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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1874

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

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VOL. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 19, 1909.

No. 882

Trinidad Lake Asphalt

is the greatest weather-resister known. It makes roofing last. We use it to make Genasco—and we own the Lake.

If you want your roof insured against leaks, damages, and repairs get

Genasco Ready Roofing

Mineral and smooth surface. Look for the trade-mark. Insist on the roofing with the thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA
New York

San Francisco Chicago

Roofers Supply Co., Ltd., Bay and Lake Sts., Toronto.
Alex. McArthur & Co., 82 McGill St., Montreal.
D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.

Choice Western Farms.

Desirable Locations.

We are offering good values in specially-selected blocks of unimproved lands, also improved farms, with buildings and breaking done. PRICES and TERMS VERY REASONABLE. Call and see us, or write for literature.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
174-176 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

REGISTERED SEED WHEAT FOR SALE

Dawson's Golden Chaff, grown according to the rules of Canadian Seed-growers Association. Carefully selected for nine years.

C. R. GIBS, HEIDELBERG, ONTARIO.

THE GENUINE TOLTON PEA HARVESTER

With New Patent Side-delivery Self-buncher at Work

Patented '97, '03 and '08.



HARVESTING PEAS

"This is pleasant and profitable. I must tell my neighbors to buy a Tolton Pea Harvester and be happy, too."

Harvesting from 10 to 12 acres per day in the most economical and complete manner. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Every machine warranted. Our motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to:

Tolton Bros., Ltd., Dept. F., Guelph, Ont.

RUSH'S U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS



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

A. M. RUSH
PRESTON, ONT.

POWDER PAINT

WITHSTANDS WEATHER, TIME and SUN

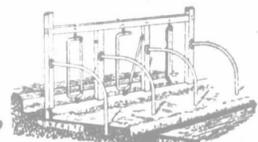
No oil required. Saves 75% on the cost of your paints.

EASILY APPLIED. CLEAN TO HANDLE. FINE APPEARANCE.

Full information and catalogue mailed on request.

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

Why Not Put "BT"



Stanchions in Your Stable?

They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable, and cost less than any other tie when all is considered. Your cows will be kept clean and comfortable. Ask us how to lay out your stable, and why it pays to use "BT" STANCHIONS. BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONTARIO. Hay Carriers, Litter Carriers, etc.



Build Concrete Silos

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

F.C.S. College

This school offers exceptional advantages to young people desiring a practical education. Trained specialists direct the work. Independent board examines for graduation certificate. Students assisted to positions. Special short courses for any not desiring to graduate. Send for "Two Ways of Binding," it explains our work.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College

LONDON, ONTARIO.

J. W. Westervelt,
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NEW IDEA GRATE



WITH SHAKES AND DUMPS

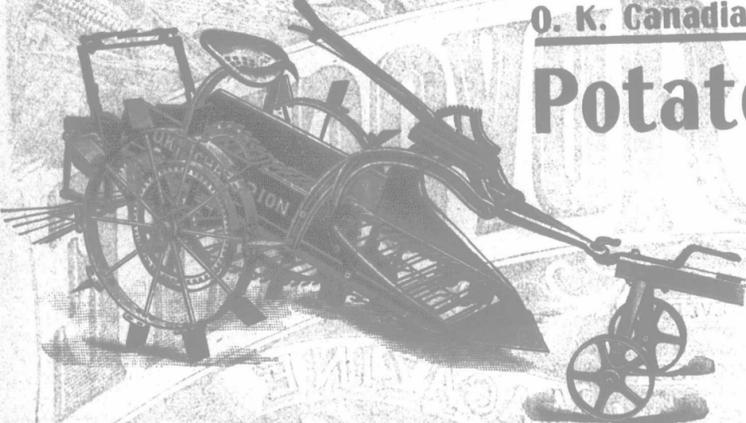
NEW IDEA FURNACES

ASK FOR FREE CATALOGUES. SEND SIZE OF HOUSE

IF YOU WISH ESTIMATE OF COST OF FURNACE INSTALLED READY FOR USE

THE GURNEY TILDEN CO.
HAMILTON LIMITED MONTREAL.
WINNIPEG, DEPT. A VANCOUVER.

O. K. Canadian 2-Horse Elevator Potato Digger



An ordinary team of horses will dig your crop of potatoes and do it well with the O. K. Canadian Digger. A TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.

Write for Prices and Full Particulars.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO.
 Galt, Ont., Can.

Guaranteed Wheels

We guarantee our Low, Wide-tire Steel Wheels against any defect in material and workmanship. We guarantee they will not break in the coldest weather, or on rockiest road. It will pay you to learn more about these Guaranteed Wheels, so write for catalogue.



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., LIMITED,
 Orillia, Ontario.

PLEASE ECONOMIZE NO ASHES TO SIFT

FURNACE

Manufactured by
Pease Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Winnipeg

\$1,500 MADE ON CIDER

Write for Free Catalog, Describes and Illustrates our line of the ORIGINAL M.T. BLEAD HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESSES. Built in sizes 10 to 40 barrels per day. Made in Ontario.



Presses for all purposes. Also Steam Engines, Apple-Butter Cookers, Vinegar Generators and everything for the Cider and Vinegar maker. We can show you how \$1,500 clear profit can be made.

STURGEON PRESS MFG. CO., 120 Lincoln Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

PAINT YOUR FARM BUILDINGS

YOU KNOW it ought to be done—and mighty soon at that. Now is the best time. The wood has dried out, the pores are open, it's all ready for what it needs—life-giving

Martin-Senour Pure Paint

Two gallons of unadulterated positively pure paint will go as far as three gallons of ordinary paint. Feed your hungry farm buildings with **Martin-Senour Pure Paint**. It will preserve and lengthen their life—it will make your property worth a great deal more and of course, make you look more prosperous—and it pays, now-a-days, to look prosperous. Your neighbors will look up to you with more respect and admiration. Neglected old farm buildings can be made to look like new—and look new for years and years, with very little expense if you use pure, honest, rightly made **Martin-Senour Paint**.

Insist upon your storeman giving you **Martin-Senour Pure Paint**—if he does not have it, send us his name and you will receive a fine book on painting **FREE**. Write today.

MARTIN-SENOUR CO., Ltd.
 MONTREAL

Amatite ROOFING

MINERAL SURFACE—NEEDS NO PAINTING

A MATITE roofs need no painting. The owner need never look at them; they take care of themselves. They are "no-trouble" roofs. They present to the weather a real mineral surface against which storm and wind and snow are absolutely powerless. This surface does not require constant painting like the smooth surfaced or so-called "rubber" roofings. The mineral surface is far better than paint.

Of course before Amatite came, the "smooth surfaced" roofings were the best kind to buy. Now that Amatite has been invented and thoroughly tested by years of use, painting a roof is wasteful and unnecessary. The cost of painting a "rubber" roofing from year to year will soon cost more than the roof itself. That is why everybody who knows about roofing is buying Amatite nowadays. *It needs no painting.*

Amatite is easy to lay. Anyone can do the work. Large headed nails and liquid cement come free with every roll.

We shall take pleasure in sending you a sample of Amatite with our compliments upon request.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,
 Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
 St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.



Make Money on those Perishables you waste every season

Here's where every Farmer, Fruit Grower, and retail and wholesale Grocer has a chance to turn into real profit all those perishables which are usually wasted. The Modern Canner does the work easily, simply, cleanly, and without a bit of waste. It can be operated by a mere child—no experience necessary. Three sizes: \$30, \$60 and \$90. Cans 1,000, 2,000 and 4,000 Tins in 10 hours, and pays for itself first season. Won't you write for Money-Making information now?



Write for Catalogue To-Day!

The Modern Canner Co.
 Canadian Branch: 80 King St., St. Jacob's, Ont.

Heavy Galvanized Steel Stock Watering Trough



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

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

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Look here! You said that if I give you your dinner you'd mow the lawn for me." Tramp—I'd like to do it, but I got to teach ye a lesson. Trust the word of a total stranger—

A bad boy of the school had done something more than usually outrageous, the teacher talked to him gravely. The boy watched and listened to him in vain, and the teacher thought he was making a great impression. At last, on the appeal to his better self was a light of discovery broke over the boy. "Say, teacher," he said, eagerly, "your lower jaw that moves, isn't it?"

NO FLIES ON HIM.

Two Irishmen, just landed, stopped at a private boarding-house on one hot July day. Retiring early, they left the window open and the light burning brightly. Mosquitoes swarmed into the room and began biting. One, awakening, called to Pat to put out the light. Pat got up and put it out and crawled back to bed again. Pat awoke about an hour later and found the room full of fire flies, and said: "It's no use, Mike; they are coming in like lanterns."

Several Ohio inspectors of dairy products were going the rounds in one town when they came upon a small boy loading milk into a wagon.

"My boy," said one of the inspectors, "telling by the abruptness of the question to take the boy off his guard—"my boy, do you put anything in that milk?" "Yassir?" said the boy, promptly.

And what is it?" asked the inspector, in his kindest tone. "That's tellin'," responded the lad, with a sly wink, "but I'll put you next you'll each give me a quarter."

Whereupon the inspectors immediately obeyed the necessary seventy-five cents, which they put into the boy's hand, saying: "Now, what is it, son?"

"I put the measure in every time I take my milk out," replied the boy, as he hopped into the wagon and drove off.

An official of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, which has jurisdiction in the matter of the naturalization of foreigners, tells the following:

"In October last a man named August Alzberger took out his first papers, and he was about to leave the courtroom, he was observed to scan very closely the official envelope in which had been enclosed the document which was to assist in his naturalization.

"In a few days, August again turned up. Presenting himself to the clerk of the court, he bestowed upon that dignitary a broad Teutonic smile, saying: 'Well, here I vos!'

"Pleased to see you, I'm sure," said the clerk, with polite sarcasm. "Would you mind adding who you are and why you are here?"

"August seemed surprised. He exhibited his official envelope. 'It says, 'Return in five days,' he explained, 'und here I vos.'"

The Marquis of Bute, who is very popular in Scotland on account of his philanthropy, tells an amusing story concerning a poor Scotch widow and her family whom he used sometimes to visit.

This woman was so extremely poor that very often she and her children lived almost solely on oatmeal porridge throughout the week. Occasionally, on Sabbath mornings, however, the little ones were allowed a cup of weak tea as a special treat.

One Saturday evening Lord Bute visited the widow for the purpose of giving her some pecuniary assistance, and during his stay one of the little girls came into the room and went up to her mother.

"Mither, mither," she asked, "will we hae tea for breakfast to-morrow morning?"

"Yes, dearies," replied her mother, somewhat sadly, "if we're spared."

"And if we're no' spared," inquired the child anxiously, "will we just hae parritch?"

Dare You Throw Burning Coals On Your Roof?

Burning coals thrown on a roof of Ruberoid harmlessly sputter away—and die out.

They do not set fire to the Ruberoid. They do not set fire to the timbers underneath.

Yet a roof of Ruberoid is more than mere protection against fire.

It is protection against the cold of winter. Being a perfect non-conductor of heat, it keeps the warmth of the house in.

It is protection against the heat of summer. It keeps the building cool by keeping the sun's heat out.

Seventeen Years of Test

And it is more. It is wind proof, rain proof, snow proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes. Because of its great flexibility, it is proof against contraction, expansion and the twisting strains which every roof must bear.

A roof of Ruberoid is practically a one-piece roof.

For with every roll comes the Ruberine cement with which you seal the seams and edges—seal them against the weather and against leaks. You will find many roofings which look like Ruberoid—but none which wear like Ruberoid.

For the first buildings ever roofed with Ruberoid—more than seventeen years ago—are still water-proof and weather-tight.

These buildings are the oldest roofed with any ready roofing. Ruberoid was by several years the first.

And of more than 300 substitute roofings on sale today, not one can employ the vital element which makes Ruberoid roofing what it is.

This vital element is Ruberoid gum—made by our own exclusive process.

It is this wonderful Ruberoid gum which gives Ruberoid roofing the life and flexibility to withstand seventeen years of wear where other roofings fray out in a few summers.

These substitute roofings are made to resemble only the uncolored Ruberoid.

Ruberoid can also be had in colors. It comes in attractive Red, Brown and Green—suitable for the finest home.

The color is not painted on. It is a part of the roofing. It does not wear off or fade.

Get This Free Book

Before deciding on any roofing for any purpose, get our free book which tells what we have learned in twenty years of tests about all kinds of roofing. This book is frank, fair and impartial.

It tells all about shingles, tin, tar, iron and ready roofings.

To get this book, address Dept. 251, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
New York Hamburg London Paris

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Galt Steel Siding

Are your frame buildings neat in appearance, warm in winter and protected from fire-risk? If not, you should investigate Galt "Art" Steel Siding.

It's wonderful what a difference you can make in looks, comfort and insurance premiums. Our Sidings are original patterns, modeled to exactly represent the best mason work in stone and brick. Very easy to apply—very low in cost. Our free catalog "B" illustrates and explains them.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.



CENTRAL CANADA FAIR

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

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

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

SUBSTITUTION.

"Good morning, madam!" voiced the cheery salesman.

"Good morning!" echoed the quiet-looking matron, "have you something very choice in Irish lace?"

"Well—er—no; but here's something just as good at seventy-five cents a yard."

"Just as good?" doubtfully.

"Yes, yes; in fact, confidentially, superior to the real article. How much do you wish, please?"

"Just a yard," sweetly. Here's your money."

"But, madam!"—in confusion, "you've made a mistake—this isn't money."

"No?" agreeably.

"Why, no; it's a matinee ticket."

"So it is!" sweetly. "But it represents seventy-five cents, and, while it isn't actual money, it's just as good. Adios."

When the New York Ledger was wavering on the brink of failure, Robert Bonner, the proprietor, sent to the New York Herald a brief advertisement, to be set up in a single line. So Greeleyesque was Mr. Bonner's handwriting that the advertising manager interpreted the directions as ordering the copy be run in full page, which instructions he obeyed, though marveling greatly. The Herald came out the next morning with one whole page devoted to the crisp adjuration to read the Ledger's new story. The effect upon Mr. Bonner was almost fatal, first from chagrin at the thought of the possible bill, then from amazement as subscriptions began to pour in, and finally from satisfaction as they continued to flood the office until the fortune of the publication was made. The novel, though accidental device, had struck the public's fancy. Mr. Bonner was hailed as the pioneer of a new and daring theory of exploitation, and the advertisement gained tenfold currency by being commented upon as a feature of the news.

PLANNING FOR QUICK RESULTS.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, said the other day of a certain farmer:

"He is now profiting by the Department's advice, but he was very stupid at the beginning. He farmed as a Philadelphia woman, one spring season, planted her garden.

"The woman's husband came home and found her poring over a seed catalogue. She had a long list of seeds written on a sheet of paper.

"This is a list, my dear," she said, "that I want you to buy for me to-morrow at the seed man's."

"Her husband looked at the list. Then he laughed loud and long.

"You want these flowers to bloom this summer, don't you?" said he.

"Yes, of course."

"Well, those you have put down here don't bloom till the second summer."

"Oh, that's all right," the lady said, easily.

"All right? How is it all right?"

"I am making up my list," she exclaimed, "from a last year's catalogue."

DID AS HE WAS TOLD.

Some years ago the Yankee schooner Sally Ann, under command of Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut River. Mr. Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things the schooner was getting a "leettle" too near certain mud flats which lay along the harbor shore, so aft he went to the captain, and with his hat cocked on one side, said:

"Cap'n Spooner, you're getting a leettle too close to them flats. Hadn't ye better go about?"

The captain glared at him.

"Mr. Comstock, jest you go for'ard and tend to your part of the skuner, I'll tend to mine."

Mr. Comstock went for'ard in high dudgeon.

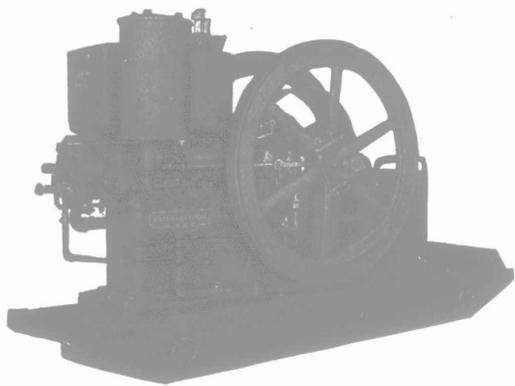
"Boys," he bellowed out, "see that ar mud hook's all clear for lettin' go!"

"Ay, ay, sir!"

"Let go, then!" he roared.

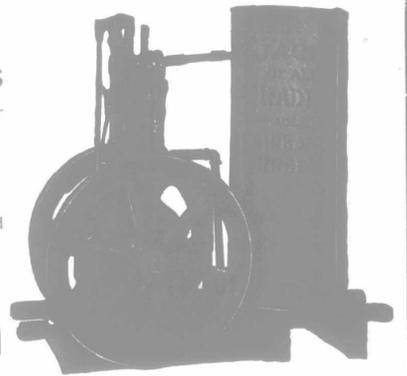
Down went the anchor, out rattled the chains, and like a flash the Sally Ann came lulling into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft and touched his hat.

"Well, cap'n, my part of the skuner is to anchor."



Make Us Prove It WE ARE READY

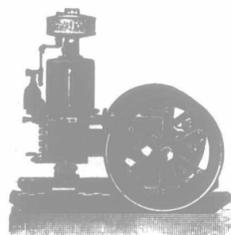
FOR RELIABILITY AND ECONOMY
FAIRBANKS-MORSE GASOLINE ENGINES
Lead all others. They are fully guaranteed for one year against all defects in material and workmanship.
EVERY ENGINE IS IN FACT
The Farmer's Advocate.
They are always ready. A mere turn of the wheel and you have any amount of power to do your work
QUICKER, EASIER, BETTER.



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

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited

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



What You Are Looking For :
A SIMPLE ENGINE!

OUR "STICKNEY" GASOLINE ENGINE

IS THE FARMER'S PET.

It is simplicity boiled down. Power absolutely guaranteed. Economical in fuel. We ask you to investigate for yourself.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., LIMITED,
TORONTO, CANADA.

100 Men Wanted



to sell the
Columbia Hay Press

We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity, 50 tons in 10 hours. Write for full description and agency.

Columbia Hay Press Co'y,
KINGSVILLE, Ont.

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY SELLS FOR \$65

GILSON Gasoline ENGINE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. 1 to 2 Horse Power. Ask for Catalog.

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

Boys for Farm Help The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

SNOW PLOW

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

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

A. LEMIRE, WOTTON, QUE., WOLFE CO.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Visitor—Why do you insist on your employees being married men?
Merchant—To preserve discipline. The married men are used to taking orders.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

I turned an ancient poet's book,
And found upon the page
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."
Yes, that is true, and something more
You'll find wh'er'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home.
But every house where Love abides,
And friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home sweet home,
For there the heart can rest.

WHAT THE SANDWICH WAS FOR.

A stately old professor was approached by a young student one day in one of the Western colleges. Trying hard to keep back a smile, the young man asked:
"Professor, you say you are an expert at solving riddles, don't you?"
"I claim that I am, my boy."
"Well, then, can you tell me why a man who has seen London on a foggy day and a man who has not seen London on a foggy day are like a ham sandwich?"
The professor studied for a long time, venturing several answers, which proved to be wrong. Finally, at his wit's end, he said:
"I give it up."
"Give it up," repeated the professor.
"Why," was the reply, "one has seen the mustard and the other has missed the scene."
"Ha ha! Catch on?"
"Of course, I do, you lunatic." But what has the sandwich to do with it?"
After the youngster had recovered from a spell of laughter, he chuckled:
"Oh, that's what you bite on."

IN A KITCHEN GARDEN.

"Pray tell me why," the onion asked,
"In all this blazing sun,
I should be wrapped in seven coats
When I don't need but one?"
"I cannot see you, all my friends."
"The corn said, "I am blind;
But as for ears, no better ones
Than mine you'll ever find."

Up pumped a little vegetable
Whose face was round and red,
"I'd like to see the man alive
I could not beat," he said.

"Your faculties," the pea-vine cried,
"Dear friends, I won't dispute,
But my bud has grown a pistol,
And I think it's going to shoot."

"I never," said a carrot small
That grew beside the walk,
"Heard anything in all my life
The way these strange beans osstalk."

For fear that I should laugh aloud,
I had to run away,
I met those funny fellows again
At dinner time next day.

—Evelyn Channing Ward



WARNING to Dairymen

De Laval Cream Separators

Are largely imitated, but never equalled.

See that the name "De Laval" is on the machine you buy.

FREE BOOK

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
173-177 William Street, :: :: MONTREAL
VANCOUVER WINNIPEG



Farm Laborers Wanted

WORK FOR
20,000 MEN IN MANITOBA
ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

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

GOING DATES

Aug. 19 From Stations north of line of G.T.R. Toronto to (Sarnia, and Can. Pac. Stations on and west of Toronto-Sudbury line.

Aug. 23 From Toronto and all C.P.R. Stations west in Ontario on and south of main line of Grand Trunk Ry., Toronto to Sarnia, and all Stations in Ontario on M.C.R., P.M. and T.H.&B. Rys.

Aug. 27 From Stations Toronto and east, including Sharbot Lake and Kingston, and all Stations in Ontario west of Renfrew, also stations on C.O. & B. of O. Rys., and stations on K. & P. south of Renfrew.

Sept. 7 From all Stations Toronto and west, including Stations on C.P.R. Toronto to Sudbury.

Sept. 10 From all Stations east of Toronto in Ontario.

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

Representative farmers, appointed by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments, will meet and engage laborers on arrival at Winnipeg.

Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points on Can. Pac. where laborers are needed east of Moose Jaw, including branches, and at one cent a mile each way west thereof in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A certificate is furnished with each ticket, and this certificate when executed by farmer showing that laborer has worked thirty days or more, will be honored from that point for a second class ticket back to starting points in Ontario, at \$18.00, prior to Nov. 30th, 1909.

Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers' trains and will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children.

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

WHY THE BISSELL IS BEST

Because the "Bissell" is built for business it lasts for years and gives satisfactory service all the time. It is made strong and durable to stand any strain. Steel drums with solid pressed steel heads well riveted, axle of 2 in. solid steel, frame of hardwood reinforced with double truss rods and steel angles make it rigid and stout. Bearings are large anti-friction rollers which reduce friction to the minimum. The "Bissell" is the lightest draft roller ever built. Nothing flimsy or shoddy about it. Free Booklet tells why you should buy the "Bissell." Write today.

T. E. BISSELL CO. Ltd., Dept. W, ELORA, ONT.



HAVE YOU EVER REALIZED THE RESULTS OF "ADVOCATE" ADS.?

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 19, 1909

No. 882

EDITORIAL

If co-operation of poultry producers confers benefits at all comparable with those resulting from co-operation of fruit-growers, it will prove a boon indeed.

The United States is tariff blind. The self-seeking native shrewdness of the individual American, which renders him quick to see and take advantage of a business opportunity, so far from promoting seems rather to limit and obscure that large detached view necessary for a true comprehension of economic principles.

The City of London, Ont., has increased the tax rate on dogs from \$1 to \$2 per head—a good move, but the raise might well have been made greater. Municipalities everywhere should follow the lead, and double or treble the taxation of the cur. A good dog is worthy of his tax. Poor ones should be taxed out of existence.

The policy of public ownership of public utilities has its defects and limitations, but is, nevertheless, fraught with decided advantage in various instances, and contains large possibilities of beneficial application in others. It commonly amounts to this, that if the people do not do some of these things for themselves, franchise-holding corporations will "do" the people.

The editorial in this paper, entitled "The University Skirts," pointing out the unwisdom of New Brunswick undertaking to establish an agricultural faculty in connection with her Provincial University, has met with widespread approval, being referred to by several correspondents and quoted by newspapers from New Brunswick to Alberta. The Calgary Albertan republishes most of it, observing that the question raised is of considerable interest to the people of that Province at this time.

The proposal to commemorate, in 1912, the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States by an international centennial celebration and memorial, at Queenston, Ont., is one that deserves commendation. But, no sooner is the idea mooted than interested individuals herald through the newspapers the incongruous, and, we might almost say, atrocious suggestion, that it be made a military demonstration, glorifying with its glamor the accompaniments and instruments of war.

The principle of a cheese factory cool-curing room is as simple as A, B, C. Adjoining the room in which the cheese are shelved is an insulated ice chamber of the same width and about one-third the length. Here ice is stored each winter, the bottom layer of blocks resting on a false slatted floor, underneath which air can circulate. In the partition between the curing-room and the ice chamber are four openings, two at the bottom to discharge cold air into the curing-room and two at the ceiling (to which boxed flues usually lead from the opposite end of the curing-room) to return the warmed air to the ice chamber, where it circulates over, down, behind and under the ice, passing again into the curing-room. Stakes in the lower vents regulate the circulation of air, thus controlling the temperature and the rate of consumption of the ice. An independent system of ventilation in the curing-room provides for an occasional renewal of the atmosphere to keep it pure and help to guard against the development of mold, which latter object is further secured by burning sulphur two or three times during the curing room.

Harvesters' Excursions.

