lovely, and Ury. Mostly from imp. sire and dam, and safe in calf to imp. Redstart, or imp. Lord Roseberry.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont., P. O. & Telegraph Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction Station.

TWO RED BULLS 12 Months Old.

A Clipper and a Martha. Priced low for quick sale. One of them out of an extra milker. Females of all ages for sale. Inspection solicited. Always have on hand some good Lincoln sheep for sale. Long-distance phone.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

We are offering at hard-times prices five bulls, from six to fourteen months old, from the best of imported Scotch Shorthorns. It will pay to see these bulls before buying. Long-distance phone, 516. **GIBBS WOODFIELD STOCK FARM, St. Catharines, Ont.**

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechtildie Poesch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Ianthe Jewel Mechtildie, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality. Shipping stations—Paris, G.T.R.; Ayr, C.P.R.
A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

The Holstein Bull

SIR ADMIRAL ORMSBY 36868
is now for sale. His dam has a milk record of 92 lbs. a day. His sire's dam has a butter record of 24 lbs. 4 oss. in 7 days. He is four years old, quiet, sure, and an impressive sire, backed up by a grand array of producers.
JOS. ALLEN, WEST OSGOODS, ONT. Osgoode Station, C. P. R.

Maple Glen Holsteins

For sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy test champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 22-lb. cow, one from 17.80-lb. 4-yr.-old, a Top Notcher from 19.48-lb. 2-yr.-old. Come and inspect herd.
G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

Lakeview Holsteins!

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 26.50 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A.B.O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves; 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from.
W. D. BREKON, Mgr., BRONTE, ONT.

MAPLE GROVE offers a richly-bred bull calf, 6 weeks old; sired by an Aegle, Cornucopia Pauline, A. B. O., 34 lbs. butter; his dam is sired by a son of Beryl Wayne, A. B. O., 27.14 lb. butter. For particulars write: H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young York-shire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P.O., Ont. Campbellford Sta.**

RIDGEDALE FARM HOLSTEINS—For sale: 4 bull calves from one to ten months old; 2 heifer calves. All bred from choice dams. Also a pair of choice cows supposed to be in calf. R. W. WALKER, Utica, P. O., Ont. Port Perry (G.T.R.) and Myrtle (C.P.R.) stations, Ontario Co.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service.

G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.
Headed by Lord Wayne Mechtildie Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.
WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONT.

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

To Head Your Herd

Why not buy Koradyke Lily De Kol. Born January, 1904. Sire Koradyke Queen's Butter Boy. Dam Miss Lily. This is a handsome young bull, and has proved himself a getter of good stock. Write for particulars. We also have a few cows and calves for sale.

E. & F. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins!

125 head to select from. 25 in the E. O. M. Stock bulls: Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of E. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. **P. D. EDM. Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.**

Only Bull Calves

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE.
Of the best performing strains.
GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont


FAIRVIEW offers you another son of the HERD

great Pontiac Koradyke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull. We have four of his daughters that have seven days' records that average over 28 pounds each, and over 4% fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Paul DeKol, the sire of Aegle Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him. **E. H. DOLLAR, Havelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.**

Lyndale Holsteins!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 15 to 30 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. **BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**
HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. and Sta.

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 over-falls. Easy to use and one to three 4-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Hildebone 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. Fifty-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 Street, Toronto, Ontario

EUREKA Glass Tank Sprayer



Solution tank is a quart Crown glass jar. If broken, it can be easily replaced for a few cents. Solution tubes are drawn back into the pump chamber, thus the chamber and valves are uninjured. This is the easiest operated and the most effective small sprayer on the market. Inquire of your hardware dealer. Write for our complete catalogue of Sprayers and Garden Tools.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED
Woodstock, Ont., 6

MORE AND BETTER CIDER

from less apples and more juice from less grapes are produced with our presses than with any other press made. The extra yield of juice soon pays for the press.

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESSES
for custom work in your locality will prove a money-maker. Various sizes, hand or power, 25 to 400 barrels per day. Presses for all purposes. Also Steam Evaporators, Apple-butter Cookers, and Gasoline Engines.

Fully Guaranteed. Catalog FREE.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
DEPT. 10 MT. GILEAD, OHIO

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

All druggists: 40c. and \$1.00.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

"I think," said the merchant, "I'll have to fire our friend Polk. I never saw anyone quite so lazy." "Slow in everything, is he?" "No, not everything. He gets tired quick enough."

GRITTY.

"How's that strawberry shortcake of yours?"
"Cake's all right, but it's shy some berries."
"That so? Why, these berries on mine aren't shy."
"No?"
"No—got more sand than any I've ever seen."



The Name of
Black Watch
On a Tag on a Plug of
Black Chewing Tobacco
Stands for Quality.

2273

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

HAY CAPS.

Have you the name upon your list of subscribers or amongst your advertisers, of anyone making hay caps? For fifteen years or more we have been using them, made of paper (pressed), and would like to get another lot.

M. T. H.

Ans.—There used to be a Quebec firm manufacturing such hay caps, but we no longer find them in our business lists. Hay caps may be made by tearing 40-inch common cotton sheeting into squares. Fasten to each corner a weight of four or six ounces. Experience with these or any other kind of hay caps is invited.

RHODE ISLAND RED PLUMAGE.

Would you kindly examine these feathers very closely. They are plucked from two Rhode Island Red hens and one Rhode Island Red rooster. There has been a great deal of debating on the plumage of that kind of breed around here. They are cut from the wing of each fowl. If you have any genuine feathers of this breed, would you please be kind enough to send me a couple of hen's and rooster's feathers. I have show birds, and they have cost me as high as \$5 and \$6 a bird. They have surpassed any fowl that I have ever had yet, and I have tried pretty near every breed.

Kindly tell me which number of feather is the nearest genuine.

- No. 1—hen.
 - No. 2—hen.
 - No. 3—rooster.
- H. W.

Ans.—The feathers, of course, are all taken from the wing, and from their appearance I would judge that the general body color of the birds is nearly correct, or very good. However, one cannot tell without seeing the bird. Your correspondent should get the American Standard of Perfection, the last edition. On page 75 of that book he will find the shape of the birds described, and on page 78, the color. [Order through this office, price \$1.55 p. p.]

Now, the difficulty with the feathers is this, that the lower web of the feathers should be black and the upper web red; that is, of the primary feathers, or the first feathers in the wing. If you examine these closely you will see that No. 1 has the red shaft down the center, which is desirable. The lower web is red, not black, and the upper web is red, peppered with black. This is not an uncommon feather in Rhode Island Reds, but is not strictly standard. The bird this came from might be a good bird, but deficient in wing color. No. 2, this color is approaching the buff more than red, probably what might be called a cinnamon buff. It is apparently a nice even shade, but lacks black on the outside and lacks color. No. 3 is a good red color, but lacks the dark color in the lower web. In all of these cases, these may be good birds, outside of their wings. The shape of a bird is worth considerable, and the color is to be taken into consideration, and in Rhode Island Reds the surface color and under color of back and breast, the color of the neck, tail and wings, all have to be considered.

W. R. GRAHAM.

GOSSIP.

Undoubtedly happiness may be cultivated by always looking on the "bright side of things," for life is a mirror that reflects back to us our smiles or frowns.

Father Taylor was much averse to the practice of giving the names of contributors to charity, and refused to print the names of those who subscribed for the support of the Seaman's Bethel. In one of the meetings a man argued earnestly in favor of printing the names, on the ground that it encouraged subscriptions, and cited the case of the poor widow who gave her mite, which, he said, as in the case of another woman, had been told in all the world as a memorial of her. At the end of his remarks Father Taylor leaned forward, with a twinkle in his eye, and said, "Will the brother be kind enough to give us the lady's name?"

The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools.

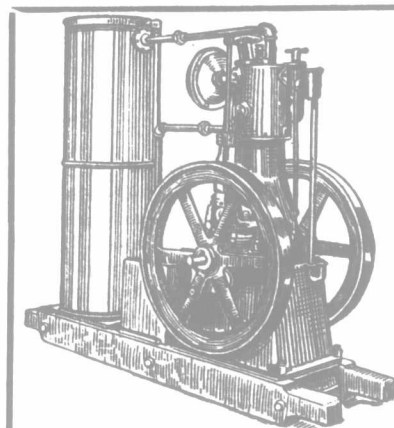


These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tillsonburg, Ont.

who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

J. C. DIETRICH, President. F. D. PALMER, Treasurer.
C. J. SHURLY, Vice-president. C. K. JANSEN, Secretary.



THE "CHAMPION" Gas and Gasoline Engine

The only gasoline engine that is sold on trial and guaranteed satisfaction or no sale. The price is low. Write for particulars.