Each year there comes the call for some thousands of extra men to help harvest and handle the great wheat crop of the West. The Western farmer throughout the remainder of the year can get along with comparatively few men, but when the grain is ripe there must either be more help or great waste. The acreage to be harvested is so great that a considerable percentage of the crop would simply go ungarnered until much of it was shelled, crinkled and wasted, unless extra men were available.

It is rather surprising that, year by year, the call for harvesters has been responded to, that the need has been met. It might have been expected that when work was plentiful and wages good in the East, the Western farmer would occasionally find himself short of the extra men he wanted, but there has not usually been any serious lack. When the men were wanted, they appeared. This has been due, in part, to the prominence given to Western affairs in the newspapers throughout the Dominion. The true Westerner is optimistic, and does not lack in self-assertion. He agrees heartily with those who magnify the importance to the whole country of the crop of the West, and sees to it that reports regarding it are not lacking. His appeals for more help in years gone by somehow found their way to all the newspapers of the East, and if a little exaggeration of the need was indulged in, it worked towards getting the men. Most of the advertising and the keeping of the subject before the public has been done by the railway companies, however. The transporting of a large number of extra passengers to the West is doubtless profitable to railway companies in two directions: first, in the extra earnings received; and, second, especially in the case of railways having lands for sale, in increasing the chances for sale of such lands; and, generally, promoting settlement of the territory they serve. Last year, so popular had the harvest excursions become, there were too many men for the work to be obtained. This summer it is said the need has been overestimated in some quarters.

This movement of men east and west, while attended with certain disadvantages, has been of distinct advantage in fostering unity of feeling throughout the Dominion. It helps forward the idea that we are all Canadians, that we have many interests in common, and do not belong merely to one or other of a string of separate Provinces. The thought, too, of the greatness of the country and its possibilities is impressed upon the mind as no mere description is able to do. Ideas of how work may or should be done are also enlarged. The breezy "rustling" West shows the traveller from the East new ways of threshing, of handling grain and of working the land, so that he comes back never quite the same as when he left. The popularity of three- and four-horse teams here, for instance, has been helped forward by what had been observed by boys on the prairies.

In the midst of so much that is advantageous in this periodic exodus there is this objection to be made, that it leaves Eastern farmers in many instances short-handed for the fall work. What, with the handling of the corn and root crops, apple-picking and fall plowing, and in Western Ontario the fall-wheat seeding as well, there is no busier time for the farmer east of the great lakes than the autumn, and if some of the workers are away the burden is so much the greater for those who are left.

Conditions in the West, as elsewhere, are changing, and farmers there will surely find it necessary to engage in mixed farming to such an

extent that more men will have to be engaged the year 'round and harvest excursions become a thing of the past, or the number of migrants be very greatly reduced. The Westerner is reluctant to substitute mixed farming for wheat-raising, but it will be fortunate for him when he does.

What Good Farming Means.

Good farming consists, not in growing a slashing big crop once in a while, or even once a year, but in producing a good average of crops year after year, doing it, too, at a profit, without resort to niggardly or slave-driving methods, and without impoverishing the land. The latter proviso will, in most cases, call for the keeping of live stock of some description, while the stipulation that operations must be conducted at a profit demands that the stock be of a superior class, and skillfully handled. It also presupposes wise marketing and watchful business management all round the board. How many of us are successful, after the requirements of this definition?

In the days when wheat was the chief, almost the only cash crop, it used to be not uncommon, in the fall-wheat region of Ontario, to rate a farmer's practice largely according to the yields of wheat he threshed. If he succeeded in growing thirty or forty bushels of wheat per acre, his methods were counted worthy of emulation, even though he accomplished the result by a wasteful system of cultivation and manuring, plowing his summer-fallow three times, and concentrating on it the year's accumulation of manure. The one redeeming feature was that he generally secured a good catch of clover with his wheat. There was some excuse for him in those days, when the land abounded in fertility, with much virgin forest waiting to be cleared and brought under the plow, when wheat was the great medium for converting soil-fatness into dollars, when labor was cheap, and when agricultural science had not so thoroughly warned men to take thought of the future and conserve soil fertility.

Nowadays it is different. We have learned that growing wheat for sale exhausts the soil; We have developed dairying and other lines of stock husbandry, not only realizing therefrom liberal money returns, but at the same time maintaining the productiveness of our farms. Wheat is no longer the great staple, but is grown rather as a sideline, fitting into a system of mixed farming in which other crops, notably corn, roots, clover and alfalfa, are of even greater importance. Thus, while it is not wise to sow wheat on ill-fitted land, neither is it economical to stint other crops of cultivation and manure, for the sake of giving every chance to the wheat.

Least of all is it prudent to summer-fallow, unless it be for the primary purpose of subduing a stubborn stand of noxious weeds, such as sow thistle or bindweed. Science has taught us that summer-fallowing, while it liberates much fertility, wastes much. Though it goes far to insure a heavy crop of wheat, it is at the expense of two seasons' occupancy of the land, and an altogether disproportionate drain of plant food (which is stored-up capital) from the soil.

In the light of this fuller understanding, we are coming to revise our ideas of what good farming consists in. Many who were formerly accredited good farmers should rather have been designated soil-miners. Our practice requires modification in accordance with modern ideas. We need to adopt rotations and systems that will place the emphasis of manuring and cultivation where it belongs. A three-year or four-year rotation, intelligently followed, will conduce to this end.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

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Government Crop Reports.

No item of news is of more interest during the summer season, to the general public, than the condition of the growing crops, and the probable prospects for harvest. Such news is of interest to farmers, as upon the amount of any commodity produced depends the price that may be expected. But it is of even more interest to manufacturers, whose output and profit will depend very largely upon the amount of money farmers have to spend for manufactured goods. It is being realized more and more that in most countries, and in Canada especially, agriculture is the basic industry upon which all others depend. Manufacturers regulate the quantity of goods they produce by the demand that may be expected for them, and months ahead they scan the prospects for the coming crop. Considerable time is required to manufacture goods and have them distributed. Orders for next winter's trade are being taken this summer, so that the importance of reliable information concerning the crop outlook can be readily seen. Wholesalers, retailers and operatives are scarcely less interested than manufacturers, as good or hard times depend mostly upon the bountifulness or shortness of the harvest. Many retail storekeepers in the West carry farmers' accounts on the books from year to year, not wishing to lose a good customer, and trusting to the future to bring everything right. To such, and there are many of them, anxiety regarding crop conditions is intense, as a general failure would mean to them business paralysis. Railroad companies are also vitally interested in harvest prospects, as their earnings depend principally upon the quantity of farm produce to be moved out, this also determining in great part the amount of manufactured and other goods to be transported to the interior in return. Thus, as can be seen, all classes are joined together by personal interest in the condition of farm crops throughout the country.

Not many sources of information in regard to harvest outlook can be relied on. The speculator finds it to his advantage to spread false rumors

and predictions. He hopes to profit by a rise or fall of the market, and he does not scruple to disseminate what purports to be reliable information, but which is really without foundation, being manufactured for his own purposes, and cleverly published. This is an important part of the operations of the bulls and bears of the wheat-pit, and many a panic has been raised by such means, and fortunes made or lost in the meantime. The interests of speculators are not in line with those of either producer or consumer, and any reports concerning crops and prices that may be circulated from such sources are not to be trusted.

Crop reports sent out by railroad companies, especially if these companies are interested in the sale of lands, cannot always be accepted with entire safety. It is to their interest to keep things booming and suppress any discouraging facts concerning actual conditions.

Some newspapers make it their business to secure from reliable correspondents in various parts of the country reports on crop and weather conditions that can be relied upon; but, again, it is through newspapers that the false reports of speculators are distributed, and so cleverly are these gotten up that it is next to impossible to know just which are genuine, and which are intended to mislead.

Fortunately for farmers and the general public, who cannot afford, as can large mercantile concerns, to have special agents reporting privately to them, there are Government reports issued from time to time throughout the growing and threshing seasons. The Ontario Bureau of Industries has for years collected and published as reliable information as possible concerning acreage and condition of the different crops of the Province. A like service is performed for the Dominion by the Census and Statistic Branch, at Ottawa; while the United States Department of Agriculture has for years maintained an efficient crop-reporting board. These statements as to crop conditions and prospects are based on reports received from correspondents all over the country, and may be accepted in the main as being as fair and unbiased as it is possible to be. Those reporting may be mistaken, or their views may be colored by their hopes, but the intention is that the crop bulletins issued should be trustworthy, and honest effort is made to have them so. Public interest, of course, centers in the condition of the great Western wheat crop, less anxiety being felt concerning the Eastern outlook.

The American crop report for July is very optimistic. Corn, though slightly fallen off in condition during July, promises the largest crop ever known. The fall-wheat estimate has increased by about one bushel per acre, with a total yield almost as great as that of last year. Spring wheat lost 1.1 per cent. during July, but yet is likely to exceed the biggest crop for the past five years. Oats have maintained their high condition, and the crop will be the largest on record.

The report from Ottawa of the condition and prospects for the end of July states that threshings of fall wheat in Ontario show averages ranging from 22 to 35 bushels, and that the estimated average for the Province is 23½ bushels per acre. It was too early to get estimates of spring grains for the Maritime Provinces, but for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the estimated yield of spring wheat is 22.07 bushels. The other field crops at the end of July showed conditions of 87.78 for oats, 81.84 for rye, 86.15 for buckwheat, 87.23 for mixed grains, 84.33 for beans, 82.36 for corn, 92.03 for potatoes, and 83.09 for sugar beets. These, of course, may vary considerably, depending largely upon weather conditions this month.

Spring and fall wheat in the five Provinces named show a total of 175,223,000 bushels, grown on 7,684,300 acres. Last year the area in wheat in the same Provinces was 6,610,300 acres, and the estimated yield at the same date, 130,263,000 bushels. For Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the estimated yield for this year is 157,464,000 bushels, and last year at the same date it was 110,524,000.

The barley crop of the five Provinces has an area of 1,846,900 acres, as compared with 1,726,700 acres last year, and an estimated yield of 57,722,000 bushels, as compared with 51,690,000 at the same date last year.

Taxation of Land Values.—I.

In primitive communities, and in societies not organized upon a democratic basis, taxation was levied by those who chanced to be in authority upon any and all who were able to contribute; and was, in the main, expended upon warlike enterprises. Moreover, the exactions were made against more or less forcible protests. In fact, the Civil War of the 17th century in England, and the American War of Independence, arose, in large measure, out of forced taxation. But, nowadays, in democratic communities, such as our Canadian municipalities, taxation should be, and usually is, regarded in quite a different light. It is the individual contribution to the social fund, used for the maintenance of roads and bridges, schools and charitable institutions; for the supplying of public services, such as waterworks; for the administration of justice, and for every other activity which the individual cannot carry on by himself, but in which he must necessarily co-operate with his fellows.

And, although the State has not yet abandoned the policy of collecting taxes either from those who have the means or from those who can be most easily forced to contribute, signs are not wanting that thinking men are beginning to inquire as to the proper system or systems of taxation under democracy. The last English Budget contained the germ of a system of appropriating for the public treasury the increases in land values, while among Ontario farmers—as, I suppose, elsewhere—there has been a good deal of protest against the taxation of farm improvements. For municipal taxation, machinery and live stock are already exempted; it has been provided that wood-lots may be exempted; and, quite recently, a good many petitions, asking the Legislature to confer upon municipalities the right to levy a lower rate upon general improvements than upon land values, have been circulated and largely signed. All things point to a general revision of our systems of taxation, and, while it is folly to expect to discard immediately and absolutely the methods that have been in vogue for so many years, it is quite proper to make a vigorous attempt to harmonize our methods of taxation with democratic institutions and with principles of equity.

The Canadian farmer is, perhaps, as directly concerned in this matter as is anyone else; for, although taxation in our rural municipalities is not burdensome, it is naturally and inevitably increasing, and it is high time that it be established on a sound and joint footing. To be sure, it compares very favorably, indeed, at present with the indirect, unfairly-discriminating tariff tax that supplies the Federal treasury; but still there are features about it that can be improved, and nowhere else can reform in taxation be accomplished so easily. Already something has been done towards the exemption of industry from taxation, and it would be a very small additional change for the Legislature to grant the municipalities local option on this question, as, in Ontario, it has done in other matters. Valuable experience of various methods of taxation would then be gathered by the municipalities, while the apprehensions of the most timorous conservative would not be unduly aroused. This, it seems to me, is the next step for us to take in the reform of taxation.

Looking at the matter in a general way, from the farmer's point of view, it would appear a sound position to take to argue that every encouragement should be given to industry, and that the enterprising, hard-working farmer who improves his property with good buildings, fences, drains, etc., should not have to bear the brunt of taxation, while his neighbor, on originally equally good land, equally well situated, contributes a smaller share to the general fund simply because he has been too careless or wasteful to take advantage of his opportunities. Every man is entitled to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and society should not confiscate that which, in the main, arises from individual effort. It is not a sufficient reply to this argument to say that no enterprising farmer would be deterred from building a good barn by the consciousness that his annual taxes would be increased. In the first place, I am not so sure that the taxation of improvements does not have some deterring influence; and, even if it did not, it would hardly be creditable to our civilization to systematically handicap individual enterprise, and force our people to improve their property in opposition to, and not with the help of, the community.

A more or less casual examination of the question would, at all events, lead to this conclusion; and, as some objections may be registered against the argument above set forth, it is worth while to look into the matter from a distinctly theoretical point of view, in order to see it in its most general aspects.

W. C. GOOD.

Why should a farmer who paints his barn, finishes his house, plants shade trees, and enriches, drains, and otherwise improves his farm, be penalized for his enterprise by an increase of tax-

ation, while a shiftless neighbor, who seeds the surrounding farms with thistles, and offends the eye of the community with unpainted, ramshackle buildings, tumble-down fences and poverty-stricken fields, be encouraged in his indolence by a reduction in his proportion of taxation through low assessment on his property? Pressing the point farther, why should a speculator or railroad company be permitted to acquire and hold unoccupied farm land or city building lots, thus holding back the progress of a community, while paying but a small dab of annual taxation, till such time as the enterprise of industrious neighbors had built up the district or city, thus conferring value upon the speculator's property, and enabling him, eventually, to sell it for a price he had done nothing to earn? Might not our systems of taxation be readjusted, so as to encourage those who build up the community and discourage those who, whether from greed or inertia, weigh it down? This is the proposition of those who would have taxes levied on land values only, rather than upon improvements and the fruits of enterprise. Let us have a discussion on the subject, which Mr. Good's first of a series of three articles opens in this issue.

HORSES

Care of Working Horses in Hot Weather.

The following methods of feeding, caring for and working farm horses in hot weather are communicated to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, by Arthur Trafford, of Saskatchewan, who reports that after three seasons' trial he finds the practice satisfactory, under prairie grain farm conditions:

"We feed the first meal about five a.m., giving each horse a forkful of hay and an oat sheaf. We then groom and harness them and clean out the stables. Before going to breakfast each horse is given two quarts of threshed oats. If we did not feed sheaf oats we would increase the ration of whole oats to four quarts. We have tried watering before feeding, but we found that the horses would not drink very much, and it was not worth while leading them any distance to water.

"We aim to get to the field just before seven, and work until eleven forty-five, driving eight miles on a breaking plow. Whilst in the field we watch and keep the horses' manes from under the collars, and also keep the hames good and snug. At noon the horses are fed the same amount as in the morning, hay and sheaves being fed before dinner and the whole grain after dinner. I do not think it advisable to feed whole grain as soon as a horse comes into the stable, as the stomach being empty the grain passes into the intestines before it is properly digested, and the same benefit is not derived from it. We bathe the shoulders at noon with cold water, to which a little salt has been added, being careful that the shoulders are good and dry before hitching up.

"We get started in the field again by two o'clock, and quit at six. If the horses are very warm we give them a pailful of water each before supper, and all they will drink after supper. Before going to tea we feed hay; after, we groom, then sponge their shoulders and water them, and then feed them oat sheaves and oats. If the mosquitoes are very bad we smudge out the stables before leaving for the night. On Sundays we feed the hay and oat sheaves, but do not feed any whole grain. Salt is given twice a week. We have broken as much as 220 acres with eight horses and fitted it for crop on above feed. It is a good plan to feed each horse a good bran mash on Saturday night, in place of oats, if one can get the bran.

Merrill, of the Utah Experiment Station, made six tests of alfalfa hay in comparison with timothy for horses, under varying conditions of work, and found that it was less difficult to maintain their weight with alfalfa. The appearance of the horses in every comparison was in favor of those fed alfalfa, and no ill results were noted on their health by long-continued alfalfa feeding. Fourteen-hundred-pound horses at hard work could be maintained in condition on 32.6 pounds of alfalfa hay per day, and at rest 20 pounds was sufficient for the same horses.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Clydesdales have been exported in considerable numbers from Scotland this year, to Canada and other countries.

Draft Horses Needed.

(From market bulletin issued by the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.)

Ever since the panic of 1893, horse-raisers and farmers generally have seemed to fear over-production of horses, and the supply of horses has not kept pace with the growth of population, while industries requiring the use of horses have multiplied. There has developed especial need for more good draft horses in the city, while improvements in farm machinery have required heavier horses for country use. The result of these conditions has been an inadequate supply of heavy horses and a remarkable increase in the market value of draft horses, the very kind which the farmer can raise with the greatest ease, use and profit.

To indicate the relative increase of horses and population, and the increase in the average value of all horses for the United States during the last 15 years, the following table, compiled from official reports of the Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, is here appended:

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES ON FARMS AND RANGES.

Year.	Population.	Horses.	Value.
1908.....	88,209,000	19,992,000	\$1,867,530,000
1893.....	66,230,000	16,206,800	992,225,000
Increase...	21,979,000	3,785,200	\$875,305,000
Per cent. of increase..	.33	.23	.88

It will be seen from the above table that during 15 years, from 1893 to 1908, the population increased 33 per cent., while during the same period the total number of horses on farms increased only 23 per cent.; also, that the total value of all horses on farms in the United States increased 88 per cent., as against only 23 per cent. increase in number, while the average value

sell for \$350 to \$500 on the Chicago horse market, while a well-matched team of such horses will bring from \$750 to \$1,000, and entire car-load lots have been sold at such prices. The greater advances are, of course, paid on the better kinds of draft horses, though all heavy horses adapted to farm work bring good prices also, but in no industry does superiority of product bring greater rewards than in that of raising draft horses best suited to market demands.

Every farmer should, therefore, make a study of this industry. He should attend stock shows, state and county fairs, and horse shows where draft horses are exhibited, and study the different types until he has fixed in his eye and mind the main characteristics that win premiums. Then he should procure mares for his farm work that approximate as nearly as possible these characteristics, and breed them to the best registered draft stallions within reach, and especially should he agitate and help to create a neighborhood demand on the Legislature of his State for the establishment of publicly provided registered draft stallions for the improvement of horses on farms.

A fall fair in Fillmore County, Minn., is providing a novel class for draft stallions. Horses weighing 1,500 pounds or over, which have served fifty mares or more during the season, will be shown and put to an efficiency test, without shoes. Excellence as judged by inspection will count 50 points; a timed walk of half a mile in single harness will count 25 points, and a pulling test with a weighed load on a stone-boat will count 25 points. In case of a tie the horses will be moved at a trot to decide the final winner.

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep for the Average Farm.

The time was when, on nearly every average farm in Eastern Canada, a flock of sheep was

kept, and found one of the most profitable branches of stock-raising. It is difficult to reasonably account for the fact that, to-day, on a very large proportion of the farms in the same territory, no sheep are kept. No one, we believe, from experience, or by figures, can prove that any other class of stock costs less, in time, labor or feed, to raise or keep. None costs so little in any of these respects; and the winter housing of sheep may be of the cheapest class, provided it keeps them dry. Their flesh sells in the market for more money per pound, and costs less to produce, than that of cattle or hogs, and their fleece is an extra production which, in the average of years, practically pays for their feed. The excuse often advanced that, where dairying is practiced, sheep keep the pasture short, and thus rob the cows, has little foundation, since sheep eat and relish probably 80 per cent. of weeds found on the



Eureka Prince (imp.) (13466).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1904. Sire Eureka, by Baron's Pride; dam by Gregor MacGregor, by MacGregor, by Darnley (222). Included in dispersion sale of the stud of J. J. Hales, at Chatham, Ont., Sept. 1st. (See Gossip, page 1346.)

per head increased from \$61.22 in 1893 to \$93.41 in 1908, or a gain of \$32.19 per head, making a net increase of 52½ per cent. in the average value per head of all horses on farms and ranges in the United States.

But this difference does not by any means indicate the remarkable advance in prices obtained at market for good to choice draft horses, the kind now most in demand, with every prospect for a still greater demand ahead, and no adequate supply in the country to meet it.

It is no unusual thing for a well-bred draft horse, with plenty of size, bone and action, to

farm, and prefer the short grass in lanes and on hillsides which cattle pass over, preferring the long grass they can gather with the tongue.

It is admitted that large flocks cannot be profitably kept on farms where many cows are kept, but the contention is sound that a small number of sheep may be profitably kept even on farms on which dairying is a specialty, and small flocks thrive better than large ones on any farm.

The other excuse, that the dog nuisance is so serious a menace to sheep-raising as to justify its abandonment, has less foundation than has the claim that sheep rob the cows. There are proba-

bly not more dogs kept on similar areas in country places in Eastern Canada than there were fifty years ago, when they were more a necessity than now. Villages, the home of most of the dogs, where they are least needed, have not, as a rule, grown to much larger proportions, and towns are not much closer together. In England, where villages and towns are much closer than in this country, dogs are many times more numerous per mile than in Canada, yet sheep are kept in very large numbers, some flocks running into thousands, and are certainly the most profitable class of stock the farmers in that country raise. And they have their trouble from dogs, with even less protection from dog laws than we have, but they do not think of giving up sheep-raising. The simple precaution of a couple of small cow-bells in each flock, costing not more than a dollar, will, in probably nine cases out of ten, stave off a preconcerted attack by dogs. The writer, in an experience of forty years with a flock averaging nearly one hundred pure-bred sheep, on a farm lying midway between a village and a town, and not more than three miles from either, suffered the loss of but two sheep from depredations by dogs in all that period, and credits his exemption largely to the regular use of bells while sheep were on pasture.

The demand for breeding sheep in the United States is unusually brisk, and breeders and feeders in that country are looking to Canada for a supply. Wool has improved in value in the last two years, lambs and mutton sheep have been higher this year in our markets than for many years past, and the prospect for the sheep trade in America is bright. Farmers contemplating the founding or increasing of flocks, will do well to make early selections, as the best available will be first picked up.

Our Scottish Letter.

July has been a most fitful month as regards weather. The temperature, generally, has ruled low. There has been an absence of sunshine, and while grain crops promise well for bulk of straw and weight of head, sunshine-loving crops, like potatoes, are not nearly up to the standard reached in 1908. That was distinctly a potato year. The chief objection to it was that one had too many "tattie pits," and prices, therefore, ruled low. At present prices are ruling higher than they have done, and almost all kinds of farm produce are making prices which once a day were thought to be impossible. Beef is selling at a figure with which feeders here have not been familiar for many years—41s. and 45s. per live cwt. of 112 lbs. being quite common quotations. The most depressing element in the farmers' lot at present is sheep. Wool has hardened in price, but sheep and lambs have been making bad prices, and should no improvement take place, the outlook for the flockmaster at the autumn sales is gloomy in the extreme. The hope is that as wool is keeping up, mutton will respond in sympathy. The reasons for the advance in beef prices are not easily read, but we suppose a shortage on your side of the Atlantic will have a good deal to do with it. There are rumors of an attempt on the part of the Chicago "Big Four" to corner the Argentine meat supply, and no doubt they would, if they could, corner that and everything else under heaven. One sometimes wonders where this process of throttling the individuality of trade is to end, and the lessons of the markets are difficult to learn. Of one thing we are well assured: the consuming public will not be easily held in check should they once get hold of the idea that men are cornering foodstuffs while millions are on the verge of starvation. There is something diabolical in such a policy, and those who plan and direct it should have no mercy.

MEN WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY.

Death has been very busy of late among notable men on both sides of the Atlantic. I regret to observe the announcement this evening of the demise of Hon. John Dryden, the ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Mr. Dryden was well known on this side, and he had many friends, among stock owners especially. He was a member of the Commission which enquired into the working of the Irish Department of Agriculture, and he spent a lengthened period on this side in connection with that inquiry. He was chairman of one of the meetings addressed by the writer when he visited Canada in the winter of 1902, and was ever a kindly and sympathetic friend. Here the Reaper has of late been very busy, and among others he has mown down Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopston, a gentleman very well known to those engaged in the importing trade, with whom he was deservedly popular. Mr. Park was a very fine judge of a Clydesdale horse. He bred good horses, and reared many more which he purchased as foals, and brought to the front as

matured horses. His career began in 1882, when Lord Erskine (1714), bred by him, won the Glasgow prize at the spring stallion show. In the following year he was elected a judge at the same event, being, perhaps, the youngest judge ever selected for that post. He was then 25 years of age. His sun went down at noon, and he passed away under sad circumstances, in the beginning of July. Other notable stockmen have recently heard the call.

A NOTABLE LIVE-STOCK SALESMAN.

Another aspect of things was presented by the unique tribute paid on the 16th day of July to the doyen of live-stock salesmen in this country—James Swan, of Messrs. John Swan & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh, Haddington and St. Boswell's. This great firm has done a big business during the past sixty years, and the event celebrated a fortnight ago was the sixtieth anniversary of James Swan's beginning business in a regular way. He had been taken from school to assist his father on market days, but when about sixteen years of age he was thirled to business in dead earnest. As an auctioneer or salesman, Mr. Swan stands unrivalled. When selling sheep of any kind he is seen at his best. His skill and judgment in handling sheep are only equalled by his discernment in judging men. He knows what sheep are worth better than almost any other man in a market, and he is easily first in respect of his good humor and imperturbable temper in face of a falling market. Whatever his thoughts may be, Mr. Swan never allows them to damp his zeal in the rostrum, and not one who hears his cheery persiflage would ever imagine he was facing a depressed market and receding prices. Mr. Swan is a great stock judge, and the tribute paid to him on 16th July in the City of Edinburgh was as unique as it was well bestowed.

HIGHLAND AND OTHER SHOWS.

During the month we have had quite a number of first-class exhibitions of stock, culminating in the Highland and Agricultural Society's great show at Stirling. Shows have been held at Alnwick, in Northumberland; Aberdeen, Stranraer, Lanark, Galashiels, Forfar and Elgin, and as all of these are centers convenient for the exhibition of stock, the visitor who was able to take them all in was well repaid for his pains. One feature almost all of them had in common, a display of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. The other sections might vary, but the importance of these two classes of stock was demonstrated by the constant character of the representatives of these breeds. Ayrshires were in evidence at Lanark and Stranraer, but were almost, if not altogether, unknown at the other gatherings named—of course, excepting the Highland—but wherever there was a show there were good Clydesdales, and more or less worthy Shorthorns. The show of the year was held at Stirling. The Highland Society has seldom held as fine a general show, and anyone who viewed the parades of stock could easily understand the supremacy of the British Isles as the home of improved stock. The weakest sections, relatively, were probably those of Shorthorn cattle and Border Leicester sheep. A finer display of these breeds has certainly been seen at the Highland on some previous occasions. The champions and prizewinners, generally, were superior animals. The champion Shorthorn bull was Geo. Campbell's great bull, Excelsior (91648), which was also champion at Aberdeen. He was bred by Mr. Lipp, Haddoch, Methlie, and is a typical Aberdeen Shorthorn. The champion cow was Wm. Bell's Ratcheugh Beauty, from Alnwick, where she was champion, and she was first at the Royal, Gloucester. The Aberdeen female champion, Mr. Campbell's heifer, Cadboll Mina, was reserve female champion, and the reserve male champion was Mr. Rothwell's Lord Brilliant, the second-prize aged bull, from Much Hoole, Preston.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were a much stronger exhibit all through than the Shorthorns. The quality was much more uniform, while the numbers were quite as creditable. The championship of the breed went to the Royal champion, Mr. Criddle's level, evenly built bull, Eyewise, all the way from Gloucester. Mr. Criddle is a London butcher, who is an enthusiast for the Black Polled breed. He knows their merits at the block, and he breeds them of high-class quality. But more striking was the success of Baynt Arnot, of Brechin, with the champion cow. The wonderful animal is Violet III, of Conga (39314). She was bred by Mr. McAnish, Congaish, Strathspay, and was purchased in Perthshire for the fancy figure of £10, or thereby. She has done marvels for her owner, and last year was best in the three-year-old class. She is among the best cows of the breed exhibited for many years, and her beautiful symmetry and well-contrasted widespread attention.

Galloways also found their champion in a well-served quarter. The honor went to Mr. For Brockbank, for his first-prize two-year-old heifer, Clare, a beautifully level heifer, which was only placed second at the Royal, but looked her very best on the judging day at Stirling. Mr. For

Brockbank is from Kirksanton, Cumberland, and is a spirited patron of the breed. He shows with splendid zeal, and his victory was popular. Clare, although owned in Cumberland, was bred in Dumfriesshire, and is one of the best seen for some years.

Ayrshires made one of the best displays ever seen at the Highland, and once more, as in the case of the Galloways and the Highlanders, the breed champion was found among the females. This was Mrs. Howie's Heather Bell, a three-year-old, from Finnich Boy, Inverkip, Renfrewshire, and a capital specimen of the Scots dairy cow. Mrs. Howie is a new exhibitor at the H. & A. S. shows, although she and her late husband have always kept a superior stock of cows. The best bull was Homer Young's Everlasting (6169), a four-year-old, which won his class.

HORSES.

Clydesdales have not often been better represented in the younger sections than they were on the recent occasion at Stirling. The females were much better than the males, and the younger classes of both sections were better than the older. The male championship was awarded to A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, for their first two-year-old colt, Fyvie Baron (14687). This is one of the few Clydesdales about which there is no difference of opinion. He is an acknowledged champion, and has never yet known defeat. With size, quality of feet and legs, straight action and splendid style, he stands out a first-class colt among good ones. He was got by Baron's Pride (9122), and his dam, Lady Ida (15438), was got by the champion horse, Prince Thomas (10262), a very massive, big horse, which left valuable stock. He was himself champion at the Highland some years ago. The reserve champion was William Dunlop's first-prize yearling, Dunure Footprint, by Baron of Buchlyvie, which has this season been all but unbeaten. This is an exceptional colt altogether. The first aged horse was A. & W. Montgomery's Gartly Pride (12997), and the second, Gartly Bonus (13491), both bred by A. MacG. Menzie, Brawlandknowes, Gartly, who also bred the celebrated Royal Gartly (9844). The first three-year-old was T. Purdie Somerville's handsome big horse, Scotland Yet (14839), which last year stood second, and this year was first at Kilmarnock and third at Ayr. He is a great horse. Second to him stood A. & W. Montgomery's British Time (14610), which beat him, the winner, at Ayr. This horse was shown out of bloom, and hence was under a handicap.

A splendid show of females in all classes resulted in John P. Sleight, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, securing the Cawdor cup with his first-prize yearling filly, Moira, which has this year been unbeaten. She was got by Baron's Pride, out of Thelma, by Mains of Airies 10379, and forms one of a remarkable series of high-class winning foals all out of this one mare, and, with one exception, got by the same sire. The exception is Thelma's first foal, Royal Lady, the Angus champion mare both this year and last. She was got by Royal Edward, a notable son of Baron's Pride. The others were all got by the old horse himself, namely, the unbeaten Baron Fyvie, now in New Zealand; Thelma H., which won both here and at Glasgow and Aberdeen in the two-year-old class, and Moira, which is regarded as the best of the lot. But although Moira won the coveted Cawdor cup, she was beaten for supreme honors by J. Ernest Kerr's first-prize three-year-old mare, Nerissa, which, having won the Cawdor cup last year, could not compete for it again. Nerissa is another daughter of Baron's Pride, and this season has only once been beaten, and that was by Boquhan Lady Peggie, which stood second to her on this occasion, and was placed reserve to Moira for the Cawdor cup. Blood tells, but one never can tell when the cross will be made which is crowned with success. "SCOTLAND YET."

The imports of live animals into Great Britain for the first six months of 1909 show many changes, the most noticeable of which are the decrease of cattle from the United States, and of sheep from Canada. It is curious to note how Argentina comes to the rescue of the British consumer as supplies from the United States become more restricted, on account of the increasing home market. In the first half of this year, beef imports from the Argentine were 2,178,196 cwt., against 1,769,652 cwt. in the similar period of 1908.

A resolution passed at the annual convention of the Central Alberta Stock-growers' Association, read: "Resolved, that we, the members of the Central Alberta Stock-growers' Association, in convention assembled hereby respectfully urge upon the Minister of Agriculture the necessity for prompt government action towards assisting the establishment of chilling, packing and exporting facilities, as indicated by the deputation from the Alberta stock-growers' committee."

The reports of bacon in the past year have shown a total of 20,000 tons.

THE FARM.

After-harvest Tillage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In view of the decided progress many noxious weeds are making over the cultivated areas of the Province, it behooves the farmer to carefully consider every plan and opportunity afforded for cultivation that will at first check and ultimately eradicate these weeds.

In the past, particularly, a great many farmers have only availed themselves of the opportunity to combat these foes in the preparation of the soil for the succeeding crop in the spring, and the cultivation that small portion of the farm received which was under hoed crops each season. Later, on many of the best farms, a system of cultivation has been inaugurated, termed the after-harvest cultivation, it being practiced on the unseeded stubble areas and the sod fields which are to be broken up that season, during the fall months, after the season's crop has been stored.

With favorable conditions this cultivation may be made so thorough as to completely eradicate many of the most troublesome weeds, while the few that may survive will have received such a check that if followed with a hoed crop the land will be completely rid of them.

While some claim the use of the disk alone on the stubble areas to be quite effective, we have not found it so, our soil generally being too compact at this time of year, and the interference of stubbles rendering this implement ineffective. Furthermore, while some moisture may be conserved by this surface cultivation, and a growth of such weeds as mustard and a few thistles promoted, many of the worst weeds—those that have underground rootstocks—such as couch grass and sow thistle, will not be checked, much less eradicated.

What small area we sometimes have of unseeded stubble we find very likely to be infested with such weeds as quack or couch grass, Canadian thistle, milkweed or mustard, and where such weeds are established the land demands some attention before being again seeded to grass. Accordingly, we aim at having this land plowed shallow as soon as the crop is off, with the wheel plow, and then practice thorough cultivation throughout the fall months with, first, the harrow, to pull out roots of the several weeds that have been cut off with the plowing, though not quite turned out to the sun, and to fine the surface; then with the spring-tooth. This cultivation not only pulls out the weeds already in the soil, but very materially assists in promoting the germination of the weed seeds, besides tending towards the conservation of the soil moisture. As a remedy for those weed seedlings that get started and are missed by the narrow-tooth cultivators that are used occasionally on this ground, we use the wide points, or thistle points, and a stroke with this cultivator will cut off every weed that may appear. Now, if this ground be infested with quack or couch grass, we use instead of the spring-tooth a few times a cultivator with rigid teeth; this is a great digger or grubber, and very effectively loosens up the quack roots, to be later pulled out with the harrow or spring-tooth. The worst bed of these roots can be destroyed by thorough after-harvest tillage, and this is a very troublesome weed on many farms.

Not only do we rid the land of weeds by this cultivation, but by plowing at this time of year, and following with cultivation, fertility seems to be restored. A worn-out or depleted soil, plowed in July or August, and thoroughly cultivated, is rejuvenated without any application of manure or soiling crop. When this ground is intended for a grain crop and seeding to grass, it is plowed late in the fall, slightly deeper than the first plowing, and an attempt made to leave the furrows in just as rough shape as possible, in order to ensure a good thorough freezing.

For roots, we would apply a good heavy application of yard manure, and leave this manure in ribs for the winter, to be worked down in the spring with harrow, thoroughly dug with the rigid-tooth cultivator or grubber, and then seeded. The same would apply for corn, if we had any amount of manure, but at this time of year there is never a very great store of manure ahead, so we plow shallow and trust to winter manuring, or applying in spring with spreader.

Now, with sod, the question of greatest moment is the condition of the soil at that time when it should be plowed. Very often the ground is altogether too hard to be plowed in July or August, and then we have to wait and merely plow in fall and let it lie over until spring, and then work well and manure if for corn.

When these meadows can be plowed, however, wonderful results can be obtained by thorough

cultivation throughout the fall months. We aim to follow something the same plan of cultivation as outlined for the stubble ground, with the exception of the rigid-tooth cultivator, and more use of the wide points. We aim to promote decay of the vegetable matter of the old sod and conserve the soil moisture through surface cultivation, destroying existing weeds and germinating seeds. When manure can be spread on this ground in the fall and left in ribs over winter it makes an excellent preparation for any kinds of hoed crops, and if not in a position to do this, we like to apply in winter or following spring, and work thoroughly in preparation of seed-bed. As stated previously, the cultivation either of sod or stubble land during the fall months will not exterminate completely every weed, but with the aid of a hoed crop following, properly cared for, will kill the worst of them, excepting, perhaps, the sow thistle. This previous preparation of the land to be devoted to hoed crops is a long-standing necessity on many farms, where farmers complain that hoed crops do not even check the weeds, while the whole trouble has been and is that the ground was never properly prepared for a hoed crop, or cared for after seeded to this crop.

The sow thistle is the most persistent grower and tenacious of life of any weed before us to-day, and to be dealt with successfully demands thoroughness of action. My experience thus far in fighting this weed will not justify me in claiming this course of procedure as reliable, viz., after-harvest tillage to be followed by a hoed crop, as a means of complete eradication of this weed. Briefly, the only effective measure I have yet found to completely rid the land of this pest is simply a bare fallow for one season, keeping the surface black throughout the summer by frequent plowing and cultivating. Already this weed is causing some alarm, and if we are to keep this weed and many others in subjection, we must practice more effective measures in the preparation of the soil for the several crops, and this cultivation after harvest is one way by means of which this end may be accomplished.

Dundas Co., Ont. CLARK HAMILTON.

Build for the Future.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am glad to see that our agricultural papers are taking an interest in the rural-telephone question. In the development of the country the rural telephone is worthy of the respectful attention of everyone. Whether our business be that of a farmer, country physician or merchant, the telephone question deserves and commands most careful consideration. I venture to say that there is no other business in Canada to-day that has been built up in so short a time—mostly in the last five years—by men who had no previous training, but adapted themselves to the business from necessity, and gained their knowledge while doubly occupied with a telephone exchange and their farm.

The telephone to the farmer is almost an indispensable necessity. In case of sickness, fire, or any other emergency, he can summon help or transact business without delay. The telephone is not only a business convenience to the farmer, but is a means of social intercourse as well. It has modified conditions under which he works. It has also made the country a safer and more pleasant place in which to live, and has placed it on a level with the city by its beneficial service. As the farmer realizes the value of the telephone more, and is educated to good service, he soon

wants as good as can be given, and there is no subscriber who appreciates it more.

Regarding the organizing of a rural line, judgment must be used. What would meet with success in one community might not be so favorably received in another. As a general thing, farmers are suspicious of a proposition with which they are not yet familiar, but when convinced they will get a fair and just deal, they are the first to fall in line. The quickest, easiest, and, probably, as good a plan as any is for half a dozen men, who are financially able, to get their charter, build their lines, install and rent the instruments to subscribers at \$12.00 per year. This has worked satisfactorily to subscribers and proprietors in thickly-populated districts. One of the principal things in laying out plans for a rural line is to build large enough to supply the needs of the community to be served. Build not for to-day only, but for to-morrow and the day after. We thought six to eight wires would be the limit of one of our leads from central office, but to-day there are sixteen wires, and there should be twenty.

Our system is held by 120 stockholders, all farmers but nine, each holding two shares, at \$10 per share; so all are equal. The stockholders elect five directors annually, who control the business according to by-laws. We have 70 miles of circuit, mostly metallic; 160 telephones, and are continually installing more. We find that fifteen phones on a party line is sufficient, although we have run up to thirty, before we have had an opportunity to divide the line.

Any resident on our system can have service by paying \$17 for a telephone, which we install and keep in repair, and, in addition, \$9 per year, payable quarterly, in advance. Stockholders pay rather less, but subscribers who have individual lines to their places of business, such as bank officials, doctors and merchants, pay more.

We employ two central operators, giving night and day service, charging a fee of ten cents after 9 o'clock p.m., and on Sundays, excepting calls for doctor, nurse or veterinary surgeon, which are free to all subscribers. Our operators are paid extra for working on holidays, each one taking alternate holiday.

We have connection with several independent rural lines, and have a contract with the Bell Telephone Company, which necessitated considerable outlay on our part, as there is now a toll line from our central to the City of London, and also to St. Thomas—26 miles of toll line in all—half of it being built and maintained by the Bell Company, while the other half was built and is maintained by us.

We have made our first monthly balance with the Bell Company. The business done and our profits are beyond our expectations, and, besides, our subscribers have had the advantage of a low rate to either city.

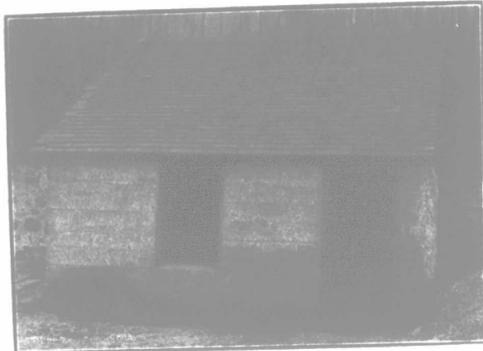
A. W. VENNING.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Tight binder canvases mean extra and useless draft on the team. The canvases should be run as slack as possible, to have them carry the grain properly. So used they will wear much longer and render better service. Tight canvases cause the rollers to become warped out of alignment, and the roller bearings to wear rapidly. They mean extra horse power, and extra horse power means more feed and less acres harvested, which all sifts down to a smaller net profit per bushel of grain. The binder chains come in for a good deal of hard wear during harvest. Secure a stick of graphite and rub them well before putting the machine into the field, keep them well oiled and supplied with graphite, and give them moderate slack, and you will be pleased with the results.



A Western Haying Scene.



Up-to-date Milk-house.

In course of erection on farm of W. C. Topham, Oxford Co., Ont.

Formaldehyde for Treating Seed Wheat.

Which is the better, to treat seed wheat with formaldehyde or bluestone, and the proper quantities of each, for, say, five bushels? H. J. McL.

Either is efficacious, but the preponderance of evidence is now slightly in favor of formaldehyde. Spread the grain out thinly on a clean floor or wagon box, and sprinkle till quite moist with a solution of a pound of the liquid solution of formaldehyde (a pound is a little less than a pint) in thirty-five gallons of water. Shovel over a few times, applying the solution as the shovelling proceeds. When all is well dampened, shovel the grain into a conical heap and cover with old blankets for two or three hours; then remove the blankets and spread the grain out to dry, stirring occasionally. Mix each time just enough to treat the grain that can be sown within three days. After treatment, keep the grain free from reinfection by contact with bins, sacks or stores in which smutty seed has been contained. A pound of formaldehyde solution, one brand of which is called formalin, costs about 75 cents, and is sufficient to treat 32 bushels of seed wheat.

THE DAIRY

Silo and Milk-house.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our silo was built in 1906, and is 12 feet inside and 30 feet high, with an extra seven feet of boards on top. We thought when building the last seven feet that it could be put up more cheaply of wood than cement, as the corn settles about that much, but experience has taught us differently, and we would put the cement all the way up if building again. We have a flat top on it, which I do not like, and would prefer a peak top, both for looks and convenience. Materials required were 8 cords clean gravel, 2 of stone and 33 barrels cement. It is plastered inside and out, costing, all together, about \$180.00. It would take from five to seven acres of good corn to fill it. When feeding from near the top, 20 cows will eat about 5 feet per month. As we get near the bottom, about 4 feet per month will feed the same stock. We give from one-half to one bushel per cow, twice a day, as some will eat more than others.

Regarding the milk-house, we come from the stable into an alley, 3 ft. wide and 8 ft. long, which opens to the outside. We turn from this alley to the right into the milk-room, 8 ft. by 10 ft. At the north side is the tank, 2½ ft. deep by 2 ft. 2 in. wide. The cans are raised from the water by an endless chain, which is hooked to an ordinary hay car. They are then run out and let down into the milk wagon. As we draw our own milk, they are not loaded until ready to go. The lean-to roof extends 16 ft. beyond wall, thus covering the wagon and horse. As suggested by Mr. Barr at Norwich, the water comes in at the bottom of one end of tank, and has an overflow at the other end, and runs away in a tile drain. The cement floor slopes to this drain. The water for the stable is also supplied from this tank.

In building milk-house, we used 8½ barrels cement, some stone, and about 2 cords gravel. As we did the work ourselves at convenient times, we cannot give estimate of work, but think the entire cost would not exceed \$35 or \$40. It is plastered with cement inside and out. The temperature of milk usually runs down to 62° to 66° when milk is stirred around in the can.

Oxford Co., Ont. W. C. TOPHAM

Spring Creek Cool-curing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

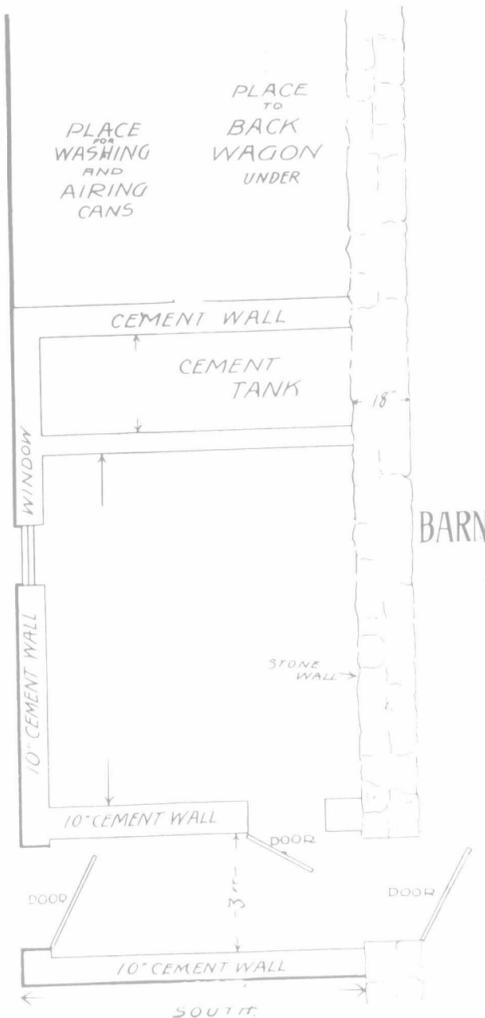
The curing-room of the Spring Creek Cheese Factory, previous to being transformed into a cool-curing room, in the year 1905, consisted of a frame building, 50 x 32 feet, with wooden floor. The floor was removed, and filled in with earth, stones and gravel to the desired height, then a cement-concrete floor laid. A partition 12½ feet from one end divides the building into an ice-chamber and a cold-storage room. The partition consists of an eight-inch space filled with shavings, on each side of which there are two thicknesses of matched lumber, with one-inch air-space and two plies of paper. Two openings at the bottom convey the cold air into the store-room, while two ducts running along the ceiling convey the air back into the ice-chamber. The sides are constructed as follows, beginning from outside: Double boards; air-space, 8 inches; lath and plaster; air-space, 1 inch; matched lumber;

room fixed over thoroughly well. That the side walls have been added to, and not torn down and built anew, is evident from the mention of plaster, which is really of no use as an insulator. The essentials for good insulation are given in the description of partition between ice-chamber and curing-room, and of the ceiling, viz., space filled with shavings, on either side of which are double thickness of matched lumber, with damp-proof paper between.—Ed.]

Silage for Summer Feed.

The importance of providing some succulent feed to supplement the pastures during the dry spell which usually occurs some time in the summer months, has been emphasized in many sections in the present month by a protracted drouth which has greatly reduced the milk flow and the size of the cheese-factory or creamery checks. Regularly every spring articles have appeared in this paper advising the sowing of fodder crops suitable for cutting and carrying to the stable to be fed to the cows in such an emergency, but we find that comparatively few farmers take this precaution, evidently preferring to take the risk and its consequences. In recent years the provision of an extra supply of silage for such an emergency has been proven the most economical and satisfactory course to meet this want, as it is found that silage will keep perfectly from year to year, and is more convenient for feeding in the stable than any green fodder which has to be cut and carried. It is to be hoped that the building of numerous silos throughout the country this year will be followed by the growing of a larger acreage of corn next year, in order that a reserve supply may be kept over to carry the cows over the almost inevitable summer shortage of grass.

The difference in texture between a green and a well-ripened cheese, is as the difference between rubber and silk.



Plan of W. C. Topham's Milk-house.

tar paper; matched lumber; shavings, 6 inches; damp-proof paper, two plies; matched lumber. The ceiling: Matched lumber; air-space, 1 inch; paper, two plies; matched lumber; shavings, 10 inches; matched lumber; paper, two plies; matched lumber. The windows: Double sash, with board shutters. The door: Lumber, three thicknesses; two plies of paper, and 1-inch air-space, well padded around the edges with felt.

The filling-up for the floor was done by the patrons, without any charge. The cost of cement and laying floor was \$97.55; shavings, \$35.93; teaming and labor, \$29.70; ventilators and pipes, \$16.00; woodwork and material, \$103.16, making a total of \$582.61.

The reason the company made this outlay on their factory is chiefly due to their experience in storing cheese in the Government cool-curing room at Woodstock. In four years' storage, the value of the shrinkage saved amounted to \$927.66, or \$1.72 per ton. Calculating in this proportion, we have saved about \$690 on shrinkage during the last three years, though against this we have an outlay of about \$35 a year for storing ice. Other benefits accruing are that the cheese is kept in better condition, it commands better prices, and gives better satisfaction to the consumer.

Oxford Co., Ont.

(Note.—The above is a description of a curing



An Oxford County Silo.

Round cement silo on farm of W. C. Topham.

For Lifting Milk Cans.