WM. GILLESPIE, 98 East Front St. TORONTO, ONT.

Brampton Jerseys

Unbroken record of several years success at a leading Canadian exhibition is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

W. Willis & Sons, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

Breeders of registered high-class **JERSEY CATTLE**. Stock for sale of both sexes, and reg. Cotswold sheep. Correspondence solicited.

Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 1 months old, grandsons of the great Fincaud King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

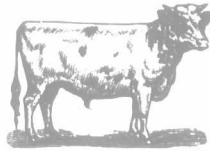


Stoneycroft Ayrshires

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.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES



HECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.

Howglen Ayrshires!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all aged; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to **ALLAN P. BLUE, EUSTIS, QUEBEC.**

AYRSHIRES!

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones. **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas station and telegraph.**

Burnside's Champion Ayrshires



My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And. Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance 'phone in house.

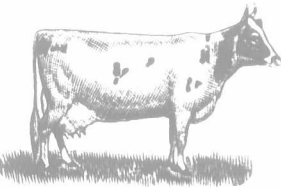
R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.

Wardend Ayrshires

Present offering: 1 two-year-old, 2 yearling bulls, and choice lot of spring calves from good milkers. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont. Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house. When Writing Mention this Paper.**

KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES

My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and chs.; dry cow, 1st; Canadian bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. **D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que., Athelstane Sta., G. T. R.**



SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good teats." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices.

ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Long-distance 'Phone. MAXVILLE, ONT

Springbrook Ayrshires

have been bred with a view to large milk and butter production coupled with vigor of constitution, and being true to type. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale.

W. F. Stephen, box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRES.—Oldest-established herd in Ontario.

Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by imp. sire, and some out of imp. dams. **James Bennett, Williamstown P. O., Ont. Lancaster station.**

An Unscrupulous Druggist Will Try and Sell You a Substitute for

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY Why?

Because "Dr. Fowler's" is the oldest and best known cure, having been on the market for 63 years, for DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, CHOLERA INFANTUM, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, SEA SICKNESS, AND ALL FLUXES OF THE BOWELS.

When they offer to sell you a preparation "just as good" they have not the welfare of your health at heart but that of their pocket. All honest druggists will give you what you ask for. Ask for "Dr. Fowler's" and get the best.

Mrs. Thomas Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes:—"I suffered terribly with diarrhoea and asked the druggist for something to cure it. He gave me a small bottle of medicine of his own manufacture, but I got no relief from it. A friend advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry and I was cured after taking a few doses.

The genuine is 35 cents, and manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WOOL HIDES E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO Consignments solicited. Write for prices.

A YOUTHFUL SOCIOLOGIST.

"Everything has its cause, its simple and striking and satisfactory cause, if we can but find it," said J. McKee Borden, Secretary of the Department of Charities, at a banquet in New York.

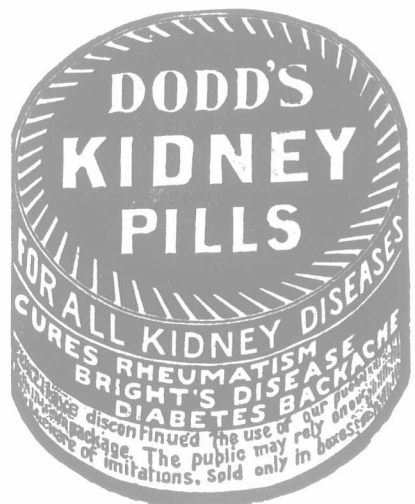
"Take the question of poverty and wealth.

"Once, in a miserable slum, I heard two little girl beggars talking.

"Why is it," said the first, "that the poor is allus more willin' to help us than the rich?"

"The second answered promptly and bitterly:

"Then wot don't mind givin' is the ones wot stays poor."



GOSSIP.

The best delights are to be found in the common possessions of all mankind—the caress of the sun, the kiss of the breezes on the hills, music, the stars, faithful friendship, honest love, earnest purpose.