An objection commonly raised by patrons when urged to keep their night's milk at the well or near the buildings, and cool it by surrounding the can with a tub of cold water, or, better still, a tank of running water, has been that the full can of milk was too heavy to lift on to the milk stand in the morning. To those who have been deterred by this difficulty, the accompanying illustrations, showing hoists designed to secure easy leverage, will be welcome. One of these, reproduced from a catalogue of dairy supplies, shows the hoist in common use at factory weigh stands. The other is from a photograph recently taken by our dairy editor in the County of Oxford, where quite a number of them are in use. The construction is very simple. Over a post set in the ground a lever is placed, say fifteen or twenty feet long, depending upon the height of the post. Attached to the end of the lever are hooks that hook into the can handles, and by pulling on the end of the lever the can may be lifted and swung on to the milk stand. There are various other devices, but this one is simple, easily constructed, and doesn't cost much. In the case of patrons who haul their own milk, it may be used to lift the cans directly on to the milk wagon if desired.

POULTRY.

What Conditioning Is.

Conditioning is necessary to success in these days of close competition. Those who expect to place their birds in the most important shows will tell you conditioning commences with the grandmother of the birds. At the very latest it should begin at that period when the bird begins to attain the plumage in which it is to be shown.

We may say that conditioning means:

First.—The development of every fine characteristic.

Second.—The protection of all development.

Third.—The attempt to assist desirable characteristics to reach their highest perfection, or, as a fancier sometimes terms it, to have the bird in "full bloom" just at the time of exhibition.

Fourth.—Training the bird to affect the carriage most typical of the ideal for its breed or the prevailing fashion. It should be tame, and its pride in showing itself should be encouraged.

Fifth.—The final preparation to show usually is the perfect cleansing of the plumage, the dressing of the bird's head, and the cleansing and manuring of its shanks and feet.

The development of every fine characteristic means that the caretaker must have experience in feeding, in order that he may give the kinds of food that will produce the highest degree of health and vigor, and that will enhance the color values of the plumage, but he must not give food which will over-fatten the birds, as that is apt to make them clumsy and unshapely. In some cases it is necessary to give food that will develop hardness of feather, while birds of other breeds must have feed to produce length and fullness of plumage. In addition to knowing what to feed, he must know when to feed, and in what quantity, so that the birds may be in the right condition and "fit" at the right time. If he feeds too much or too stimulating food, the pullets mature too early, and often suffer from exhaustion from the early production of eggs.

To properly protect the birds, requires a knowledge of the proper kind of houses, also a favorable method of perching or bedding. Walls, perches and fences must be so constructed that they cannot injure the plumage. There must be protection from the sun and shelter from the rain, and there must be exercise in proper amount, and at the proper season. There should be grass for the feet, and also water for the feet and the bills; and this water must be placed in vessels adapted to prevent injury to feet, beak, beard, crest, comb and wattles. A clean dust bath must be provided that will not adhere to the plumage nor soil nor stain it. The bird must be protected through the journey to the show-room and into the exhibition pen. The successful conditioner cannot afford to allow the bird to be neglected at this time or the best bird may have to be passed by the judge.

Wash the bird well before sending it to the show-room. Restore soiled plumage to the perfectly clean (normal) state of a wild fowl found in the most advantageous surroundings.

The experienced fancier and exhibitor who becomes an expert conditioner, learns through practice and observation all the methods that prove successful. They are just common-sense details, which the painstaking poultryman may master, even though each new condition requires a slightly different treatment.—F. L. Sowell, in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Why Hens Do Not Lay.

Several queries have been sent to "The Farmer's Advocate" lately, the question being, "Why don't the hens lay?" Hens cannot be expected to lay the whole year 'round, but on the farm, during the spring and early summer season, if eggs are not forthcoming in fairly liberal quantity there must be some special reason for it.

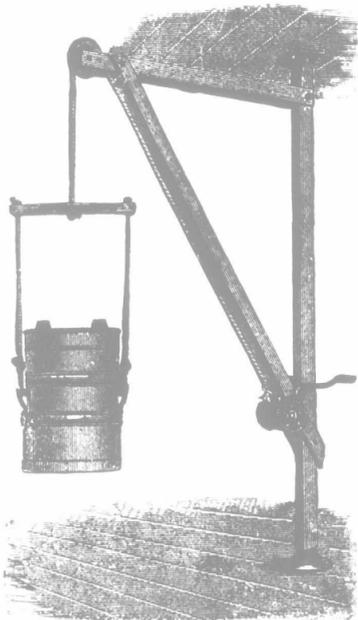
The breed, or, more likely, the strain of the breed, may be at fault. If care has not been taken in the selection of pullets to be kept, and more especially of the male birds used, the laying quality of the progeny is apt to deteriorate. Cases have been known where the same result followed exceeding care in the selection of breeding stock. Cockerels have been obtained from fanciers who have bred exclusively for show purposes, emphasis being laid on size and correct feathering, while the laying propensity has been largely left out of account. Disappointment in such cases is almost certain. The hens are thrifty, growthy, but lazy.

make a fresh start at laying when the grain is being hauled in, indicating that they were scarcely getting enough before, or else that a change of food is helpful.

Variety in the food supply is one of the essentials for health and egg production. The long-continued feeding of an unvarying ration is apt to lead to diseased conditions. Fowls running at large get considerable variety in their food with the changing seasons, and need little else fed than grain, but even in their case, as has been noted, a change of grain food seems to be stimulating. But where poultry is confined the necessity for variety of food is much greater. Grain forms, of course, the principal part of the ration, but there must be in addition vegetables, meat in some form, grit for grinding up hard food in the gizzard, and ground oyster-shells, or some equivalent, to supply lime for shells.

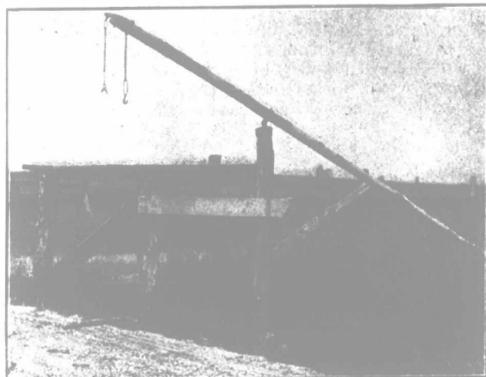
Good Times for the Hen.

Edward Brown, Secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, Regent House, London, England, calls attention to the decrease in the imports of eggs from foreign countries and the Colonies. The first half of this year shows a reduction of 62½ million eggs, equal to 7 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Larger quantities were imported from Russia and France, but there was a decrease of 22 per cent. in the Danish supplies, more than 50 per cent. in the German, 35 per cent. in the Italian, and 36 per cent. in the Austro-Hungarian, the reduction representing in money £17,955. Mr. Brown believes that foreign supplies have reached the maximum, and that there is a great opportunity for increasing home production. He, therefore, impresses upon farmers and others the importance of retaining a larger number of pullets as layers, or of purchasing stock to increase their output in the ensuing season. In view of the fact that English poultry-raisers must be urged to increase their flock of egg-producers, coupled with the ever-increasing demand for home consumption in Canada, the chances for the Canadian hen as a money-maker would seem to be indeed bright.



Hoist for Lifting Milk Cans.

In common use at factory weigh-stands.



Lever for Lifting Milk Cans on Stand.

The fault may be in part with the age of the fowls, though this reason can scarcely be pressed where there is reasonable care taken of poultry, but on some farms hens of twice two years of age may be found. Very few eggs should be looked for from such ancient birds. In the handling of the medium-weight breeds, and those heavier, a very good rule to adopt is to keep no hen over two years of age. The tendency to sit and to become too fat increases with age.

While excessive fat operates against egg production, lack of sufficient or suitable food may be the cause of the trouble complained of. In winter, especially where houses are somewhat airy, while the general health of the fowls may be excellent, it is quite possible to feed just enough to keep up the animal heat, but not enough to promote egg-laying. With year-old hens this may not be as applicable as to pullets, but if pullets start to lay before cold weather begins, they should be liberally fed right through the winter. If they have exercise enough it is scarcely exaggerating to say that the more they eat the more eggs they will lay. Even in summer, and on the farm, hens will

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Orchard Survey, Georgian Bay District.

By A. D. McIntosh, B.S.A.

Since the 25th of June the writer has visited a large number of the orchards of the Georgian Bay District, and has noted some things worthy of comment. In the first place, the owners almost invariably took a deep interest in learning about the insects and fungous diseases infesting their orchards, and are also anxious to know the effects of cultivation, pruning and spraying in their own and other districts. A few also made inquiries about fertilizers, and the most suitable varieties of trees to plant in this district.

A large majority of the orchards in this district are old sod pastures, though we are glad to see the large orchards, as a general rule, being cultivated. Nearly all the cultivated orchards are cropped with grain, roots, or clover. The idea of cultivating an orchard for the fruit only has not yet become popular in this district. Very few cultivated orchards are not pruned, and quite a few of them are sprayed, particularly in the Beaver valley. Those who sprayed with the lime-sulphur and lead arsenate this year are well pleased with the condition of their orchards, so far as the spraying is concerned. The cultivated orchards show larger fruit in most cases than those in sod. However, this point will be more satisfactorily observed at fruit-picking time.

The writer was pleased to meet the manager of the Georgian Bay Fruit-growers, Ltd., and to learn through him that the West would require 500 carloads of apples this year. The manager, J. C. Mitchell, who has run an experimental orchard for some years, was very kind in showing the writer over his district, and in furnishing him with all the information he could. We together called on the St. Vincent Evaporator, and were informed by its genial manager, Mr. Reid, that their factories put through 16,000 bushels of inferior apples last year. He said they would rather buy whole orchards than handle only the culls, such as they got last year.

A number of growers have already sold their orchards this year. The writer did not find this principle adopted in the case of the grain or hay crops, nor with the cattle, sheep or pigs, and in view of the fact that there was such a prospect and so many buyers, he does not yet understand the reason for selling the apples before they are grown. However, if the practice proves to be a profitable one, it will continue to be followed in future, no doubt. There were some who did not get a full settlement for their fruit last year, a condition of affairs that frequently happened in

the dairy business where co-operation was not followed.

With its large area of orchards, its large fruit storages, its large evaporators, its increasing markets, its own well-known co-operative fruit company, able to make all its own barrels, to buy its spraying outfits and spraying materials, to buy its own fertilizers, to handle economically anything connected with the fruit business, the Georgian Bay District ought to flourish well.

Growth of Tomato Industry.

Many of the elderly people will remember when tomatoes first began to be grown as a garden vegetable in this country. In those days they were admired for their appearance, and it was not long before many people could relish them when cooked, but as for eating them raw, that was not to be thought of—they were nauseous. By and bye one here and there acquired a taste for them, and in a few years almost everyone could eat them with relish. It may seem strange to us at this day, when children take to them as readily as they do to apples, and they have become the most popular product of the garden, but at one time a by no means uncommon question when neighbors met was, "Have you learned to eat tomatoes yet?" Not only has the use of tomatoes become general, but the quantities consumed have increased enormously. This is due in great part to the canning industry, but, in addition, the demand for fresh fruit has resulted in a great extension of the business of growing tomatoes in greenhouses. The season for ripe tomatoes now lasts for many months.

At the annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, held last November, A. G. Turney, of Guelph, who had been appointed to investigate the tomato industry of the Province, gave an address on the subject, from which we cull a few facts. The tomato plant is of South American origin, but as early as 1554 it had been introduced into Europe. From that year to 1860 fifteen distinct varieties were described, and there are records of tomatoes being successfully produced under glass in Europe in 1820.

The first mention on this continent of the tomato being grown for culinary use was in Virginia in 1781. In 1812 it was quoted on the market in New Orleans. Since that time its popularity increased steadily, though slowly, until within the last few years, when it has suddenly assumed a prominent place in the list of articles of necessary food.

In Canada, though an enormous amount of fresh fruit is sold in the cities, yet by far the larger portion of the area devoted to the crop is employed in supplying fruit for the canning factories.

As an article of trade, canned tomatoes were first introduced on this continent in 1848, by H. W. Crosby, of Easton, Pa. The price then was fifty cents per can.

In the United States in 1887 the output of cases containing twenty-four 3-lb. cans was 2,800,000; in 1907 the output had increased to 13,000,000. In Ontario the canning of tomatoes upon a commercial basis dates back but twenty-eight years. Wellington Boulter and Gilbert Parker, of Prince Edward County, were the pioneers of this industry. In 1891 the output of cases from Ontario canneries was 83,000; in 1904, 310,000, and in 1908 it had risen to 875,000.

The average under production for the canning factories of the Province has increased from 800 in 1891 to 8,000 in 1908, and the price paid the growers, from \$26,400 to \$386,000. During the past five years the number of factories packing tomatoes has increased from twenty-seven to fifty-three. The average price paid to the grower by the canning factories is 27½ cents per bushel.

Packing of Apples in Barrels.

For the following directions regarding the packing of apples in barrels, we are indebted to the Norfolk Fruit-growers' Association, Jas. E. Johnson, manager:

Drive all quarter hoops down firmly and nail with three nails in each upper quarter hoop; then drive hoops well down on the end of the barrel with poorest head, and nail with four nails; then head line by using four nails in each headliner. Exercise care in headlining, and drive nails slanting. If nails show through to outside of barrel, don't clinch, but take out and drive right so it does not show through. Now take out the other end of the barrel and clinch the quarter-hoop nails. Use 1½-inch wire nails.

Next stencil your barrel.

Now you are ready for packing.

If using paper, place this in the end of barrel. With great care pick and stem your facers, not the largest, but average size of grade you are packing. See that every apple is a perfect one, with the very best color you have to choose from. You should not have any difference in size in your facers, but if you have, place your smaller apples to the outside row and the larger ones to the center. A good many inexperienced packers do

the opposite. Always place stems down, with the exception of long, shapely varieties, as Gilliflower and Bellflower, which lie red cheeks down. The sorting must be done carefully, and reject all worms, scabs, bruises and unshapely apples, both for No. 1's and No. 2's. Now place your barrel on a plank, and after each basket of apples is emptied, give the barrel several quick, short shakes. You will have to be governed according to the size of the apples you are packing how full to fill the barrel before using the leveller. At all times level so it will take one row, blossom end up, on top, and leave your apples about ¼ inch above staves. Care must be exercised in racking down very carefully. Nail and headline you barrel, and same is ready for shipment.

Size for Snows, Golden Russets and kindred-sized varieties, 2¼ inches and over, of good color, for No. 1's, and 2¼ inches and over, showing some color, for No. 2's.

Size for Baldwins and kindred-sized varieties, 2¼ inches and over, of good color, for No. 1's, and 2¼ inches and over, showing some color, for No. 2's.

Size for Spies, Greenings, Kings, and kindred-sized varieties, 2¼ inches and over, of good color, for No. 1's, and 2¼ inches and over, showing some color, for No. 2's.

Don't pack any No. 2's in Talman Sweets or early fall apples, such as Genetians, Colverts, St. Lawrence, Maiden Blush, etc. Pack very few No. 2's in odd winter varieties. Let No. 2's chiefly consist of Kings, Snows, Greenings, Spies, Baldwins and Russets.

The number on every barrel is the grower's name, and each grower will be paid for his fruit according to varieties and quality, and it is the duty of each grower to see that his apples are packed according to the above instructions.

All members should help build up our reputation in honest packing of apples.

Cold Storage of Fruit.

J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, in the course of his address on "Dairying and Cold Storage," before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, last March, had a little to say on cold-storage of fruit:

No person appreciates more fully than I do the importance of cold storage to the fruit trade. At the same time, I realize that it is a matter which might very easily be overdone in one or two directions, especially as there is not very much information bearing on the subject in possession of the average grower and shipper. What I mean is this: It is a well-known fact that early apples, if they are in proper condition, may be placed in cold storage and their life, or the time when they would be in the best condition, thus extended for several months; but if a large quantity of our early apples were to be handled in this way, it might not prove financially successful if carried too far. If, for instance, a large quantity of Nova Scotia Gravensteins were to be cold-stored and kept in perfect condition for a month or six weeks longer than usual, it seems to me the owners would meet this difficulty in disposing of them: The trade and their customers in Great Britain have got to know by experience that the Gravenstein reaches its best about a certain date, and after that date they are unsafe to handle. If they are offered that variety they won't buy it, but will buy something else. If we attempt to extend the period during which certain varieties of apples are to be kept in good marketable condition, we must do it carefully and gradually, and not in advance of public confidence. I think that it would be better to go slowly in this matter. There is another point. I find there is a tendency to look upon cold storage as a sure preventive of decay and deterioration in the apples, no matter what their condition may be when placed in storage. Now, if you are going to cold-store apples you must be careful in selecting and putting away apples without defects, skin punctures or bruises of any kind. An apple rots because moulds get beneath the skin and develop there. The skin of an apple in perfect condition prevents the entrance of the moulds or other forms of fungous growth which cause the rot. If there is the slightest puncture, bruise or blemish of any kind, or if the apples are too ripe and the skin thus weakened, such apples put in cold storage will not keep, because the moulds will grow even at the low temperature. Therefore, apples which are to be stored must be very carefully handled. You must be sure to avoid these slight, very slight bruises, which are sufficient to cause trouble in that way. A great deal of loss and disappointment has resulted from storing apples and other fruits, and neglecting these precautions.

It is well to remember that an apple which is well matured, but not over-matured, will keep longer in cold storage than an apple which is picked green, because the skin is in more perfect condition.

At the Dublin Exhibition, a year ago last summer, Lancashire apples, or Snow apples, as they are

sometimes called, were on exhibition in the month of August, a year after they were grown.

Q.—In good condition?

A.—I would not say in perfect condition.

Hon. Mr. Fisher.—They were so good and looked so good that when the King saw them, after being five days on the table, he thought they were wax imitations; he could not believe that they were not until he handled them. I insisted upon his handling them and eating one.

Q.—They would go to pieces very soon after coming out of cold storage?

A.—Of course, because they ripen slightly in cold storage.

There is another point in connection with cold storage for these tender fruits; I am speaking now of the soft, tender varieties. Any fruit which is chilled down to about 33 or 34 degrees, is much firmer and harder than that same fruit would be if the temperature was up to 75 degrees. It will stand transportation much better at the lower temperature. It does not bruise so readily, will stand more knocking about without injury.

Southern Ontario Apples.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I did not think it would be necessary to ask you for more space in connection with the planting of early apples in Southern Ontario. But the fact that Mr. Olds still attributes opinions to me that I have never held, and statements that I have never made, and that even the editor has misconceived the most important features of the case, shows that more light is needed.

Let me note some misunderstandings:

1st.—I have been speaking of Southern Ontario in general, and not of the northern part of Norfolk County in particular. I have made a possible exception of the apples of the Simcoe Co-operative Association, on account of the better culture and care at all stages, and in consideration, to some degree, of the climate and situation. In any case, there are only a few thousand barrels in this exception—not enough to receive more than a passing word in a general review. But ever and always have I been careful to express my appreciation, founded on personal knowledge, of the excellent fruit grown by this Association.

2nd.—Mr. Olds makes much of the want of an accurate line dividing Districts 1 and 2. I have often explained that there is no absolutely accurate line, in the same sense as accurate is applied to a line drawn between two pieces of property by a surveyor. It is only a compromise. One district fades imperceptibly into the other, just as darkness changes to daylight in the morning. To ask for an absolute line in such a case would be as sensible as to try to fix the hour and minute when a new hat becomes an old one.

3rd.—Mr. Olds, in speaking of the keeping qualities of the apples, confined himself to the apples grown by the Simcoe Co-operative Association. I have never referred to the keeping qualities of these apples in particular, except to say that, grown as carefully as these are, they will keep much better than other apples grown under like or worse climatic conditions, with little or no care in their culture.

4th.—Two dealers are quoted to support the view that certain apples are good keepers. Notice that both dealers spoke of the Co-operative Association apples only—and even then they "damned with faint praise." One admitted that he did not do much storing, and what he did keep were in cold storage. The other gave no particulars nor definite statements that would throw much light on the subject; but I would infer that his "storage plant" was cold storage. If so, he has adopted the methods that I have repeatedly recommended for Southern Ontario, namely, careful attention to cultural methods and cold storage. There is, on this supposition, no difference of opinion between us. I will undertake to give the names of two dealers to anyone applying for them who will agree with the estimate I have formed of Southern Ontario fruit for every one that can be brought forward with a contrary opinion. In fact, I have never known experienced dealers hold other views, the two quoted by Mr. Olds practically confining themselves to Co-operative Association stock, which is in a class by itself, not at all similar to the bulk of Southern Ontario fruit.

5th.—It is assumed and asserted that I have recommended FALL varieties for Southern Ontario. I have, on the contrary, recommended as emphatically as I could that they BE NOT PLANTED. I am recommending the planting of the EARLIEST SUMMER varieties, apples that will be on the market the last week in July (in early years), early in August and not later than September for the earliest part of the district. For some of the varieties I have recommended see FALL varieties elsewhere. The Duchess, for instance, I have picked in good shipping condition the last week in August in Essex County, Ont.; and I have seen it in good market condition in New Brunswick in December. But for Southern Ontario we want the very earliest apples, with

the best market qualities we can get. It may be that the phrase "early fall" was meant for these. If so, "early summer" would be the better term to denote the earliest apples we can get.

It is asserted that I do not think winter varieties will pay in Southern Ontario. Nothing could be further from the truth. I have frequently urged that the people who are cutting down their winter variety orchards in Southern Ontario are doing a foolish thing, if the trees are still vigorous. With proper care and co-operative marketing, good money can be made from winter varieties and many fall varieties; but I am sure that more money can be made from early varieties, and, therefore, I advise these by preference.

Again, Mr. Olds says the Simcoe Association had last year 3,000 barrels of early apples with no buyer who would buy them separately. Nevertheless, at the very time these apples were going begging for a buyer, dealers were paying \$2.00 to \$2.50 per box in Winnipeg for good apples; and those who sent their early fruit to Great Britain received a net price of over \$1.00 per box for all fruit leaving Canada in good condition. The same markets were open for unlimited quantities of early apples, and are open now. It was not for want of a market that this early fruit went to waste. Both in England and in the Northwest the prices for early fruit were somewhat better than those netted by the Simcoe Association for winter varieties. Southern Ontario might be shipping Red Astrachans and Duchess now if they had them, and the current price is well over \$2 per box, or at the rate of \$6 per barrel.

May I also refer to the Chatham Fruit-growers' Association? This Association receives a higher price for their early apples than for their winter varieties. They have no extra waste in handling the early fruit. May I note, also, that the Chatham people, appreciating the weakness in the keeping qualities of their winter varieties, are now preparing to put in a cold-storage plant to enable them to handle these varieties to the best advantage.

The question of what varieties shall be grown in Southern Ontario is too serious to allow it to be obscured by personal or purely local considerations. In District 1 there are at least a million and a half apple trees that should supply local needs and leave a million barrels for export or distant markets. What are the facts? Last year, with a good crop, a few thousand barrels only were shipped out before December, and local markets were supplied up to that time, but from December to the end of the apple season in May there was a dearth of local apples, and, with rare exceptions, winter apples were imported into this district from other parts of the Province. As high as \$7.00 per barrel was paid in Windsor for Spies grown in the Georgian Bay district. These were stored and kept without cold storage. Why was this demand not supplied from the growth of Southern Ontario? The answer that will be given by a score of dealers, whom you may consult, is that it is not a safe proposition to store Southern Ontario winter varieties in ordinary storage. It does not vitiate this conclusion, even if it can be shown that someone, with special care in growing and storing, has safely kept a few hundred barrels. As a business proposition, none of our apples are as well grown and cared for as they should be, and dealers give prices that yield them a profit with the present methods and conditions. It is not enough that under these conditions 90 barrels keep well out of 100. Even if 10 barrels go wrong, the other 90 will not make a safe or profitable business proposition.

Now, Mr. Editor, these are cold facts that have not been gainsaid, and cannot be gainsaid. Under the circumstances, is it not almost a species of treason to refrain from speaking on this matter of varieties? I am endeavoring particularly to reach the farmers of Southern Ontario who are neglecting their orchards, or even cutting them down, when they should be planting new orchards. Winter varieties with proper care will pay well. Early varieties with the same care will pay very much better. It has given me pleasure to speak of the excellent fruit of the Simcoe Co-operative Association; but I am very pleased that it has not been necessary for me to refrain from speaking the truth with reference to the Southern Ontario apples generally, simply for fear of misrepresenting the fruit of an Association, the members of which are few indeed, compared with the total number of apple-growers in Southern Ontario. A. McNEILL.

[Note: Mr. McNeill's sincerity and disinterestedness to me may properly question. That there is force in his contentions as applying to certain sections is equally beyond doubt. The difficulty is that in trying to generalize fruit districts, and encourage the planting of certain classes of varieties in each, he has unintentionally, and in spite of specific statements to the contrary, reflected upon the product of certain areas which do produce good winter fruit. Also, in recommending the planting of early apples—call them summer or fall—in District Number One, Mr. McNeill has advised a course likely to result disastrously to the general farmer, however it might be for a thoroughgoing orchardist.—Editor.]

Controlling Black-rot of Grapes.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued the following circular on controlling black-rot in grapes:

In the eastern half of the United States black-rot has proven a serious drawback to grape culture. Humidity is favorable to this disease. More than twenty years ago spraying was introduced as a means of combating this and other fungous diseases of vines and fruit trees, and Bordeaux mixture has been the standard fungicide from the first.

As, during recent years, a good deal of discouragement among commercial grape-growers has resulted from the spread of black-rot and their failure to control it satisfactorily, the United States Department of Agriculture about three years ago began a series of experiments to demonstrate the best methods of combating this disease. These experiments have been conducted in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Michigan, and have extended over three seasons.

Several different fungicides were tried, but none was found to be as satisfactory as Bordeaux mixture. It was demonstrated, however, that a 4-3-50 mixture (4 pounds of bluestone, 3 pounds of lime, and 50 gallons of water) gives fully as good results as stronger mixtures. It was found to be unwise to use more lime than is absolutely necessary, as, when used to excess, it tends to hinder the action of the copper sulphate. It was also found that five sprayings will usually produce as good results as a greater number.

Among other mixtures tried, that known as the "neutral copper acetate" solution promises to be very satisfactory for the last application because of its nonstaining effect.

On the whole, the experiments have been quite successful. In 1907, where unsprayed grapes were a total loss, spraying reduced the loss to 28 per cent. The next season, when the rot was almost as bad on unsprayed vineyards, on the same sprayed plots the loss was reduced to less than 1 per cent. The good effect appears to be cumulative. The greatly increased spraying activity of growers, especially in Michigan, shows that these demonstrations have produced a good effect.

APIARY.

The Honey Market.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Honey Exchange Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met at the Secretary's office in Toronto, August 3rd. Reports were received from a large number of points throughout the Province, covering about 15,000 colonies, and the committee were enabled to get accurate figures for comparison with previous years.

It was found that the average production per colony the present season was 59 lbs., as against 55 last year. The honey is of much better quality throughout, and a greater consumption may be looked for. All old honey is practically cleared up, both here and in other Provinces. With a light crop only in the United States, and a greater demand in the West due to this fact, and also to a good harvest, much more Ontario honey should find a market there at reasonable prices, both to producer and consumer.

The lower prices of fruit in Ontario, due to large crops, and the slight increase in production of honey mentioned above, warrant the committee in recommending a reduction in the prices, both for extracted and comb, to the following:

No. 1 light extracted (wholesale), 9½c. to 10½c. per lb.; No. 1 light extracted (retail), 12½c. per lb.; No. 1 comb (wholesale), \$1.80 to \$2.25 per dozen; No. 2 comb (wholesale), \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen.

The committee would suggest to the beekeepers to retain a portion of their crop until later in the season, so as to more equitably distribute the honey throughout the season and supply the later demand, which will ensue as a result of the splendid quality of this year's crop.

As in 1908, a later report will be issued to cover the buckwheat honey.

P. W. HODGETTS, Secretary.

Some 1909 Fair Dates.

- Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto—August 28 to September 13.
- Western Fair, London, Ont.—September 10 to 18.
- Sherbrooke, Quebec.—August 28 to September 4.
- Canada Central, Ottawa.—September 10 to 18.
- Fredericton, N. B.—September 14 to 23.
- Halifax, N. S.—September 25 to October 2.
- Ontario Winter Fair and Horse Show, Guelph.—December 6 to 10.
- Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, January 17 to 21, 1910.
- Charlottetown, P. E. I.—September 21 to 24.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

U. S. Crops.

The average condition of corn on August 1st was 84.4, as compared with 89.3 last month, 82.5 on August 1st, 1908, and 82.6, the average on August 1st for the past ten years.

Preliminary returns indicate a winter-wheat yield of about 15.5 bushels per acre, or a total of about 432,920,000 bushels; as compared with 14.4 and 437,908,000 bushels, respectively, as finally estimated last year. The average quality of the crop is 90.3, against 90.1 last year.

The average condition of spring wheat on August 1st was 91.6, as compared with 92.7 last month, 80.7 on August 1st, 1908, and 81.1, the ten-year average on August 1st.

The average condition of the oats crop on August 1st was 85.5, as compared with 88.3 last month, 76.8 on August 1st, 1908, and 83.1, the ten-year average on August 1st.

The proportion of last year's oats crop in farmers' hands on August 1st was about 3.3 per cent., or 26,322,000 bushels, as compared with 5.0 per cent. (38,000,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop on hand on August 1st, 1908, and 6.3 per cent. (53,000,000 bushels), the average proportion on hand for the past ten years on August 1st.

The average condition of barley on August 1st was 85.4, as compared with 90.2 last month, 83.1 on August 1st, 1908; 84.5 on August 1st, 1907, and 86.1, the ten-year average on August 1st.

The average condition of rye on August 1st, or at harvest, was 89.1, as compared with 91.4 last month; 88.3 on August 1st, 1908; 88.9 on August 1st, 1907, and 87.9, the ten-year average at time of harvest.

The acreage of buckwheat is about 801,000 acres, or 0.1 per cent. (2,000 acres) less than last year. The condition of the crop on August 1st was 86.3, as compared with 89.4 last year, 91.9 two years ago, and 91.7, the ten-year average on August 1st.

The average condition of white potatoes on August 1st was 85.8, as compared with 93.0 last month; 82.9 on August 1st, 1908; 88.5 on August 1st, 1907, and 86.7, the ten-year average on August 1st.

The average condition of flax on August 1st was 92.7, as compared with 95.1 last month; 86.1 on August 1st, 1908; 91.9 on August 1st, 1907, and 87.7, the average on August 1st for six years.

The preliminary estimate of the acreage of hay is 45,581,000 acres, or 1.9 per cent. (905,000 acres) less than last year. The average condition of the hay crop on August 1st was 86.8, as compared with 87.8 last month, 92.1 on August 1st, 1908, and a ten-year average on August 1st of, approximately, 87.

Short Courses in Stock and Seed Judging.

The work of the Farmers' Institute Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture develops steadily. Besides the extensive organization of Farmers' Institutes, there are 550 Women's Institutes and over 125 Farmers' Clubs. C. F. Bailey, B.S.A., who succeeds Mr. Farmer as Superintendent Putnam's assistant, informs us that it is expected to have fifteen or twenty local short courses in stock and seed judging during the season of 1909 to 1910. The success attending judging classes in seeds and live stock during the past two years has encouraged the Provincial Department to devote additional funds to this line of work. It has been possible up to the present to hold judging classes at only a limited number of points, but it is hoped to greatly extend the work to benefit practically all sections. In order to make them a success, however, local co-operation must be had. To this end the Department, while it is prepared to bear the larger portion of the rather considerable outlay involved in the holding of such a class, has decided to ask the local substitute in each case to bear a portion of the expense, or to use its influence in securing funds from a local source to supplement the Provincial appropriation. Fuller particulars may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

The long and wearying discussion on the land-tax clauses of the British budget still continue, and amendment after amendment is negated by the Government majority. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made two concessions, one excluding agricultural land from the increment tax when the land is used purely for agricultural purposes, and the other excluding small holdings of less than £500 capital value. The Government are adhering firmly to general principles of their land-tax proposals, although it is said that if they would drop these clauses, the rest of the Finance Bill would easily pass the Commons. A good deal of the opposition is also directed against the universal valuation of land proposed in the measure.

Annapolis County Notes.

The driest summer for many years. The crops are not anywhere near normal for this period of the year. True, the season started two weeks behind, and since June 1st we have had practically no rain. The two or three showers we have had up to date, August 9th, were only sufficient to wet the surface for a few hours, and did not penetrate to do any permanent good to the growing crops. Hay in some places, especially in worn-out uplands, has given only 30% to 50% of an average crop; marshes and low lands have been better, but we gather from the general opinion that hay will be about two-thirds of a crop. Grain is also suffering. The straw is short; and the heads are small and not well filled. Root crops, came up badly, some of the seeds lying for weeks in the dry ground without germinating. Cutworms and other insects have been very numerous. Potatoes have come up badly, and in many cases lack vitality to produce tubers. Truly, this promises to be a hard year for the ordinary farmer, and shows the necessity of getting the soil filled with humus. Farms that are in a good state of fertility, and where the crops have been kept cultivated, are showing up almost as well as usual.

One crop, however, promises to exceed all previous years, if we include the whole producing area of the Province. Apples have all through the season had ideal conditions for growth, and although the continued dry weather is affecting the size and causing the fruit to drop to a certain extent, still the set was so large, and the orchards in general have been kept so well cultivated that the moisture of the early spring has been pretty well conserved. The effects of the spring canker worm's work are now almost obliterated, as far as appearances are concerned, in a new growth of foliage, but the loss of the early leaves will, no doubt, injure the bearing qualities of the trees for at least one year. It is to be hoped that more strenuous efforts will be made this fall and next spring to permanently stop the work of this pest. Almost all apples are clean and well-shaped. Some are complaining of a large number of clusters of "knurls," so-called, small, wrinkled specimens, and misshapen. A few have told the writer that these "knurls" are found on or near the branches where the aphids have been most abundant, and attribute the deformity of the fruit to the work of the aphids. Just how this may be done is not apparent, though it may follow as a result. This aphid has been quite plentiful this year, though we have heard of nothing being done in the way of spraying to check it. This season, with its large crop of apples, that may be affected as to size by the dry weather, will give our orchardists a splendid chance to try the benefits of thinning. Several of our best orchardists are doing this, and we hope to find that it pays. Golden Russets and Kings are a specially good crop this year.

Hay is selling at \$12 per ton, loose, and will probably go higher than for years. Dairy products are easy, butter selling at 18c.
Nova Scotia. R. J. MESSENGER.

Essex Notes.

The abundant rains during closing week of July were very welcome and beneficial. While in some districts certain crops sustained damage, especially tobacco, yet the benefits received far more than overbalanced any loss. Being followed by exceedingly warm weather, the growth has been phenomenal. This has manifested itself most fully in the corn fields, where the stimulating influences of heat and moisture have produced such rapidity in growth as to almost counteract the evils resulting from late planting. The rain and subsequent warm weather proved beneficial in ripening the oat crop, bringing forward clover plants and causing a luxuriant after-growth in pasture fields and meadows. Owing to plentifulness of seed, an increased acreage of clover has been sown this season.

Harvest is almost over (August 9th), and many farmers are busy making preparations for fall-wheat seeding. Appearances indicate that a larger area will be devoted to the growing of fall grains than usual.

Essex, while not adapted to sheep-raising, contains a goodly number of those profitable animals. Many of these have changed hands at fairly good prices during past few weeks. From \$3 to \$5 were paid for lambs, and \$6 to \$8 for fat ewes and wethers. There is a fair demand for horses of a type suitable for market, i.e., a heavy class weighing from 1,300 lbs. and upward; also good, sound, well-broken drivers. Prices are good, ranging from \$200 to \$300 for drafts, while good drivers with showy appearance are even better. Few animals are being offered which come up to required standard. Raising a more marketable class of horses would prove a good investment for farmers in a district convenient to American buyers. Good cattle are in demand, but few are to be found suitable for shipping. While there are a considerable number of steers in the country of proper age, yet owing to poor condition in spring are not in shape to meet requirements of buyers.

Dominion Crops.

The Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, has given out its report for the end of July. Field crops and live stock, it says, are not uniformly good, but they denote on the whole a very satisfactory condition for all parts of the Dominion. Timely rains at the end of June, and frequent showers throughout July, proved to be very helpful, and there are only a few localities where all crops are under an average. Fall wheat has done well in the parts of Ontario where it is chiefly grown; it was cut early and gathered in fine condition. Reports of threshings already made show averages ranging from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, and the estimated average for the Province is 23½ bushels for an area of 581,000 acres in crops. Alberta is the only other Province growing a considerable quantity of fall wheat, and there fully one-third of the area sown was killed by the hard winter weather. The 81,000 acres harvested has an estimated yield of 23.40 bushels per acre.

It was too early at the end of July to get estimates of spring grains for the Maritime Provinces; but for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with an area of 7,022,200 acres in spring wheat, the estimated yield is 22.07 bushels per acre, which makes an aggregate of 159,662,000 bushels. Spring and fall wheat in the five Provinces show a total of 175,223,000 bushels, grown on 7,684,300 acres. Last year the area in wheat in the same Provinces was 6,610,300 acres, and the estimated yield at the same date, 130,263,000 bushels. For Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the estimated yield this year is 157,464,000 bushels, and last year at the same date it was 110,524,000 bushels.

The barley crop of the five Provinces has an area of 1,846,900 acres, as compared with 1,726,700 acres last year, and an estimated yield of 57,722,000 bushels, as compared with 51,690,000 bushels at the same date last year. For the three Northwest Provinces the estimated yield is 34,553,000 bushels, as compared with 28,597,000 bushels last year.

The estimated yield of hay and clover is 8,984,000 tons, which is an average of 1.35 tons per acre. The condition of fall wheat when reaped was 76.53; of spring wheat at the end of July, 84.57, and of barley, 82.84.

The other field crops at the end of July show conditions of 87.78 for oats, 81.84 for rye, 87.07 for peas, 86.15 for buckwheat, 87.23 for mixed grains, 84.33 for beans, 82.86 for corn, 92.03 for potatoes, 84.22 for turnips, 81.57 for other field roots, 73.79 for hay, 83.09 for sugar beets, and 81.82 for pasture.

The condition of live stock at the end of July was 94.46 for horses, 93.36 for milk cows, 94.39 for other horned cattle, 93.24 for sheep, and 92.39 for swine. The June averages of live stock have been very closely maintained throughout July.

Forestry Meeting at Regina.

On September 3rd and 4th a special meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, of very great importance, will be held at Regina, Saskatchewan. Among those who will read papers are: Angus MacKay, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head; Norman M. Ross, Chief of the Tree-planting Division; J. P. Turner, Secretary Manitoba Fish and Game Protective Association; A. Knechtel, Inspector Dominion Forest and Game Reserves; A. H. D. Ross, M.A., M.F., Lecturer in Forestry, University of Toronto; A. Mitchell, Assistant, Tree-planting Division; T. N. Willing, Chief Game Guardian, Saskatchewan. It is expected that the following, among others, will be present to take part in the discussions: Dr. William Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Senator T. O. Davis, Prince Albert; R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa; C. E. E. Ussher, Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager, C.P.R.; Geo. H. Shaw, Traffic Manager, C.N.R.; J. B. Whitman, Bridgetown, N.S.; J. N. Bayne, Dep. Municipal Comr., Regina; and a number of representatives of the governmental, lumbering, farming, transportation, commercial and professional interests in all parts of Canada. United States Forestry experts are also expected. The railways have granted special rates. Any information desired may be obtained from the Secretary, James Lawler, 11 Queen's Park, Toronto.

A Son of Canada.

Honored Dairyman, in the course of an appreciative reference to the late Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, credits the deceased statesman, farmer and stock-breeder, with being a Scotchman. Hon. Mr. Dryden's father, as readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are well aware, was a native of England, but Mr. Dryden himself was a Canadian, and his pre-eminent gifts and administrative capabilities accord him a high and abiding place on the honor-roll of Canada.

Peel County Notes.

Once again have a large number of fields been harvested; once again does the shrill whistle of the threshing engine arouse the farmer from his well-earned slumbers. The wheat crop is better than for years, yielding a large quantity of straw as well as good grain. The spring crops are mostly short, but well headed, and should yield well. The late-sown oats are heaviest this year. There are good corn crops where the land was manured and cultivated properly; but we notice a number of fields which are failures, the manure not being got on them till the last of May, and plowing after that got the ground in a condition which was unsatisfactory for producing a good crop of corn. On our own field, which was a timothy sod, we put all the manure we could get, after the hay was taken off last year. This brought up a thick aftermath, and when this was plowed down last fall it kept the ground warm and open. We prepared four acres this way; the rest of field was manured on top and finished before the new year. One can pick out the row where this was started, the former being 20 per cent. better.

Quite a number of auction sales have been held here already of milk cows. A large number of dairymen who ship milk to Toronto do not raise many, if any, calves; but just as soon as a cow starts to fail in her milking, they sell and replace her with another. One dealer in this vicinity who holds these sales, handled by auction in this part last year 500 head of cattle in nine months.

There are about as many pigs kept as formerly. Too often when one farmer hears of another saying "pigs don't pay," he changes his course quickly, and turns into another line that everybody else is after. If farmers would keep stricter accounts there would be less of this running away from one line and overdoing in a short time another. Many farmers just see a big stack of bills at the end of a field of wheat, or pen of pigs, or herd of steers, but never counts the cost, like Mark Twain, who took a notion to hogs. He invested a thousand dollars in porkers, and sold them later for \$2,000. He was relating his experience to a friend, who said, "but you fed them \$1,500 worth of corn." "Yes," said Mark, "I was not trying to make money from the corn; I just wanted to make profit on the hogs."

J. B. ROSS.

Petition for Land Tax.

The Single-tax Association of Ontario, of which J. W. Bengough, of Toronto, is President, are circulating a petition to the Premier and Legislative Assembly of Ontario, asking that the Assessment Act may be so amended that municipalities may tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values; business assessments, incomes and salaries to be classed with improvement values, and the difference in rates to be determined by the municipality. Reasons for the petition are that buildings and other improvements are the products of individual industry, and are beneficial to the community, and should not be discouraged by taxation, but that land values, being caused by the presence of the community as a whole, should be taxed for the benefit of all. Land speculation would thereby be discouraged, and productive uses of land promoted. The cities of Ottawa and Toronto have both endorsed this petition.

Crops in Britain.

The weather in Britain during July was cool and wet, with much cloudiness. In consequence, the haying season has been unfavorable, little or no hay of really good quality being secured. Wheat is a fairly good crop, with an abundance of straw, in many sections being badly blown down. Barley looks well, though also considerably tangled. Winter oats are good, but spring oats much below average, generally. The prospects for roots and potatoes vary a good deal, according to locality, but they are likely to be a good average crop generally, and in some districts very much greater than the average.

Quebec Fruit-growers.

The Pomological and Fruit-growing Society of Quebec Province will hold its 17th summer meeting at La Trappe, Oka, Que., August 24th and 25th. A varied and exceedingly practical programme will be presented. Peter Reid, Chateauguay Basin, is the Secretary.

Work is proceeding steadily on the addition to the Ontario Winter Fair Building at Guelph. The architect anticipates that the building will be ready for occupancy in time for the coming show. The enlargement and rearrangement of the premises will not only provide for the addition of a large show and for extension of the other departments, but will conduce to convenience in various directions. Prospects are bright for a splendid show and exhibition.

Crop Outlook in the West.

The Prairie Provinces of Western Canada promise a crop that will please the man who sowed the seed, delight the real-estate dealer, and enthrall the business fraternity of the West; in fact, indications at the middle of August point to a general crop yield that will do much to relieve the stringency that has existed for the past two seasons. With two weeks of August gone, some grain cut and the major part of the balance standing clean and vigorous, little short of a calamity can bring the average yield of 1909 down to the average of the past ten years. Estimates from many localities indicate five to ten bushels more than last year, while figures below last season's yield are scarce. Of course, even the West has its grumblers. Many, human-like, grumbled too soon. In a few instances, however, the drought of June and early July was too prolonged. The result is the grain headed while yet too short for the harvester.

This season will go down in the history of Western Canada as a peculiar and somewhat deceptive one. Spring opened late; then for a time ideal seeding weather prevailed. Later a setback came; but it was of short duration. Large areas were sown to oats and barley, however, much later than usual; then the weather became freaky. In a few districts there were copious rains all through June; other localities had scarcely a shower before June 20th. A few miles south of Winnipeg crops had not seen rain worth mentioning from the time they appeared above ground until July. Generally speaking, however, July was a most favorable month. During the last week or two of the month, and also in early August, several districts received considerably more rain than was needed. On more than one occasion certain districts of considerable area had heavy downpours, while other sections adjacent badly in need of rain had not a drop. Severe windstorms have been frequent, and during the closing days of July and the early part of August hailstorms did damage on small areas in many localities. The percentage of damage, however, is small, when the total crop of the West is considered. Rust and other grain pests have not come into prominence.

In several districts harvesting operations began in July. By August 10th many fields of wheat, oats and barley, particularly in Southern Manitoba and Alberta, were in the stook. Early-sown barley is down in all parts. Wheat harvest will be general by August 20th. In the northern part of Manitoba, and over a great area of Saskatchewan, recent rains have prolonged the growth, so that harvest will be much later than was anticipated about the middle of July. Clear, warm weather, with the absence of Jack Frost, is all that is needed to give the greatest net returns yet credited to Prairie Canada. Judging from reports, the average should stand about 20 bushels per acre for wheat, 45 bushels for oats, and 30 bushels for barley. The acreage, particularly for the coarse grains, shows considerable increase.

J. A. H.

Crop and Dairy Conditions in Belleville District.

In a tour last week from London to Belleville, Ont., including a twenty-eight mile drive through Prince Edward County, and a fifty-six mile drive through Southern Hastings, visiting and photographing cheese factories equipped with cool-curing rooms, the need of rain was almost everywhere apparent, more especially in the west, where the oat crop is in many places very light.

In Prince Edward County the section visited included the Massassaga, Mountain View, Highland and Quinte factories, thus covering the high limestone ridge, on which shallow soil showed marked effects of drouth, while even along the flourishing farms bordering the south shore of the Bay of Quinte dry weather had left evidence of its duration. In Southern Hastings, while dust was rather deep on the road, crops were excellent, and many pastures freshened with quite an encouraging growth of green. It is not purposed to say much in this issue regarding factory conditions, beyond the statement that they are, for the most part, very satisfactory. Two or three why-tanks were giving trouble, while makers generally during the dry spell, as might be expected, were experiencing some little difficulty with yeasty and gassy curds, due largely, in the opinion of Chief Dairy Instructor Publow, to introduction of the yeast and gas-producing organisms into the milk by means of road dust, which covers the cans on the way to the factory, and in many instances blows into them where they are kept on the milk stands along the roadsides. Covered milk stands mitigate the evil, and a great many are to be found in both counties. Cool-curing rooms abound, and the factories, while not so large as in some districts of the west, are cement-floored, sanitary, well equipped, and most of them efficiently manned. Half the cheese in Prince Edward County are cool-cured, and the Picton cheese board leads Eastern Ontario in the matter of price. The results of the years of dairy instruction and sanitary inspection are everywhere in evidence. The instructors are spending more time than formerly visiting factories. For instance, H. Howie, instructor in the Belleville district, has in several cases visited every patron of a factory. Many have commenced to cool the milk; milk stands have been moved away from barnyards, and an immense change for the better been brought about both at factories and on farms. The make of cheese over Eastern Ontario shows a slight increase over the corresponding period of last year, and the total is also greater up to date. May and June were behind, but July was ahead, and the prospects are for a slightly larger make than in 1908.

A representative of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, will give a demonstration in up-to-date apple-packing in the Horticultural Building at the Western Fair.

Live on Farm in Touch with City.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was interested in the remarks of Mr. Rice in the matter of farmers retiring. He advocates taking things easier on the farm, so as to be able to get some enjoyment out of existence, and to this we will, no doubt, all agree.

It seems to me that most of us fail to help ourselves to help—in other words, do unnecessary work. We may laugh at our fathers for putting up with the scythe and flail, but a number of farmers still move in the dark as far as crop reports, weather probabilities, etc., are concerned.

Some few years ago I found I was banking too much on chance, and decided to get closer to my neighbors, and to the market. I couldn't pick up my farm and walk, but I joined a party of fellow workers of the soil in the running of a telephone company for our own convenience, and the scheme has been an entire success, financially, socially, and every other way.

I intend to give consideration to every new idea advanced apropos of better farming, and in this way get a good deal more pleasure out of the day's work, and just as much, if not more money, as a result of the work.

When I retire, I can still live on the farm, and as a result of keeping up to date, live in as modern a manner as our friends of the city.

NO. 1 HARD.

In the Dairy Building at Toronto Exhibition.

The educational features in connection with the dairy department of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, promises to be of unusual interest this year, not only to farmers, but to consumers of milk in cities and towns as well. The demonstration work and lectures in the dairy amphitheatre will be under the immediate charge of Geo. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction for the Province, and the Dominion Department will also furnish a man to give some definite instruction along the cow-testing line.

Each day after the buttermaking contest there will be lectures on dairying, while among the features demonstrated will be model arrangements for cooling milk.

The International Association of Instructors and Investigators of Poultry Husbandry, the membership of which comprises the heads of the poultry experimental departments of the United States and Canada, met at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, August 13th and 14th.

The Ontario Corn-growers' Association will make an exhibition of seed corn at the Canadian National.

GOSSIP.

What appears like a good bargain for anyone looking for a farm to buy, is that set forth in the advertisement by Moncrieff & Wilson, of Petrolia, Ont., in this paper.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

The Central Exhibition at Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion, this year claims the dates, September 10th to 18th. Great improvements have been effected in the buildings and grounds. A new grandstand, to accommodate 12,000 people, one of the largest on the Continent, has been erected. The prize list has been considerably increased, and many special cash prizes are given by citizens and breed societies. Also 35 gold medals, and 20 silver cups and medals. Entries close September 8th. Ottawa is one of the most pleasant and beautiful cities in the Dominion, and being the seat of Government, a visit to Ottawa is an education to young people. Half-fare rates for return trip will be available. The courteous Secretary, E. McMahon, Ottawa, will furnish prize lists and necessary information.

A MANIA FOR DOPING.