A good number of years ago a half-witted character, named Jock Scott, slowly traversed the road between Kelso and Coldstream on market days for the purpose of receiving alms from the farmers as they passed by. A farmer, who had been in the habit of throwing him a shilling every time he passed, one day put his hand into his pocket and threw him a sovereign in mistake. He had not proceeded half a mile, however, ere he discovered his error and galloped back. Addressing Jock, who was still standing at the same place, he said:

"Eh, John, my man, I doot I've gi'en ye a bad yin the day."

"Weel, weel, sir," replied the half-witted Jock, "it jist suits me to hae a bad yin in ma pouch as weel as yersel!"

The minister was addressing the Sunday school. "Children, I want to talk to you for a few moments about one of the most wonderful, one of the most important organs in the whole world," he said. "What is it that throbs away, beats away, never stopping, never ceasing, whether you wake or sleep, night or day, week in and week out, year in and year out, without any volition on your part, hidden away in the depths, as it were, unseen by you, throbbing, throbbing, throbbing rhythmically all your life long!" During a pause for oratorical effect a small voice was heard, I know. It's the gas meter!"

"BULLS" IN PARLIAMENT.

Young though the Parliamentary session is, it has already been enlivened by a couple of "bulls," one of the perpetrators being Lord Balfour, of Burleigh. He was recently making some remarks in the House of Lords, when he said, referring to another peer: "The noble lord shakes his head—and I'm very glad to hear it." About the same time in the House of Commons, Mr. W. P. Byles, the member for North Salford, complained that the Patriotic Fund Corporation were storing up very large sums of money "which were given for these very widows, who were now dying off long before they got their money."

HORSE NOTES.

A horse without a good foot, is not a good horse at all.

Regularity is one of the essential conditions in feeding horses.

The horses which have steady and consistent work, stand hot weather best.

Nothing is more detrimental to the reputation of a good stallion than inferior offspring.

It is very difficult to replace a valuable horse spoiled by vicious or careless handling.

There is nothing harder on horses than to overheat them, and nothing is more easily done.

Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious.

If a colt once becomes stunted or injured in any way the bad effects will generally follow it through life.

All the food possible will not keep horses in a good condition if they do not have good water to drink.

The most enduring horses are those which are kept constantly moving, never overtaxed, and given good care while at work.

To be the most serviceable horses must have the best opportunity to rest when they are out of the harness.

Attention to the little wants of the horses always pays, although there may not seem much in it at the time.

A high-spirited horse, driven only a few miles occasionally, should not be fed as freely as another animal driven long distances daily.

A horse that is continually overfed, is a horse whose digestion is to be sooner or later seriously impaired, if not ruined, and whose clogged organs never do their work easily and naturally.—Exchange

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write: JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONT. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire & Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SOUTH DOWNS AND COLLIES! Imported winning collie at stud. HOLYROOD PROFESSOR.

Breeding ewes, imported and home-bred; 15 shearing rams; 50 shearing ewes. Ewe and ram lambs by the same sire as the grand champion wether, over all breeds, at Chicago International, 1907. ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT. Long-distance telephone. Ry. Station, London, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE!

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices.

W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 500 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P. G. COLLINS, Bowmanville P.O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C.P.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 safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

We are now ready to book orders for Show rams and ram lambs, Show ewes and ewe lambs. Also field sheep of each sex. Our flock is in fine shape and we are sure they will suit customers. Come to see them, or write for quotations. J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Large Yorkshires White

Have on hand at present some choice imp. pig young sows. Also a very fine lot of three and four months old pigs, some of which are fit for show purposes. All are from imported stock of the most popular strains. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write:

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Long-distance phone.

Chester White Swine AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT.



Maple Leaf Berkshires. Large English breed. Castle sows, and Polgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.) Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old.

Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

Duroc-Jerseys Boars fit for ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also younger ones. Imported Canadian Boy 1907 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Harwich, Ont.

Elmfield Yorkshires 50 pigs, 4 to 10 weeks old; pairs not akin. Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sows. Also young sows due to farrow in June and July. Young stock never better. G. S. MUMA, Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES are the easily fed, quick maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns For sale: 90 spring pigs, both sexes; boars fit for service; sows ready to breed and sows bred to imp. Cholderton Golden Secret descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also several Shorthorns; females of high class. Prices right, quality considered. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 8 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old. David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

YORKSHIRES Of the Choicest Type of Breeding!