If common sense and good judgment were used in feeding animals, the need for dosing and doctoring for ailments might be reduced by probably three-fourths, and the other fourth cut in two by a sensible use of a remedy. Following is a copy of a letter said to have been received by a breeder from a customer: "Gentlemen: The calf which I bought of you three months ago has always been very playful, and yesterday morning he

seemed a little stupid, but I did not think he was sick. We gave him a quart of molasses and a pint of lard, but he did not seem to improve, and would not eat his feed. I then boiled two plugs of tobacco and drenched him with the water, and an hour later gave him a pint of powdered coal soaked in spirits of camphor. He seemed to grow worse, and my brother came over, and on his advice I gave the calf a pint of kerosene mixed with a pint of melted vaseline. It died soon afterwards, and almost without a struggle, and I can't imagine what killed it. Do you think it was tuberculosis or Texas fever? I may buy another one soon, but it seems I have had luck. Your friend, J. C. B."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

SUMMER-FALLOWING—SOILING.

1. In summer-fallowing heavy land, is it better to plow three or four times, or to plow in fall before, and surface-cultivate frequently during summer?
2. When plowed, what length of time should intervene between the last plowing and the sowing of grain?
3. Breaking up a clay field when dry, and leaving the soil lumpy and open, seems to kill most weeds effectually, but outside of that, does the drying-out process injure or benefit the soil?
4. In dairying, can the soiling system be profitably carried on, when only one crop can be raised per year? Clay is generally too hard to plow in midsummer, and too dry to start a second crop growing.

5. How are green crops handled in wet weather? Can silage be used spasmodically during summer, say in wet spells, while green feed is used in dry weather?
J. M. W.

Ans.—1. For heavy land, plowing three times would be preferable to surface-cultivation the whole season.

2. Have known good crops to be raised when sowing followed immediately after plowing, but an interval of three weeks between, with some surface cultivation, would give better conditions, a somewhat firm seed-bed being preferable.

3. It can have no injurious effect, and, when followed by sufficient rain, would tend to very complete pulverization.

4. Partial soiling is, for most, more profitable than the complete system, which is not recommended for this country. Alfalfa gives a good second crop without plowing.

5. It is with discomfort that green crops are handled in wet weather, but there is no help for it so far as we know. Silage could be used, as you suggest, but changes ought not to be made too suddenly or completely.

"This," said a teacher to her class of arithmeticians, "is a unit." She held up a pencil. "This book is a unit, too," said she. "And these are units." And she showed them a ruler, a flower, and an apple. Then she peeled the apple, and, holding up the peel, said, "Now, children, what is this?" Silence. "Come, you know what it is," she urged. Little Bill's hand went up slowly. "Well, William," said the teacher. "Pleathe, ma'am, the skin of a unit."

Up-to-date.—Lady—"But poverty is no excuse for being dirty. Do you never wash your face?" Tramp (with an injured air)—"Pardon me, lady, but I've adopted this 'ere dry cleanin' process as bein' more 'ealthy and 'i-geenic'."

When Lord Thurlow first opened a lawyer's office in London, he took a basement room which had previously been occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," he said. "I should think he had," tartly responded the lawyer. "And what do ye sell?" inquired the Irishman, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Thurlow. "Begorra," said Pat, "ye must be doing a mighty fine business: ye ain't got but one left."

There are some things in this world for which not even the most profound rural philosopher can account to his own satisfaction. "I never saw an animal move so slowly before in all my life!" cried an exasperated traveller in an Essex carrier's cart, behind which the clouds of a rapidly rising storm were growing blacker every moment. "Can't the horse go any faster? You had an excellent one fifteen years ago, when I used to spend the summers here." "That's the curious thing about it," said the driver, gazing first at his steed and then at the uneasy passenger, in a mildly speculative way. "This hoss, is the very same identical hoss that I drove that summer. I don't know what on earth's the matter with him! He seems to have lost his animation."

GOSSIP.

L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont., whose advertisement of dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle runs in this paper, writes, too late for change of advertisement this week, that he has for sale several young bulls of show quality, one ready for service, from good-milking dams.

A. J. Hickman, Egerton, Kent, England, writes: "Through my advertisement in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' I have received an order from Messrs. Patrick, of Ilderton, Ont., for 62 Cotswold and 52 Lincoln shearling rams. These sail on Aug. 10th. Mr. Hickman adds: 'Stock ordered through me is purchased direct from the breeder, and shipped straight from his farm to port of entry. In no other way can imported stock be purchased as cheaply.'

The first consignment of frozen pigs from China to London within the records of the port medical authority, was recently unloaded in the Albert Docks. There were in all 4,463 frozen carcasses. A thorough examination of the whole cargo will be made by inspectors before the pigs can be used for food, but sample carcasses selected for examination have been found in good condition. The results of the experiment are being awaited with interest, for should profitable prices be realized, further cargoes are likely to follow.

The premium list of the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Nov. 27 to Dec. 10, has been issued, and may be had, together with entry blanks, by applying to the general superintendent, B. H. Heide, Union Stock-yards, Chicago. The cash prizes offered are many, and of liberal amount, in an unusually extended classification. A new feature this year is the offering of liberal prizes for breeding hogs, as well as for the barrow show, which will be continued. This should add greatly to the interest of the Exposition, now that hogs are commanding high prices. The sheep classes are also more generously dealt with than heretofore, the offerings for all breeds being placed nearly on an equal footing. The prospects are bright for a great show this year.

Sheep will always figure largely in England farming, and, although it would be possible in these days of artificial means to farm large tracts of arable land without them, it is extremely doubtful if it could be done so profitably. There was a time when the golden hoof was the only means of keeping arable land in condition, and through its agency and the introduction of the swede turnip, huge tracts, such as the Lincolnshire Wolds, were converted from rabbit warrens to most productive food-bearing districts. Wild sheep live in small flocks, in rocky, mountainous parts, where food is sparse. Had they been possessed of such means of defense as the heels and the speed of the horse, or the horns and the strength of the bison, they would probably have congregated on the plains where food was plentiful. As it was, their only protection from their natural enemies, the wolves, lay in their agility in the most inaccessible spots.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

Western Ontario's popular agricultural and live-stock exhibition at London is this year slated for the dates, September 10 to 18. The prize list in many departments has been made more liberal than heretofore, and considerable improvements have been made in the buildings and grounds. The prospect is bright for a better show than has been, and the management are sparing no pains in preparing for taking care of the large attendance of exhibitors and visitors anticipated. Judging of light horses and ponies will commence on Monday afternoon, Sept. 13th, and heavy horses, all breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs, will be judged on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, commencing at 9 a. m. London is central to a large area of first-class farming country than any other city in the Province. The Forest City is a pleasant place to visit. All railroads connect for London, and single fare tickets for the trip to and from the fair, will be available. The obliging Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont., will furnish needed information.

Many varieties of noxious weeds yield palatable feed to the industrious sheep that nip them. While the presence of undesirable vegetation and brush on a farm is not the best excuse for keeping a flock, it must be admitted that many farmers adopt sheep primarily as a means of combating weeds. Worthier objects can be accomplished by the dependable aid of these animals, but on many farms they pay well as weeders, and can be allowed to work in that capacity without depreciating them for other purposes.

Sheep are peculiarly adapted to rolling or hilly land, though some breeds thrive on low level areas. Sprouts from stumps and the underbrush of wooded hillsides are, commonest where hills abound, and sheep are particularly fond of the succulent which they afford.

A sheep farm is conspicuous when surrounded by land on which there are no sheep. It looks as if it had figuratively come from the barber's chair, while the sheepless farm is whiskered with weeds. By keeping a flock of mutton sheep the corn-belt farmer can improve the appearance and increase the fertility of his land, and at the same time realize paying prices for wool and mutton.—Exchange.

TRADE TOPIC.

GOLD MEDAL WINNERS.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine and Steam Plow Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, with branches in Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary, were awarded the gold medal and first prize at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last month in the motor competition, with the Case 32-horse-power simple steam plowing engine, over its competitors, using the double-cylinder and compounded plowing engines. The design, ease of handling, accessibility of parts, the amount of work accomplished, and economy in the use of fuel and water, were all considered in making the award.

At the Brandon Inter-Provincial Fair, the Case 20-horse-power simple traction engine was given first prize and gold medal in Class E.

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, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

TERMINATION OF LEASE.

- A rents a farm from B for ten years.
1. Is B obliged to give A any notice if B wants A to vacate at end of ten years?
2. If so, how long notice ahead?
Ontario. J. M.
Ans.—1 and 2. B is not obliged to give A any such notice unless required so to do by some special provision contained in the lease.

BARN SIDING.

What kind of lumber makes the best siding for a barn? Would soft maple and elm make good siding, providing they were painted, or would basswood lumber be good?
J. E. P.

Ans.—Pine is best, but any one of the three kinds mentioned might safely be used, if painted. Soft maple would likely be best, as it would last longer than basswood, and not spring so badly as elm.

POUND BREACH.

A neighbor brought a bull to pound. A short time after dark the animal was gone. We presume the owner came and took him out. What procedure should be taken against the owner of the bull in order to collect the damages claimed by the party impounding, and the poundage fees? Who should prosecute, the pound-keeper or the Town-hip Council?
Ontario. POUNDKEEPER.

Ans.—There is nothing to show whether there is a township by law dealing with the matter or not. In the absence of any such by-law, the proper course would

appear to be for the person aggrieved, that is the one who caused the animal to be impounded, to bring action in the Division Court against the owner of the animal for damages, which would include poundage fees, for which the person distraining is primarily liable.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

I have two sows, one running out in the field, the other kept inside; both seem to be affected the same. When they stand a minute, they seem to lose power of their hind parts, stagger, do not fall down, but gain their balance. One squeals as if she were being held, and sometimes puts her nose on the ground to steady herself. The other shakes her head as if there was something in her ears; this is the one inside. Both are fed only a little mixed chop from the mill. They are both ravenous to eat.
BRUCE CO. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is partial paralysis, which sometimes affects sows which have nursed litters of strong pigs, making heavy demand upon the vitality of the sow. Treatment consists in giving a tablespoonful of sulphur in feed twice daily for three or four days, and applying freely spirits of turpentine, or mustard, on the loins. Give nourishing food in moderate quantity.

FERNs.

1. Could you please inform me, through the medium of your columns, how the Bracken fern is propagated in its natural state, whether by seed, or by the roots running under the surface and throwing up shoots?
2. How is it that as soon as a piece of bush is slashed and burned off, the fern immediately appears?
3. Also, what is the best way to get rid of the fern?
B. O. R.

Ans.—1. Principally by spores, minute organisms shed by the parent plant, which, while not true seeds, resemble them, in that they start new plants. The fungi are propagated in this way.
2. Spores, which are very, very light, have been blown there in countless numbers, and have found conditions favorable for growth.
3. Probably not much can be done to kill them until the land is fit for the plow.

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MANGER AND TIE—DODDER.

1. What is the best and most up-to-date manger for a dairy herd, and also the best, easiest, and most comfortable tie for a dairy cow?
2. What is the best method to pursue to eradicate dodder from alfalfa clover, when a field is badly covered with it?
E. I. T.
Ans.—1. The swinging stanchion, though perhaps not so comfortable for the cow as the chain tie, is by far the most popular at present. Mangers, which used to be of wood, and narrow and deep, in modern dairy stables are of cement, slightly higher than stall floor, quite wide, and with low cement division, or movable plank, to keep feed from bedding, front of manger about 2½ feet high, and slightly sloping divisions between mangers the same height.
2. Plow the field, and for about five years, or until the dodder seed in the ground has perished, grow crops other than the clover.

Veterinary.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR INFECTIOUS ABORTION.

1. What amount of carbolic acid given hypodermically once daily to a cow would have the same effect as 40 drops by the mouth twice daily, as a prevention or cure for infectious abortion?
2. Give directions for hypodermic injections.
3. Would the action be as good?
4. Is there any virtue in oil of cloves in such cases?
J. V.

Ans.—1. About 10 drops mixed with 50 drops of glycerine.

2. Mix carbolic and glycerine as above.
3. In a manner it would, but carbolic acid is too irritant for hypodermic use, and the probability is an abscess would form at the seat of each injection, which would cause a great deal of trouble; also, the cows would become so wild and hard to control that after a few operations it would be necessary to secure them probably to enable you to operate.
4. Not to my knowledge.

LEGS SWELL.

Clydesdale mare was delivered by a veterinarian in May. Now she sweats easily, and her legs swell at nights when she stands in the stable. She is worked on the farm, and has gained in flesh and looks well. I have bred her again; the last time ten days ago.
E. G. K.

Ans.—Give her a laxative of 1½ pts. raw linseed oil. Follow up with 1 dram iodide of potassium, twice daily. Work her regularly, and hand rub and bandage her legs when she is in the stable. V.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

20,000 Men Wanted for Western Harvesting

To meet the demand for farm laborers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, special second-class excursions will be run by the Canadian Pacific Railway from all Ontario stations. Cost of one-way ticket to Winnipeg is \$10.00, and from Winnipeg to points where laborers contract to work, they will be carried without charge. After at least one month's work in the harvest field, a ticket back to Ontario starting point will be issued at \$18.00. Tickets are only good on Farm Laborers' special trains. Tickets will also be issued to women, but no half-rate for children. Leaving dates of excursions are as follows:

August 19th and Sept. 7th, from all stations in the territory between Toronto-Sudbury line and Toronto-Sarnia line of the Grand Trunk.

August 23rd and Sept. 7th, from all C. P. and G. T. R. stations on Toronto-Sarnia line and south thereof (in Canada and all stations in Ontario on M. C., P. M. and T. H. & B. Railways).

August 27th and Sept. 10th, from all stations east of Toronto-North Bay line, to and including Kingston, also stations on C. O. and B. of Q. Railways, and stations on K. & P. south of Renfrew.

For the three excursions in August, special trains will be run from all points on the C. P. R. If you are in any doubt as to date of excursions from your district, apply to local C. P. R. agent, who will also furnish times of special trains, or write to R. L. Thompson, District Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Toronto

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 16th, receipts numbered 90 carloads, consisting of 1,848 cattle, 8 hogs, 442 sheep, 58 calves. Exporters and some of the best butchers' being held for Thursday. Picked lots of butchers' for local use, \$5.30 to \$5.50; loads of good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.40; milkers and springers, \$35 to \$58 each; calves, \$3 to \$6 per cwt.; lambs, \$6 to \$6.70 per cwt.; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt.; hogs, \$8, fed and watered at market, \$7.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cows	168	209	377
Cattle	2,767	4,017	6,784
Hogs	2,451	575	3,026
Sheep	2,561	666	3,227
Calves	312	149	491
Horses	—	86	86

The quality of fat cattle, considering the season of the year, was good. Never in the history of the market were there as many good cattle, especially in the export class, in the month of August, as there were at the Union Yards last Tuesday, when over 2,000 cattle were bought and weighed before the noon hour. Trade was good, never better, as there were buyers representing all the leading American cattle dealers on the market. The bidding was spirited and the prices

Joint Savings Accounts

AT THE

Bank of Toronto

are proving to be a very great convenience to many of our friends. With these accounts:

Either of two persons of the household may deposit or withdraw money.

Interest is paid on all balances twice a year.

In the event of the death of either party, the survivor may withdraw the money.

CAPITAL RESERVE \$4,000,000
4,500,000

Head Office: Toronto, Can.

averaged from 10c. to 15c. per cwt. higher than the previous week. There were more high-priced cattle than for some time.

Exporters.—Best export steers sold from \$5.80 to \$6.30; medium steers, \$5 to \$5.60; export heifers, \$5.40 to \$6. Export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots, \$5.30 to \$5.60; loads of good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$5; common, \$3.90 to \$4.40; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.40.

Stockers and Feeders.—Prices for feeders and stockers were a little lower. Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.90; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Fair receipts of milkers and springers met a good market, at steady prices. The best cows sold from \$45 to \$55, with a few choice at \$60 each. McDonald & Halligan, commission salesmen, sold 16 cows on Tuesday, at \$50 to \$55 each, and 5 common cows and late springers, at \$23 to \$30 each, which were representative sales on the cow market.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate, prices firmer, at \$3 to \$6 per cwt.

REPRESENTATIVE CATTLE PRICES.

Corbett & Hall, commission salesmen, sold five carloads of finished exporters, good enough for the show-ring, at \$6.30 per cwt., which was the top of the market; also, ten carloads at \$5.25 to \$6.10.

Whaley & Coughlin, commission salesmen, sold 9 carloads exporters at \$6.25; also 11 carloads at \$6 to \$6.10. This firm sold over 60 cars of cattle this week.

Dunn & Levaek, and Mayhee & Wilson, also sold several loads of exporters at \$6, and McDonald & Halligan sold 17 carloads of exporters at \$5.60 to \$5.95.

E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co. 729 exporters, at \$5.75 to \$6.25 for steers, and \$5.50 to \$5.85 for heifers.

Isaac E. Brown bought for Armour & Co. 301 cattle, at \$5.60 to \$6.30, and the best load of heifers at \$6 per cwt.

George Campbell bought 706 exporters for Morris & Co., steers and heifers, at \$5 to \$5.90, 36 carloads, all told.

Alexander McIntosh bought for Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, 161 exporters, at \$5.50 to \$5.70, and would have bought 150 more could he have got them.

F. J. Sullivan bought for the S. & S. Co. 86 exporters, or 5 carloads, at \$5.60 to \$6 per cwt.

William Kilbyon bought for Hathaway & Co. 100 exporters, at \$6 to \$6.10.

Isaac Groff, one of the oldest and best-known cattle dealers of Western Ontario, was on the market with 100 of the best export steers, fed by one farmer, that has been on the market this season, at \$6.25 per cwt. S. Rawlings, of Forest, Ont., farmer and live-stock dealer, was the feeder, and the cattle were a credit to him.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were not as large, and prices were again firmer for lambs, but easy for sheep. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; rams, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Hogs.—Prices were a little lower, with light receipts. Selects were quoted at

about \$8, fed and watered at the market, and \$7.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—The manager of the Union Horse Exchange reports a light trade for the past week. Upwards of 100 horses were on sale, of which about seventy changed hands, at steady prices: Drafters, choice quality, \$175 to \$220; medium drafters, \$150 to \$175; general-purpose, \$150 to \$190; drivers, \$100 to \$175, with speeders at more money; saddle horses, \$150 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$30 to \$65.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—New No. 2, 98c. to \$1, outside, for August shipment. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.20; No. 2 northern, \$1.18; No. 3, \$1.17; f. o. b. cars, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, nominal, at 75c. Peas—Nominal, at 92c. Barley—New, 55c.; old, 58c. Oats—No. 3 white, 46c. to 48c., track, Toronto. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 76c. to 77c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$5, track, Toronto. Manitoba first patents, at Toronto, \$6.20 to \$6.40; second patents, \$5.70 to \$6; strong bakers', \$5.50.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$12.50 to \$13.50. Straw—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8. Bran—Car lots, track, Toronto, \$22.50, in bags. Shorts—Car lots, track, Toronto, in bags, \$23.50 to \$24.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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

Eggs.—Market firmer, at 22c. to 23c.

Cheese.—Receipts large. Market easy, at 13c. for large, and 13c. for twins.

Beans.—Prices are still high. Demand is limited on account of high prices. Primes, \$2.20 to \$2.25; hand-picked, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Potatoes.—New potatoes from farmers' wagons, by the load, 60c. to 75c. per bushel.

Poultry.—Turkeys, 16c. to 18c. per lb.; ducks, 12c. to 15c. per lb.; spring chickens, 17c. to 20c. per lb., dressed; fowl, 12c. to 14c. per lb., dressed. Live prices, 2c. to 3c. per lb. less.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of Canadian fruits last week were large. Raspberries, 10c. to 11c. per box; Canadian cherries, red, 75c. to \$1 per basket; blueberries, \$1 to \$1.25 basket; apples, 35c. to 50c. basket; gooseberries, basket, 75c. to \$1; thimbleberries, box, 9c. to 10c.; red currants, basket, 90c. to \$1; black currants, basket, \$1.25 to \$1.50; plums, basket, 35c. to 75c.; peaches, Canadian, 40c. to \$1.25; mushrooms, lb., 75c.; eggplant, basket, 75c. to \$1; green corn, dozen, 13c. to 15c.; green peppers, basket, 35c. to 50c.; cabbage, crate, \$1.50; cucumbers, basket, 25c. to 30c.; tomatoes, basket, 25c. to 30c.; carrots, basket, 30c.; butter beans, basket, 20c. to 25c.; celery, dozen, 40c. to 50c.; Spanish onions, box, \$3.25; sweet potatoes, basket, 60c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 12c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 12c.; calf skins, 11c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.30 to \$1.60; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; wool, washed, 21c. to 23c.; wool, rejects, 16c. Raw furs, prices on application.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85; calves, \$3 to \$8.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.15.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$7.95 to \$8.05; butchers', \$7.25 to \$8.02; light mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice light, \$7.80 to \$7.90; packing, \$7.40 to \$7.50; pigs, \$5.50 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$7.55 to \$7.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.25; lambs, \$6.25 to \$8.15; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.40.

Montreal.

Cattle.—Hot weather in Montreal contributed to the dullness of the local market, and the tendency towards lower prices noted here also. A few very choice steers may have realized 6c. per lb., but the bulk of them were quoted at 5c., this being for choice stock. Fine cattle ranged from 5c. to 5c. per lb., good from 4c. to 5c., medium from 3c. to 4c., and common as low as 2c. per lb. There was no change to speak of in the market for calves, these being still at \$2 to \$4 for common, and ranging up to \$10 for choice.

Sheep.—There was a very fair demand for sheep, these selling at 3c. per lb. Lambs were in good demand, and sales took place at 6c. per lb., some bringing a fraction more, possibly.

Hogs.—The market for hogs showed very little change last week. Supplies were not overly large, and demand from packers was quite sufficient to absorb the offerings. Prices continued steady, at 8c. to 8c. per lb., for select stock, weighed off cars.

Horses.—There was no change in the market for horses last week. The different stables in Montreal seemed to have a liberal supply on hand, and were not worrying about the immediate future, so far as this end of the business is concerned. The situation, in the matter of demand, is anything but satisfactory just now, hardly any inquiry being received at all. Of course, a certain number of horses is always changing hands, but the number is at present exceedingly light. Prices, however, show no change. Dealers do not look for much activity at this time of year, so that they are not at all alarmed over the situation. Prices were as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$225 to \$300 each; light draft horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240 each; small horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; inferior and broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each; and choice saddle or carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Very little alteration has taken place in the market for dressed hogs and provisions during the past week. Dressed hogs are still changing hands at about 12c. to 12c. per lb., for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock. Provisions were generally in rather light demand, but prices were little changed. Extra-large hams, weighing from 25 lbs. upwards, sold at 14c. per lb.; large hams, weighing 18 to 25 lbs., are 15c.; mediums, weighing from 12 to 18 lbs., 15c. Large boneless hams were 16c.; small, 16c.; Windsor backs, 18c.; Wiltshire sides, 17c., and lower qualities were 14c. per lb. Pure lard, 14c. to 15c., compound being 9c. to 10c., and barrelled pork, \$27.50 to \$29 per barrel.

Potatoes.—There are no longer any American potatoes coming into this market, prices of Canadian stock being too low to permit of their profitable importation. Very few barrels are now available, but, where they are, the price charged for them is in the vicinity of \$2.25 to \$2.50. Bags of 90 lbs. are quoted at \$1 to \$1.10 each. This is for new stock from Montreal Island, the quality being fine. There is very little rot this year, and crops seem to be very satisfactory throughout this Province, and in the Maritime Provinces.

Eggs.—The market was remarkable for its firmness at a time of the year when the large loss, because of rotten stock, usually calls for a decline. This year, eggs have been commanding more and more, and dealers were paying 21c. to 22c. per dozen for them in the country. These sell at 21c. per dozen for No. 1 candled, selects being 27c., which is yet another cent up, as compared with two weeks ago.

Butter.—It is said that stocks are 50,000 lbs. more than a year ago in Montreal, and as yet no export demand has developed. In fact, the English market gives no promise of helping those who paid the high prices out of their dilemma in the immediate future, and some of them must be holding stock at a cost of 21c. Dealers were buying at 21c. to 21c. per lb. in the country, and selling here at about 22c. in a wholesale way.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CHARTERED 1875.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up, - 5,000,000.00
Reserve, - - 5,000,000.00

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Dairy cost 18c. to 18c., in the country, and sold at 19c. to 19c. here. On Monday, 16th, prices were up 4c.

Cheese.—The market showed little change. Exports continue satisfactory, as compared with a year ago, though they have fallen somewhat behind. Prices were a shade lower than two weeks ago, being 11c. to 11c. per lb. for Quebec makes; 11c. to 11c. for Townships, and 11c. to 11c. for Ontarios. Monday's prices, 4c. up.

Grain.—The feature of the market continues to be the decline in the price of oats. No. 2 Canadian Western, 48c. to 49c. per bushel, carloads, on track, here; No. 1 extra feed, 48c. to 48c.; No. 1 feed, 47c. to 48c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 47c. to 47c.; No. 2 barley, 71c. to 72c., and Manitoba feed barley, 66c. to 67c.

Feed.—Manitoba bran was \$22 per ton, in bags, shorts being \$24, pure grain moulle being \$33 to \$35, and mixed moulle, \$28 to \$30.

Flour.—The markets were all steady last week, though Ontario flour showed a tendency to decline further. Manitoba first patents, \$6.30 per barrel; second patents, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.60; Ontario patents, \$6.50, and straight rollers, \$6.25 to \$6.35 per barrel.

Hay.—The market was steady, at \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, carloads, Montreal, for No. 1 hay; \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 2 extra; \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2; \$10.50 to \$11 for clover mixed, and \$9.50 to \$10 for clover.

Hides.—The market was steady after the many changes of two weeks ago. Trade continued fairly active, and was picking up. Dealers were paying 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, respectively, and 15c. for No. 2 city calf skins, and 17c. for No. 1, and 14c. for No. 2 country calf skins, and 10c. for No. 1, and selling to tanners at 4c. advance. Lamb skins were 30c. to 35c. each, horse hides being \$1.75 and \$2.25, tallow being 1c. to 3c. for rough, 5c. to 6c. for rendered per lb.

Cheese Markets.

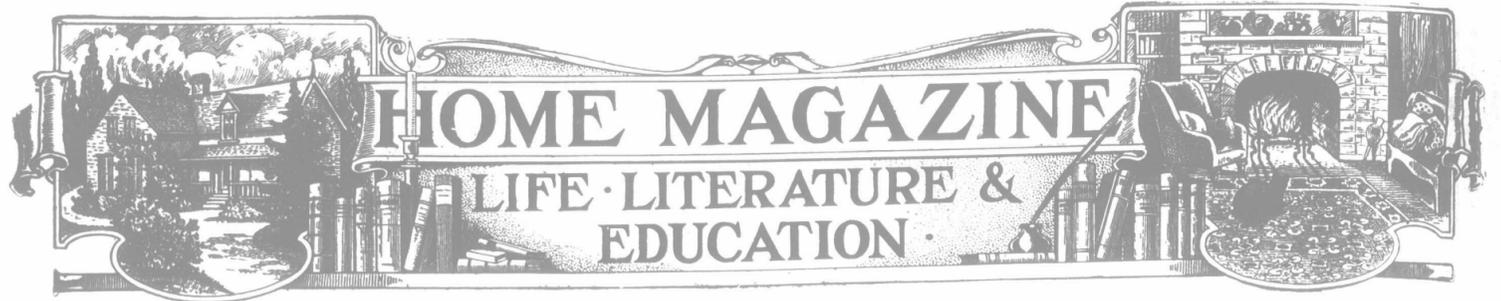
Woodstock, Ont., 11c. Madoc, Ont., 11c. Brockville, Ont., white, 11c.; colored, 11c. Belleville, Ont., 11c. and 11 5-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 11 7-16c. Kingston, Ont., 11c. Winchester, Ont., 11 7-16c. Picton, Ont., 11 7-16c. and 11c. Perth, Ont., 11c. Napance, Ont., 11c. Van-kleek Hill, Ont., 11 7-16c. Listowel, Ont., 11c. bid; Iroquois, Ont., 11c. and 11c. Huntingdon, Que., 11c.; butter, 21c. Kemptville, Ont., 11c. London, Ont., 11c. Watertown, N. Y., large and small singles, 14c.; twins, 14c. to 14c.; daisies, 14c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11 5-16c.; butter, 21c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 15c. to 15c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.60 to \$7. Veals.—\$6 to \$9.75; a few at \$10. Hogs.—Light 10c. higher; heavy, \$8.30 to \$8.35; mixed \$8.25 to \$8.35; Yorkers, \$8.10 to \$8.30; pigs, \$8 to \$8.10; dairies and grassers, \$8 to \$8.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables for cattle 13c. to 14c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c. to 10c. per lb.



A young man in Canada was recently suspended from playing a popular game for the season, because of an assault which he made upon an opponent during the game, and in the inquiry it evolved that similar "offences of other players had been overlooked."

He who may be skeptical as to the hold which sport has taken upon popular interest, has only to look at the crowds that throng about the bulletin boards on the announcement of the results of a big match. Never a rural district but has its football club or lacrosse league. The world needs play, but if play is to be anything better than a brute show of mere animal strength, it must be carried on on gentleman's principles. It must foster, not only courage, initiative, alertness of muscle and judgment, but also the spirit of chivalry and honor.

It is eminently just and right to suspend from the privileges of a game any player who brazenly forfeits the right to be called a gentleman. If this were fully understood, there would be fewer breaches against the unwritten code of game etiquette, whose observance can alone save these manly tests from rowdyism, and carry out their highest purpose.

The following extract to "Canada," from a German immigrant now in this country, probably touches the true reason for a great proportion of the many wails against the Dominion and its ways, which periodically appear in Old Country papers:

"A man who is anxious to get on soon becomes useful on a farm. I should like to say a word, however, with regard to these novices. Now and again one sees in English papers letters from settlers giving Canada a very bad name. I firmly believe that if those letters were carefully looked into that they would invariably be found to come from men in Canada for their first or second year—men who had gone out expecting to have to do no work, or very little. I'm sure they are men who have gone out hoping for a life of ease. The men who complain of the wages paid are generally novices, in a similar state of mind in regard to money. They shouldn't expect the wages of experienced men at first. Farmers cannot afford to pay for what they don't get. I think it would be found, too, that these grumblers seldom write home when they begin inevitably to prosper. It is when they are depressed and disappointed that they think of the Old Country and their friends."

Once in a great while an air endowed with the indescribable elements that stir the soul is composed. La Marseillaise, sung for the first time by the band of men who were brought from Marseilles by Barbaroux to aid in the revolution of August, 1792, (although the air itself was of German origin), gave expression to the fires of the terrible revolutionary epoch, and has remained the war song of every popular movement in France to this day. Similarly, "Die Wacht am Rhein," can stir the emotions of the Vaterland as can no other air, perhaps, in that land of music. Our national anthem, "God Save the King"—really taken in the first place from the French—has never been entirely successful, either in words or melody, nor has, more immediately, our "Maple Leaf Forever."

Canada is not, however, without a national air, which can rank among the world's greatest. In "O Canada," expression for "the land of the maple" has been found, and wherever it is sung, Canadian patriotism must realize itself. It is not surprising that the following incident, as recounted by "Courier," should have occurred:

Last winter, several Canadians, amongst whom was the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, were journeying from New York to Liverpool on the Lusitania. The Cunard Company maintains a first-class orchestra on each of its passenger vessels, and the Canadians were a little put out at luncheon one day, when the orchestra played a medley of national airs, not to hear any Canadian music. After luncheon, an Ottawa newspaperman, who was in the party, sought out the leader of the orchestra and asked him if he knew any of the national airs of Canada. Receiving a reply in the negative, the Ottawa offered to present the orchestra with the music of "O Canada," and said that Canadians would appreciate the compliment if it were played at dinner. Sure enough, when dinner was half over, the orchestra struck up the well-known air. It brought the dozen Canadians to their feet, Mackenzie King leading and cheering. The Canadian contingent evened up the compliment by taking up the customary collection for the musicians the last

about a mile and a half from shore, out in the bay, off the Essex County shore. This being holiday time, the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be interested in the outing of the morning, and what I observed.

Leaving the camp, I struck off in the direction of the boathouse, some distance further up shore, and tramped down a slope through a mixed growth of willow and birch and a heavy growth of underbrush. After about half an hour's tramping, I arrived at the boathouse, and found that the fishermen, of whom there were three, had already donned their great yellow oil-skin overalls and jackets, which perfectly matched their tanned and weatherbeaten faces, and were preparing to shove off from shore. I readily obtained their consent to accompany them out to the "Pounds," or shallow grounds, where the nets were set, so I sprang aboard and took my seat in the bows, with the injunction to "Sit thar, and mind ye don't topple overboard." The men now shoved off, and we were soon gliding through the waters of the bay at a speed that made the spray come flying over the bows, because the boat was driven by a powerful little gasoline motor. I thought I got wet when I boarded the boat, but surely I got drenched now.

The fish-boat was not large, being only eighteen feet long and eight feet wide, and was divided into two compartments by a partition running

the coming of spring till the middle of July.

Unable to keep the conversation from lagging any longer, I directed my attention to a little tug now rounding Pelee's distant point, with a shrill whistle. She was the same, I was told, that received the fish from the nets each morning as they were lifted, and bore them, packed in ice, to our neighbors to the south.

By this time we had reached the Pounds, and the task of taking in the fish began in earnest. A Pound is set usually about one and one-half miles from shore, and consists of a row of long poles driven vertically down into the lake-bed in the form of a heart, with the base toward shore. From the top, and within the space enclosed by these Pound poles, a net eighty-five rods long is fastened in such a manner that only one opening is left, and that at the center of the base. From within this opening, a short distance, a "lead," as it is called, or net, is stretched to shore. Fish striking this lead, are guided by it from either side out to the net on the poles, and in through each of the side openings into the enclosed space. Once within this, they cannot seemingly escape, as they keep swimming around the edge of the net, but never turn back through the openings. The nets are lifted two or three times a week, and the fish caught are removed. Such fishing is called "pound fishing," and the apparatus described above is called a pound. Two of the men, with their iron hooks, slowly raised the great, shining, tarry nets to the surface, and the other, with a large net-like dipper transferred the splashing, flapping, confused mass of fish from them into one side of the boat. When all had been removed, the nets were lowered and made fast to their stakes in the water, which, to my surprise, was only twenty-eight feet deep here, although we were a mile and a half from shore, and the work of sorting the fish and placing each kind in its respective box in the other compartment of the boat began, and was just finished as the tug drew up to receive them.

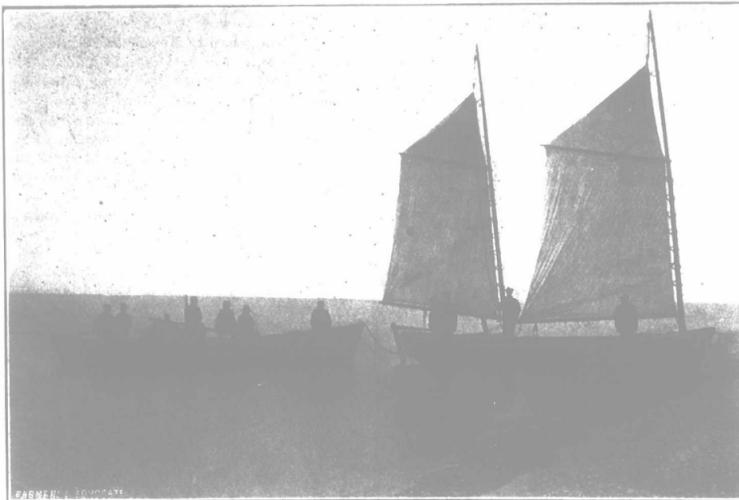
Part of the catch was reserved to be taken to shore, and there packed in ice for shipment by rail. This received my closest attention during our return to shore, as the different kinds of fish in it were pointed out to me. The chief of these were blue pickerel, white bass, catfish, sheepsheads, suckers, and a few herring. Occasionally, I was told, a few lawyers were taken, and earlier in the season whitefish and pickerel were frequently caught.

A few minutes more and we had reached shore, where the remainder of our load was taken off and packed in ice. When this last operation was completed, I turned my steps toward camp, and once more began my struggle with the wood-slope; but with all this there was a delight and a benefit from my morning's experience that meant health and happiness, and a buoyant desire to go again. B. F. J.

Hindu Marriage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have read Sister Maya's letter about "Hindu Marriage," that was published in your paper of the 8th April issue.

Your readers, I think, must have understood that a letter of the type



Fishing Boat and Launch.

Off Pt. Pelee, Lake Erie, the most southerly point on the mainland of Canada.

night on board, and presenting them with £22, the largest sum, it is said, ever raised for such a purpose on an Atlantic liner on a mid-winter trip."

Pound Fishing in Pigeon Bay.

It is given to few, who live remote from broad and breezy waters, to know such joy as sings in the heart of the lakeside camper when a beautiful summer day is at hand, upon which he has ordained his setting forth, in pursuit of some new pleasure. Such was the fresh sensation that thrilled me, as at daybreak I left our camp, on Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie, to observe the lifting of the "Pound" nets, as they are called,

lengthwise through it. In one of these was placed a number of boxes to receive the fish from the nets, and the other contained the large dippers, used for taking the fish from the nets, together with various ropes and other tacking.

As we proceeded, I endeavored to engage my shipmates in conversation, though with but little success. From them, however, I learned that there were three nets set, each of which was eighty-five rods long, and for which a license fee of five dollars had to be paid. This made a total fee of one hundred and fifty dollars, which somewhat detracted from the season's profits, as the average value of a morning's catch was only from seven to ten dollars throughout the entire season, which lasted from July

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can never be penned by an educated, respectable Hindu girl.

Sister Maya writes that many Hindus have both Asiatic and European wives. To prove her statement, she should have better quoted the names of Indian gentlemen who are married to wives belonging to both nationalities. I, for my part, do not remember of any Hindu having both Asiatic and European wives.

She refers in her letter to a form of marriage which has never even been heard of in any part of India—I mean the form of having one wife for several husbands.

I am not at all aware that the Hindu husbands first give their wives to the Hindu priests before they take them as wives. I can speak on this point more authentically than Sister Maya, as I am a married man, who had never acted in this manner, as she refers to. Does Sister Maya think the Hindus, who attach the greatest importance to Morality, so low as to allow the prevalence of such a custom? Every Hindu would look with a sense of abhorrence towards her, if he by chance came to know about her statements on the subject.

In her letter she abuses Mr. Sinha, which I think no sensible person would do while entering into controversy on any subject.

Sister Maya makes all her statements, which are false and illogical, and does not answer to the point at all.

In conclusion, I hope your readers will not be misguided by her letter on such an important function as "Marriage," and if anyone is anxious to know about it, he would get the true idea of the subject if he reads Mr. Sinha's letters on the subject, which appeared in your paper. Mr. Sinha's letters are full of reasonable and correct information, while that of Sister Maya is quite misleading.

M. V. MERCHANT.
Bombay, India.

A Trip to New Ontario.

(Concluded.)

It is all past now. At daybreak of that bright Monday morning we were astir. Almost the entire force was to decamp that day for pastures new in the geological field, and we, Mrs. C. and I, were to start our journey home. Breakfast over, and tent after tent was brought speedily down. Silently we watched the proceedings, the packing, the rolling up of canvas into incomprehensibly small bundles, the stowing away of a myriad of things into the canoes—for it was like leaving home, this deserting of the camp on the Montreal River, and parting with the constant companions of even a month has its melancholies.

The sun peeping over the hills, and we on our way, the two little red canoes and the gray one! Over a portage, where we met a number of Indians packing across, among them Barney Wabie, our Indian friend who used to bring our mail sometimes—then down a rapid, around a curve, and into the upper end of Nest Lake. Here our ways parted; a waving of the hand, and we—our especial party of four—paddled off by ourselves.

There is little to tell of the homeward journey, which retraced that on the way up, except that the day was fine enough to cast a parting glamor over it all, and that we shot all of the rapids. There is a magic in sunshine. More beautiful than ever seemed the wooded hills, with their white birches, and cliffs that had seemed forbidding in the dull, cold weather of the ascent, now seemed softened in the light haze, dreamy and kindly.

At The Forks, our friends of the fire-rangers' shack came running out. "Come in and stay to dinner," they shouted, but we were bent on reaching Elk Lake by nightfall; and so out again into the main body of the Montreal and dip, dip, dip to the eastward.

Going down the rapids was a different matter from coming up, and we enjoyed the sport to the full. Just

here I may say that shooting rapids is no schoolboy play for those who manage the canoe. The judgment required is exquisite. Nerve and brain, a lightning-quick adaptation of the hand to the brain-messages, are all necessary, hence the sport is sport for a man, not for a weakling, nor, indeed, for a tenderfoot—no matter how much of the man he may be—who has had no experience under a skillful instructor. For instance, the tenderfoot sees a ripple before him; he immediately takes it for granted that a stone is under the ripple, and steers clear of it. As a matter of fact, the ripple may be two feet, ten feet, or twenty feet, from the stone, and only the nicest calculation and the keenest observation of the character of ripples and rapids can avoid a very probable catastrophe. Our canoeemen invariably stood up and surveyed the prospect at an entrance to a rapid, then sat down, ready to steer. The Indians often stand up all the way through.

On reaching the hill with the log buildings and cross, before referred to, we found a very animated scene in progress. An Indian woman and several girls were now on the crest of the declivity, busily engaged in turning out what looked like a six-months' washing. Wet clothes were hanging on the buildings, on the stumps; in fact, on everything available but the cross. A very gaily-clad party it was, too—one of the girls wore a dress of the brightest-red plaid—but their clothing was not at all ill-fitting, and the bright colors looked not out of keeping with the copper-colored complexions. A few yards beyond, near the beautiful falls known as Indian Chute, we met an Indian in a birch-bark canoe, probably the paterfamilias of the group which we had just passed.

At noon, while eating our luncheon behind a clump of trees, we had an unexpected pleasure. Since coming to the country, we had been continually wishing to see a moose; now, one walked out of the forest, as if especially for our benefit—a big fellow, with immense antlers. First it stood for a few moments on an island, then it waded into the water and stood there, submerging its head from time to time as if to drive off the flies. How I wished for my camera, but, of course, it was down in that canoe, that same canoe being within a few yards of the great beast, which, stupidly enough, failed to see in it anything extraneous to the forest. Indeed, the moose seemed to me stupid in every way. I had often heard of this "noble" animal of the northern forests; it looked to me very much like a badly-shaped two-year-old species of "kine," with an immense and very ugly head. Its antlers were, of course, very fine, and redeemed somewhat the native ugliness of the creature. In one respect, however, the moose is keen enough. Presently, this one walked down the river a bit, and the wind blew directly from us to it. Immediately it began to sniff the air, and the next moment it was off. We were told that, in the wind, it can scent a man for a distance of two miles.

At 6.30 we reached Elk Lake City, after a long day of steady paddling, and next morning we were again on board one of the river-steamers for Latchford. All the way we sat on deck, and never shall I forget the trip down upon that delightful day—the endlessly wooded hills lying in the sunlight, the blue hazes of the distant ones, the great vistas of river and lake. In some respects the scenery reminded me of that of the Saguenay; in some it was a little more interesting, although less stupendous.

Just a closing word in regard to the work of the survey men. They themselves say it is "not hard," yet here is the routine. Up at six, breakfast over by seven, then off, luncheon in pocket. After that, canoe to the starting point; then tramp, tramp, all day, over boulders and hills, over logs and burnt lands, through muskegs and rivers, some-

times swimming through a lake-end; over crevices, up rocks and down them, ever keeping the straight line, and examining the rock, and taking notes at short intervals. In this way, ten miles or more are often covered in a day. Always, the travelling is difficult, more difficult than we of the cleared districts can readily conceive; often it is extremely so. One evening, one of our men was describing a section of undergrowth and brush through which he had had to creep on hands and knees, and another averred that a portion through which he has passed would not even permit of that, but that he had been obliged to lie down and "snake it" through.

Night after night these men came in dripping-wet, but they never thought of changing their clothes—simply built a bonfire and stood round it, with the steam rising in clouds. Yet, they never take cold; in this pure, crisp, germless air, colds seem unknown, even in October, when, they say, the nights are so frosty, sometimes, that the tents are stiff enough to stand alone in the mornings.

Next winter, the summer's work of the geologists will be crystallized into reports and geological maps, which show by different colorings the belts of diabase, Laurentian, Huronian, etc.

I am not sure that, were I a man, I should like to go as a prospector to this great country. If I had plenty of money, and could go as a diversion, I should—but otherwise I should be afraid, afraid! Expenses are high—new potatoes at \$10 a bag, other expenses almost in proportion, what think you?—and profits are far from sure. But if I could go as these geologists went, with a fascinating science in hand, and a new field for discovery all ready, should I not keenly go back again!

For there is a fascination about the free, open-air living, the escape from dust and noise, the curious, unconventional life of these new lands.

While in camp I read for the first time the whole of Robert Service's "Songs of a Sourdough." It seemed that I could realize the spirit of them there, in that country, so similar in many respects to the yet farther north of which the Yukon bank clerk wrote. Shall I close by quoting you a verse or two?

"I've stood in some mighty-mouthed hollow,
That's plumb-full of hush to the brim;
I've watched the big, husky sun wallow
In crimson and gold, and grow dim,
Till the moon set the pearly peaks gleaming,
And the stars tumbled out, neck and crop;
And I've thought that I surely was dreaming,
With the peace o' the world piled on top.

"The summer—no sweeter was ever;
The sunshiny woods all athrill;
The greyling asleep in the river,
The bighorn asleep on the hill.
The strong life that never knows harness;
The wilds where the caribou call;
The freshness, the freedom, the farness—
O God! how I'm stuck on it all.

"There's a land where the mountains are nameless,
And the rivers all run God knows where;
There are lives that are erring and aimless,
And deaths that just hang by a hair;
There are hardships that nobody reckons;
There are valleys unpeopled and still;
There's a land—oh, it beckons and beckons,
And I want to go back—and I will.

"There's gold, and it's haunting and haunting;
It's luring me on as of old;
Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting,

So much as just finding the gold.
It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace."

People, Books and Doings.

Lieut. Shackleton, the British explorer who reached a point only 110 miles from the South Pole, is to undertake a lecturing tour in Canada and the United States. He will come to America in March.

Mr. W. D. Boyce, of Chicago, who is to go on an aerial trip over Central Africa, will take with him three balloons, a small fleet of aeroplanes, and thirty cameras.

The following are a few of the paintings by famous artists which will be exhibited in the Art Gallery at the coming Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto: "Summer Slumber," by Lord Leighton; "My First Sermon," and "My Second Sermon," by Sir J. E. Millais; "Pastime in Egypt 3,000 Years Ago," by Sir L. Alma Tadema; "Welcome Bonnie Boat," by J. C. Hook, R. A.; "Before the Kadi," by J. Benjamin-Constant; "Fast Falls the Eventide," by B. W. Leader, R. A.; "The Twins," by Sir Edwin Landseer.

The whole Gillies limit, New Ontario, one hundred square miles in area, is to be explored for minerals, under the direction of Prof. W. G. Miller.

A large track-grading machine for railway-construction work has been invented by Mr. A. W. Snow, a railroad builder, of Duluth.

A memorial, which will probably take the form of a Humane Society Building, is to be erected to the memory of Mr. George T. Angell, who originated the now widespread campaign for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

M. Pierre Loti, who had the honor of being received by the Queen at Buckingham Palace the other day, is probably the greatest artist in prose among living Frenchmen. So famous is he in literature that one forgets his career as a French naval officer, and that his real name is Julian Viaud. The world thinks of him only as Pierre Loti, and has long ago relinquished the quotation marks with which a pseudonym is indicated by the ordinary mortal. A contemporary French critic has called him "un specialiste de la description," and the same writer points out the enormous vogue of his books among Frenchwomen—Parisians and provincials alike. Parisian women, he says, who created his glory, read him and adore him, but they read him "en sautant des pages." Yet, it is an ironical fact that the type of Parisian which never misses a Loti novel is just the type which he shows up to disadvantage! The remarkable influence of Loti upon Lafcadio Hearn is a literary fact of greatest interest. In one of his letters Hearn referred to "Le Mariage de Loti," as the "weirdest and loveliest romance, to my notion, ever witten. . . . It is unspeakably beautiful and unspeakably odd. . . . I have collected every scrap 'Loti' wrote [here one notes the rare use of the pseudonym with quotation marks; but the date of the letter is 1886], and translated many things. . . . No writer ever had such an effect upon me, and time strengthens my admiration. I hold him the greatest of living writers of the impressionist school, but still he is something more—he has a spirituality peculiarly his own that reminds you a little of Coleridge. I cannot even think of him without enthusiasm." Elsewhere, Hearn attributes to Loti

"a special nervous structure."—[T. P.'s Weekly.

Lord Kitchener, who was recently appointed to the command of the Mediterranean, and is universally acknowledged as the greatest military man in the world, has had a remarkable career. At the age of 19 he entered the Military Academy at Woolwich. At 21 he joined the Royal Engineers; three years later he was connected with the Palestine Exploration Fund, and entered upon survey work in the Holy Land. While thus engaged, he spent the evenings in studying the Arabic language, in which he became so proficient that, during the revolt in Egypt, a few years later, he was sent out as Major-General, and was finally appointed as one of the officers entrusted with the task of reorganizing the army of the Khedive. After this, promotions came fast. He was made Governor of Suakim; worked three or four years under Lord Cromer at the War Office at Cairo; commanded the Khartoum Expedition of 1898, for which he was raised to the Peerage and given a grant of £30,000; was made Chief of the Staff of Forces in South Africa in 1899-1900; Commander-in-Chief, 1900-02; and finally Lieut.-General, with a Viscounty and grant of £50,000. Since then he has reorganized the army in India; and it is not difficult to foretell what his impress on the defensive forces of Great Britain, now that he has come into closer touch with them, must be. Perhaps, more than any man living, he possesses the power of constant work and concentration, joined with an indomitable will that surmounts all obstacles. His influence at this time is, perhaps, needed, to restore the equilibrium of Britain, which, by virtue of various war-scapes, has been somewhat shaken of late.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Rest Awhile.