Our herd stands second to none in Canada to-day. We invite inspection. Any stock shipped can be returned at our expense if not satisfactory on receipt. Prices not the lowest, but for value received we guarantee them as good as the best. Good stock on hand now. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

Yorkshires A choice lot of boars and sows just farrowed and weaned. Boars ready for service, and sows ready to breed and bred. Bred from imp. and prizewinning stock. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by imp. Dalmay Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SWELL, Mageraville, Ont., P. O. & Station.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boar, Dalmay Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Bean 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. JOSEPH FRATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.


SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES Boars fit for service, sows safely in pig, young sows 4 months old, young sows and boars 8 months old imported in dam. JOHN McLEOD, Importer and breeder, Milton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Willowdale Berkshires are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Young stock, all ages, for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance telephone in residence. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ont., P. O. & Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

FREE

This Valuable and Practical BOOK on Fertilization

will not be put in the waste-paper basket. Will be read and re-read—and kept for future reference. It is intensely interesting, practical, free from technicalities.



Success
MANURE SPREADER

A SOIL BUILDER FOR HUNGRY CROPS

The Paris Plow Co. Ltd.
PARIS CANADA

EXPERT ADVICE

Shows how to lessen the cost per bushel of your wheat, oats, corn, etc.—and at the same time improve the "quality" of each bushel.

Explains why the old method of spreading manure with a fork does not give "best" results—wastes two-thirds of the manure.

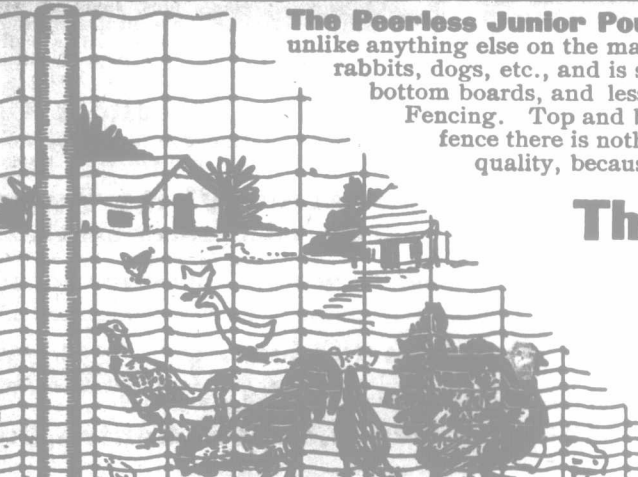
Tells about the easiest, most economical, most successful method of distributing manure—the "Success" way.

Send no money for this expensively gotten up book—just give your name and address.

The Paris Plow Co., Limited
Paris, Canada

"Success" Manure Spreader.

PEERLESS JUNIOR POULTRY FENCE



The Peerless Junior Poultry and Garden Fence is in a class by itself, being unlike anything else on the market. It is woven close enough to turn small chickens, rabbits, dogs, etc., and is strong enough to turn large animals. It requires no top or bottom boards, and less than half the posts required by the ordinary Poultry Fencing. Top and bottom wires are No. 9 hard steel. As a general-purpose fence there is nothing obtainable that will fill the bill so well, and its lasting quality, because of its extra strength, makes it

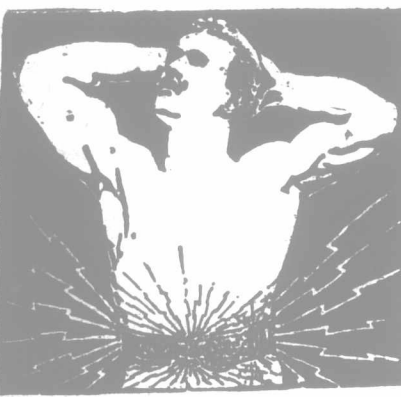
The Most Durable Poultry Fence You Can Buy

Peerless Junior Fence has double the strength that would ever be required of it. It has a breaking strain of at least 8000 lbs. Don't you think it is just the fence you want? For prices and further particulars, drop us a card.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., (Ltd.)
Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Manitoba

I AM A MAN ONCE MORE

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, With Free Electrical Attachment for Weak People, Has Restored His Lost Strength.



This is the way they feel, the men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "care to the winds." Pains are gone; weakness is gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand, life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel like a two-year-old. It puts steam into your run-down body and drives away pain and renews youth.

Dear Sir,—Regarding your Belt, I can say that I feel brighter and stronger in every way that I ever was before, and I consider myself to-day a better man than I ever expected to be. Thanking you and your Belt for this happy result, I am, yours faithfully,
ANTHONY STECKLEY, Bethesda, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that the Belt I bought from you on the last day of July, 1905, cured me of Sciatica. I wore it about four months, and I have not been troubled since. Yours truly,
JAMES ANDERSON,
Lot 9, Con. 3, London, Ont.

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

If you have pains in your back, if you feel tired and listless, if you are nervous and weak. If you are growing old too soon, if you have lost vigor and courage of youth, if you have Rheumatism, a Weak Stomach, or any evidence of breaking down, you are wasting time. Get Dr. McLaughlin's Belt, with free Electric Attachment.

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Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address and I'll send you my beautifully illustrated 80-page book that is full of sound facts that you ought to know.

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When Writing Advertisers Mention this Paper.

GOSSIP.

"Was the picture you just sold a genuine work of art?" "No," answered the dealer, "but the story I told about it was."

"Look here," said Mr. Jones to the house agent, "my wife will be calling to-day, and I want you to tell her that that house we have been looking at is taken!" "But, my good sir," protested the agent, "it isn't taken." "It will be then," answered Mr. Jones, "I am taking it now. Mrs. Jones can't make up her mind, but she'll want it directly she thinks she can't get it!"

Too Precipitate.—A park policeman seeing a youngster standing on the brink of a pond, accosted the boy. "What's the matter, Tommy?" he queried. The youngster pointed to a hat which was bobbing up and down in the middle of the pond. "My bruvver—" he sobbed. In a flash the courageous constable divested himself of his coat and plunged into the water. He reached the hat and dived for the lost lad. He came up, but with the hat only. "Can't find him!" he gasped. "Where was he standing when he fell in?" The boy gasped. "He ain't fell in," he said. "He's over there. I was going to tell you he throwed my hat into the pond, but you wouldn't lemme finish!"

The way political parties and individual politicians are dodging certain vital issues reminds one of the story about the darkey who was born with a talent for evasiveness. His master humored him, deriving much enjoyment from his servant's adeptness, and occasionally matching his wits against the colored man's—and it must be acknowledged that upon the occasion referred to, he was somewhat nettled. Coming around the corner of the barn after a fruitless search for the hoe, he met Sambo. "Where's that hoe, Sambo?" "It's wid de rake, massa." "Oh, it is. Well, then, where's the rake?" "Las' time I see'd it, massa, it was wid de hoe." "Smart, ain't you. But I got you now, Sambo. Where are they both?" "Both t'gether, massa; seems ter me you's mighty partic'lar this mawnin'!"

Up in a Pennsylvania lumber camp, one not very friendly son of St. Patrick, happened to be carrying a log upon the edge of a steep incline, when he lost his footing, and, with the log, started to fall down hill. Over and over he rolled, the log held fast in his embrace, and his friends above fearing that he would be crushed, called out:

"Drop it, Dennis. Let go the log."

Drop it, however, Dennis did not, and when his companions reached the foot of the hill they found him lying upon it, exhausted, but smiling.

"Confound it, Dennis," they inquired, "why didn't you let go the log?"

"Phy didn't I?" responded Dennis. "An' phy should I, now? It was a fair fight, an' wasn't I on top half the toime."

A doctor, now eminent, was at one time serving as interne in one of the Philadelphia hospitals, as well as holding his own with a coterie of rather gay friends. On a certain morning the physician awoke to find that he had sadly overslept. Sleepily putting on his clothes, he hastened to the hospital, and soon a stalwart young Irishman claimed his attention. "Well, my man, what seems to be your trouble this morning?" inquired the doctor, concealing a yawn, and taking the patient by the hand to examine his pulse. "Faith, sor, it's all in me breathin', doctor. I can't git me breath at all, at all."

"The pulse is normal, Pat, but let me examine the lung action a moment," replied the doctor, kneeling beside the cot and laying his head on the Irishman's chest. "Now, let me hear you talk," he continued, closing his eyes and listening attentively for sounds of pulmonary congestion. A moment of silence. "What will I be sayin', doctor?" finally asked the patient. "Oh, say anything; count one, two, three and up, that way," murmured the physician, drowsily.

"Wan, two, three, fure, five, six," began the sick man. When the young doctor, with a start, opened his eyes. Pat was continuing weakly. "tin hundred and sixty-nine, tin hundred and sivity, tin hundred an' sixty-wan."