Jesus said to His disciples: "Come ye . . . and rest awhile."—S. Mark vi., 31.

The body should help the soul to do its work well, and the soul should help the body. As God has been Love from all eternity, because He is Three as well as One, so man—made in God's image—must love himself. Does that sound selfish and egotistical? and yet our orders are to love God more than self, but one's neighbor "as" one's self. If a man, then, has no love for himself, he will have no love for his neighbor. The body should be kept at its best, that the mind and spirit may do effective work; the spirit should be kept near to God, that the body and mind can work grandly; the mind should be cultivated—and rested—so that the body can respond easily to the commands of the will, and the spirit is not dragged down by heavy weights. All three need rest. God is not a hard Master, but a loving Father, seeking His children's good always. He does not need our help for managing His world, but He does need our help for the perfecting of our own personalities—body, mind and spirit. Canon McColl says:

"It is not the quantity of our work that He regards, but the quality of it. He is less anxious that we should fulfil our task—for He can make up for our deficiencies—than that we should do our best; for what He desires is the improvement of our characters, and that requires the co-operation of our own wills with His."

It is a terrible mistake to live always at the utmost limit of our powers, keeping no reserve force ready for an unexpected emergency. Farmers are supposed to be very thrifty people. They usually avoid extravagance, and like to keep a nice little sum in the bank "against a rainy day." That is very sensible, as far as it goes, but vital force is a greater treasure than money, and it is folly to burn the candle at both ends, laying up money while sacrificing the power to get any pleasure out of it.

God's command to "work" was a price less gift. He handed to His children a

rich jewel in a plain casket. Those who loyally accept the gift know its value in crowning the life with health and happiness. The body, the mind, and the spirit, need to work in order to be in good condition.

But the command to work was balanced by the command to "Rest"; and the second order is as peremptory and as necessary to our well-being as the first. It is a law that is not only written in our Bibles that man should rest one day in seven. Every sensible employer of workers knows that he defeats his own ends if he does not allow at least one holiday a week—the workers grow jaded and spiritless, and cannot put enthusiasm or good quality into their labor.

And God has written His great law of "Rest" all over this world of ours. The plants and animals may be alert and active by day, but they can only keep up to the mark by resting when God mercifully draws down His blind and shuts out the glare. So, also, the winter rest is as important to the growth of vegetable life as the summer activity. And God showed that He approved of leaving fields "fallow," when He called for a sabbatical rest-year: "Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof, but in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the LORD; thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard. That which groweth of its own accord, if thy harvest thou shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine, undressed: for it is a year of rest unto the land.—Lev. xxv., 2-7. The crops which grew of themselves belonged by right, during that year of rest, to the stranger, the poor, and to the animals. What a good time the boys must have had in the orchards and vineyards!

Now, I am not farmer enough to know whether such policy, rounded out every half-century with a year of jubilee—which was an extra holiday—would be good for the land. It might result in better crops, on the whole, than the plan of making fields yield to their utmost capacity every year. I don't know. But it was an order given to serve more than one purpose—it was an object-lesson for all time. The poorest policy any man or woman can pursue is to strain body, mind or spirit to the utmost as long as they will stand it. Such a course leads to premature old age, poor quality of work, insanity, suicide, hardness of soul, decay of mental and physical powers, and a whole host of other evils. I was just reading the other day how Hugh Miller worked so frantically over his immortal book, "The Testimony of the Rocks," that his mind gave way. He had delusions of various kinds, and finally shot himself, before the book appeared. That is only one case out of millions that might be cited.

The other day I was talking to a Toronto lecturer on this subject, and he gave me scientific data showing how God has impressed His law of "Rest," not only on plants and animals, but on other things which we are pleased to call "dead." He told me that, though exercise strengthens iron and steel, as it strengthens men and women, rest also increases the "tensile strength" of metals—making them able to support greater weights. A reasonable amount of rolling and hammering, he told me, "increases the strength of iron and steel, whether hot or cold, to an extent of, approximately, 50 per cent. in cold working," and rather less in hot. This treatment gives valuable results in various ways, which seem very like the results in men's natures of God's great hammer. It (1) "expels slag," making the metal pure; (2) "welds particles together"—giving strength and power; (3) "prevents coarse crystallization"—working always towards greater beauty; (4) "the metal loses no strength in being polished," and surely no soul can afford to miss God's stern but tender polishing.

But metals need rest as well as the strain of hammering, which changes not only the particles on the surface, but alters the position of each of the mobile atoms which compose it, as God's training must reach every part of us.

"Rest" I was informed, "increases the tensile strength of metal" in proportion to its duration. A rest of from one to three months gives an increase of 4 per cent. A rest of one month's hours gives an

increase of 4 per cent. A rest of one day, gives an increase of 9 per cent. A rest of three days, gives an increase of 16 per cent. A rest of eight days, gives an increase of 17 per cent. A rest of six months gives an increase of 17 per cent."

You see, I felt sure you would be interested in this bit of scientific information, so I made a note of it for your benefit. If you examine those figures, you will see that a rest of eight days is, apparently, as valuable as one of six months. So it might be in the case of human beings, very possibly, if they had used reasonable common sense in the working days that preceded the holiday. But, as a matter of fact, the very best people are the most likely to break God's command to "rest one day in seven." And, after breaking it with apparent impunity for a considerable time, the broken law asserts itself, and the time which God ordered to be devoted to rest—and which was held back and given to work—must be paid to the full, and generally with heavy compound interest. Sometimes the punishment exacted is terrible, and the man or woman must spend the rest of life in helpless idleness. Sometimes the punishment does not seem to come at all, and the Sabbath-breaker works on without a break-up to extreme old age. But what of the quality of the work? When the body is forced to its utmost, the mind receives no food or exercise—no time or energy can be spared for reading, conversation or meditation. And what of the infinitely precious spirit? Does it not starve and grow weak if no time is spent in prayer, Bible-reading, and communion with God?

Our great business in this life of probation is not to be always busy, even in the service of God or man. Our Lord's words to Martha of Bethany remind those who seek to minister to Him that there is a greater duty even than service. We are placed here to grow strong and beautiful in character, and the help we can give others depends on the development of our own characters, and the way we keep in constant touch with God. Who is our Life. If we are too busy to lie back consciously on Him, then in body, mind and spirit, we are less able than we should be to help our fellows. We are defrauding them, even while we are exhausting ourselves in the effort to help them. The branch has only power to bear fruit if it keeps open its channels of communication with the Vine. If it is foolish enough to try and struggle along by itself, it fails to help the growth of the tree as it was intended to do. If it keeps in communion with the life of the tree, fresh life is constantly being pressed into it, and all its leaves are able to extract nutriment from air and sunshine and rain, returning the life-poured into it with interest, so that the Vine is steadily being built up from within. The solid tree is largely composed of the invisible, intangible air. God is constantly trying to teach us in parables—but some of us are too eager in trying to serve Him to stop and listen.

Let us try to remember that we can never "give out" unless we afford time to "take in." We cannot give cups of fresh and living water to thirsty souls unless we are in continual communication with the only Source of supply. As Emerson expresses it: "It is a rule that holds in economy as well as in hydraulics, that you must have a source higher than your tap." It is possible to work too hard to accomplish good results. One who toils on, obstinately refusing to take a holiday when the opportunity presents itself, generally makes herself and all about her very uncomfortable, and seldom accomplishes the best work of which she is capable. The sanitarians would not be full of nervous invalids if we all obeyed God's command to rest one day in the week. Of course, "rest" is not necessarily doing nothing, but at the very least, it implies some real change of occupation, some real relaxation from the daily business. If I had heeded the advice given me to keep "one day" entirely free from "Settlement" work, I should, most probably, not have been forced to take a year's holiday. Of course, in that case, it is very improbable that my book, "The Vision of His Face," would ever have been written. Certainly the writing of it was a great change from Settlement work, and was a great pleasure and a relief to me. Before I intend to try hard, I intend to

rest to carry out a few of my own sermons. Won't you join me?

An eminent professor of chemistry once said of one of his best pupils, "The trouble with that man is that he is nothing but a chemist." Our nature is many-sided, and enthusiastic devotion to work should never be allowed to crowd out fellowship with God or man. Those who—without absolute necessity—turn themselves into machines for turning out as much work as is possible each day, are sacrificing their opportunities for culture of body, mind and spirit. Is such a proceeding economy? or is it forbidden extravagance? Throw away friendship and health, and the opportunity of increasing in mental and spiritual stature, and not all the wealth in the world can make up for the loss. As someone has said:

"Whatever you do, do it heart and soul, but do not sell yourself to it."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Hymn.

[Composed by Mrs. Jennie E. Leslin, Sing to tune of, "Oh Land of Rest, for Thee I Sigh!"]

When pressing on the upward way
In sunshine and in storm,
We can trust Jesus all the time,
To pilot us safe home.

CHORUS.

I shall be glad when Jesus comes,
I'm often weary here.
The passing cloud may come between,
To hide Him from our face,
He still is with us, though unseen,
If we are saved by grace.
The glorious sunshine after clouds
Grows brighter on the way;
Oh, wondrous calm and peace of God!
Is sweeter every day.
So many words of tenderness,
Come to me from above;
They fill my heart with thankfulness,
Peace, and abiding love.

I am sorry to say that these lines, written by one of our readers, were mislaid for some time. I apologize for the delay. D. F.

Books of Devotion.

Two books of devotion by Canadian and American authors are, "The Vision of His Face," (London: The Wm. Weld Co.), by Dora Farncombe, and "The Fighting Saint," (Toronto: The Fleming H. Revell Company), by J. U. Stiffen. Both books are suited for the encouragement and help of the militant Christian. The first is, possibly, the more meditative. It is connected with the life of a woman at home, as may be judged from the following extract: "When you set a table with careful daintiness, it is because He will be your guest. When you are cooking, or washing dishes, you can feel the high privilege of caring for Him. When you make the rooms clean and attractive, it is because you know that He will notice everything, and will gladden your heart by His gracious approval."—"The News," Toronto.

"The Vision of His Face," by the author of "Hope's Quiet Hour"—\$1.00, postpaid. The Wm. Weld Co., London, Ont.

The Church.

Here stand I
Buttressed over the sea,
Time and sky
Take no toll from me,
To me, gray,
Wind-gray, flung with foam,
Ye that stray
Wild-foot, come ye home!
Mother, I—
Mother I will be,
Ere ye die,
Hear! O sons at sea!
Shall I fall,
Leave my flock of graves?
Not for all
Your rebelling waves!
I stand fast—
Let the waters cry,
Here I last
In Eternity!
John Galsworthy.

AUGUST 19, 1909

The Roundabout Club

The Giant Artists of France.

[Miss "V. Mac," Dundas Co., Ont., some time ago sent us the following clipping from a popular magazine, asking that it be reproduced. We thank Miss "Mac" very much; and trust that she will pardon the long delay.]

A new era in the art of France opened with the work of Jacques Louis David. Born in the maelstrom of revolutionary sentiment, a Jacobin, and a friend of Robespierre, he was essentially a revolutionary. In politics, he actively opposed the accepted government, stained his

race shadows chasing the frightened sunshine over hill and valley, rings with poetic grandeur. His disregard of the accepted green of foliage for the warmer shades, gives his landscapes a place alone in the field of painters of outdoor nature.

Jean Francois Millet, born in 1814, a man of the common people, a painter of the peasants, has laid bare the truth of nature. No artist has attracted more surely the respect alike of painter and layman. The religious simplicity of his Brittany peasants, the radiant glow of outdoors, mark him a pre-eminent realist. Of animal painters, France can boast two who rank with the greatest in his-

the result of a meeting between two men in masquerade. One lies dead upon the ground, the other, dressed as a clown, views the effect of his act. The incident was an actual occurrence, the clown was M. Gerome himself, the duel one he himself fought.

In painting, Gerome is not a spontaneous colorist, but is a master of color grouping, a past master in drawing and composition.

Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, born at Lyons in 1815, a painter of man and horse, was an artist whose compositions were invariably pleasing and heroically grouped, however small the canvas might

Edouard Detaille stands at the head. Born in Paris in 1848, the favorite pupil of Meissonier, an officer in the Tunisian campaign, he probably knows better than any other battle painter of his time the realities of war. President of the Society of French Artists in 1895, Detaille is loved by his pupils as a painter of the glories of France, is respected by his compatriots in art as a genius. He holds to-day the proud position of premier martial painter of France.

The corner-stone of purest French art is Jean Paul Laurens, the pupil of Cogniet and Bida, the follower of David, the bulwark against the many invasions of impressionism and mannerism which have threatened the French school with decadence and degeneracy. Never a brilliant colorist, as was his colleague, Benjamin Constant, Laurens has ever maintained his own high standard. A master of drawing, technique, and composition,



Jean Joseph Benjamin Constant. France's greatest modern portrait painter.



"Deer in the Forest." By the great French woman artist, Rosa Bonheur.



Rosa Marie Bonheur. The greatest animal painter of France.

hands in the blood of the Reign of Terror. In art, he broke away from the traditional affectation of the Empire, studied nature and the simple honesty of the great masters. He was the leader of a renaissance in France.

Politically, his picture of Brutus condemning his sons to death, painted in 1789, typified the national desire for truth and honor in government. Pictorially, his work was as straightforward as his political belief. The man who, when the Duke of Wellington called at his studio in Brussels to be painted, could look the victorious general in the face and say, "Sir, I cannot paint the English," was not the man to perpetuate a lie on canvas.

Since David have come Gericault, Delacroix, Rousseau, Laurens, Meissonier, Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Cabanel, Gerome, Bonnat, Dore, Constant, Bastien Lepage, Detaille, and an entire school of artists.

Into this new era of realism were born Corot, Rousseau, and Millet, foremost as leaders of the plein-air school. Widely differing as are those three men, yet are they bound together by the close ties of a common honesty, by the uplifting of the conventional veil of picture-painting to reveal the eternal truth of nature. The silvery tones of Corot, the rich warmth of Rousseau, the everyday sentiment of Millet, force the work of those three men into the position of models for schools.

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, born in Paris in 1796, a pupil of Michallon and Bertin, was essentially the poet painter of nature. At thirty, he went to Italy, and there found his inspiration, or, to be more exact, found himself. On his return to France, he gave to the world a series of representations of nature from an entirely new point of view. The expression, "silver tone," which is invariably associated with his work, is the most concise way of denoting his manner of translating the early morning purity, the soft atmospheric reflections of the climate and character of a French landscape.

Pierre Etienne Theodore Rousseau, a Parisian, born in 1812, who for thirty years was excluded from the Salon, is now universally accorded a seat among the greatest of the founders of the French school of landscape realists. His grand interpretation of the battles of the heavens, the rolling clouds, the armies of

tory—Rosa Bonheur and Constant Troyon. One of the world's most remarkable women, Rosa Bonheur, was born at Bordeaux in 1822. A pupil of her father, she began at an early age to copy in the Louvre. A woman emancipated from the conventionalities of woman's restrictions, her work partook of a man's freedom, and gained her a place with the greatest artists of France. Her phenomenal research into the animal kingdom, has left to the world a glorious collection of animal pictures. Personally presented by the Empress Eugenie with the Legion of Honor, in 1865, her studio and home were protected by the special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia in the war of 1871.

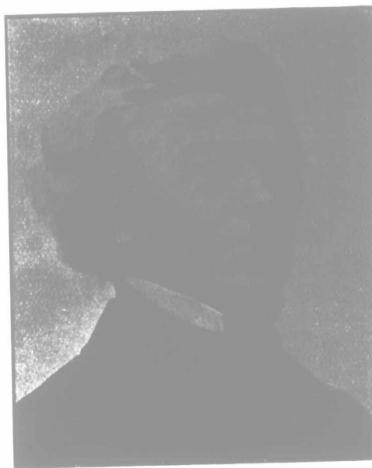
Constant Troyon, born at Sevres in 1810, a pupil of Riocreux and Poupart, though always a painter of outdoor nature, had reached the age of forty before he realized that his life's work was to be a painter of animals, especially of cattle. A visit to Holland confirmed him in his ambition, and the large collection of his paintings in this country shows the care he gave to the study of his favorites.

Three great masters of painting—Boulangier, Gerome, and Meissonier—have elevated to its highest plane the art of masterful composition and scrupulous care in detail.

Jean Leon Gerome, born at Vesoul in 1824, a pupil with Boulangier of Paul Delaroche, is both painter and sculptor, equally conscientious as both. For years a teacher in the Beaux Arts, he is a man loved by generations of art students; nervous and energetic, sensitive, and a scholar. It is related of him that when he was engaged in the modeling of a flying figure, he had difficulty in satisfying himself with regard to the disposition of the draperies. In despair, he invited a number of savants to meet him at dinner. To them he told his trouble, and asked if science could come to the rescue of art. One member of the Institut suggested the draping of a manikin to be placed in the desired position before an electric fan. The manikin was draped in fine silk soaked in glue, the fan put in motion, and the desired effect rendered permanent. All through his work, Gerome has been remarkable for the same consistency in detail. His world-famed painting, "Le Duel Apres le Bal" depicts

be. One picture of his, in the Luxembourg, contains the portraits of twenty or thirty of Napoleon's staff officers. The head of none is larger than a ten-cent piece, yet all are so broadly done to the smallest detail that we can recognize them as though seen through a reversed opera glass.

Another painter of stirring action in battle is Aime Morot, who was the first to use the camera in his endeavor to learn the true position of a horse's legs in motion. His picture, "Surrender," in the Luxembourg, is acknowledged as the best portrayal of action yet given to the



Jean Baptiste Corot.

The poet painter of France. Founder of the Natural School.

[A small painting by this artist may be seen in the Peel Gallery, Montreal.]

world. A French cuirassier, with his sword at the throat of a German cavalryman, is galloping neck for neck with his prisoner towards the spectator. The whole composition presents the most marvelous poem of action. As one gazes upon it, he feels the need to get out of the way of the trampling hoofs of the oncoming horses, so vivid is the realism of the drama.

Among the battle painters of France,

he has handed down from year to year, for half a century, his earnest, truthful work. Quiet and diffident in manner, gentle and kind with his pupils, as a teacher he is universally loved. He stands out to-day the great purist of modern France.

Two men, Edouard Manet and Puvis de Chavannes, are set apart from their fellows as apostles of impressionism, the one in portraiture, the other in decoration. Though the new Salon yearly abounds with purple cows, with green flesh-tints, and weird methods of painting by means of spots and confetti-like splashes of color, the true leader of impressionism is the simple, single-minded Manet. He realized that up to the time of his advent, realism had been indulged in to the sacrifice of concentration. He strove to produce upon the normal, reasonable mind, an impression governed entirely by elimination, not by disordered combinations of the prism. In this he has been successful to a remarkable degree.

Puvis de Chavannes, the pupil of Henri Scheffer, for years unrecognized, a man working in the dark, became the foremost decorator in the world of decoration. Following his own convictions, he laid it down that a decoration is not a picture, but must be designed to complete the space for which it is intended, as an essential part of a general scheme of architecture. When he set to work to execute his decorations for the Boston Library, he secured a complete set of architectural drawings of the building, and fitted his work to them. Other decorators would have treated the library as merely a place for the exhibition of their work.

A man who has recently passed out of the art life of France into the company of the immortals, is Jean Joseph Benjamin Constant. A man of the people, young in spirit and energy to the day of his death, Constant was a refutation of the charge of degeneracy against the French school. An old pupil of his, I can speak with certainty of his personality in the home and in the atelier. A thorough Frenchman—hospitable, courteous, communicative—his greatness never blunted his democracy or his Bohemianism. Up to the last months of his life he was a leading spirit at the most informal of student dinners, the most Bohemian of Quartier balls.

The leading portrait painter of France, ten years cover the period of his portraiture. Always a painter of the figure, for long he painted the voluptuous scenes of Algeria—the glorious, fantastic, barbaric women of the harem, the white-turbaned attendants—with all the splendor of the painter's imagination, with all his love of the majestic. Most recently he became the leading portrait painter of his time, the court painter of the Third Republic.

It were difficult to leave the art of France without reference to two men who have done much to advance modern art and to justify France of its reputation. Raphael Colin, the painter of "Arcadia," in the Luxembourg, is the personifier of truth in the nude figure painted in plain air. Tall, broad shouldered, one of the strongest men in Paris, pockmarked, heavy jawed, he is the very antithesis of the delicate work he is yearly perfecting. Living out of Paris, he paints his pictures in a large garden surrounded by a high wall. There, in summer, one finds him painting a nymph or a naiad on the mossy banks of a brook or radiant in the sunshine. France is justly proud of M. Colin, of the labors of his huge frame and refined mind.

The physical contrast to Colin is Aman Jean, whose life's burden is a spinal affection that has twisted his head to one side. A poet painter of the figure, he is of medium size, melancholy and sensitive. Charming to those who knew him, he is a teacher as capable of imparting his knowledge as of demonstrating his theory. The portrait of his wife in the Luxembourg—of a young woman shown in profile with a sensitive face, simple in her low-toned pink dress—draws one to it as a work of love, a masterly conception of the poetry of simplicity.

Such are the men who have made the modern art of France, who have raised it above the art of all other nations, who have cleansed it of the garbage of affectation and untruth that existed before David came with his gospel of liberty from the thralldom of the schools. They are men before whom all artists bow in reverence.—By H. S. Todd.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6207 Fancy Blouse Waist,
6373 Eight Gored Skirt.

Gown of dotted foulard, muslin, silk, or light-weight wool, trimmed with banding or insertion.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
5705 Girl's Blouse Costume with
Boomers.

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.

The Ingle Nook

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

Dear Chatterers.—Have just got home again from my trip up north, and have found quite a budget of letters awaiting me. So glad to meet you all again, if so sorry to leave the big northern wilds. Many letters, still held over, will appear at an early date. D. D.

Apple Cider.

Dear Dame Durden,—I wonder if you would be so kind as to print a recipe for apple cider, just for home use? We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since we came to Nova Scotia, and find it very useful indeed.

FLORENCE E. PEARSON,
Hants, N.S.

To make the best cider, the apples must be perfectly sound and well ripened, and each apple must be wiped dry, to remove moisture and dirt. Some also remove the core, as the seeds, if crushed in the press, will discolor the cider and spoil its flavor. It is also necessary to run all the juice about the press, or as suggested by Scientific American—coat it with a thin layer of varnish.



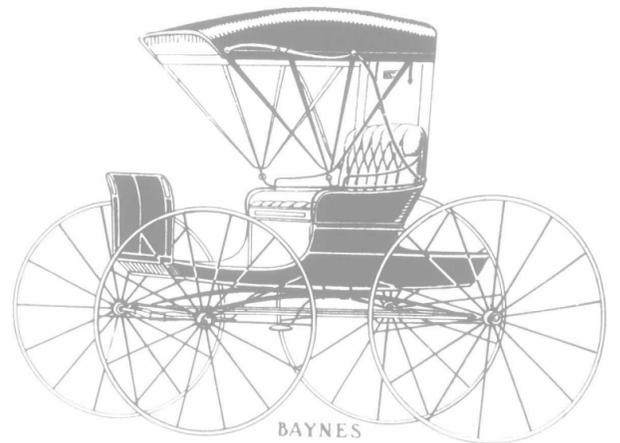
YOU would soon get rid of a servant who did only half the work in double the time of a capable one. Then why continue using a flour that gives half the nourishment and double the work to digest?

Royal Household Flour



is made from selected spring wheat—a wheat that is rich in nutriment. It is the whitest and finest flour made; it makes fully one-third more bread to the pound than any soft wheat flour and is more dependable in every respect. 19

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.



NO. 516 CLIPPER.

This is rather a new style, and it is a gem.

Perhaps you may not take to the cut, but if you saw one of these Clippers, you would agree with us that it is one of the naggiest styles there is built.

We hang it on the three-reech Concord gear, with Concord springs 54 inches long, and it rides like a boat.

BAYNES BUGGIES

These Yankee side springs are the best riders built, and all you will have to do is to ride in one once and you will never want anything else.

And, besides, No. 516 has a lot of style.

If your dealer doesn't handle our goods, write us direct, and we will arrange so that you can see any job in our line which you may want to look over.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.

HAVE YOU EVER REALIZED THE RESULTS OF "ADVOCATE" ADS.?

nothing is more harmful to cider than contact with iron, especially rusted iron.

As the cider runs from the press it should be strained through a hair sieve or cheese-cloth into a wooden vessel. Let it stand, and in 24 hours or less a residue or "pomace" will come to the top. Watch this, and when white bubbles begin to appear draw off the liquid slowly from a faucet, placed about three inches from the bottom. The liquid should be received in clean wooden casks, and must be watched. As soon as white bubbles appear at the bung-hole, it must be drawn off as before into clean casks; and this racking repeated as often as necessary, until the first fermentation is over; then the casks should be filled up and bunged up tight. As much of the excellency of cider depends upon the temperature at which the fermentation is conducted, the casks containing the juice should be kept in a cellar, if possible, where the temperature does not exceed 50° Fah. When made, keep at a lower temperature, if possible. Such cider should keep well, but if one desires to make "assurance doubly sure," one may heat the cider to bubbling point, then put it in sterilized jars and seal.

Baking Powder.

This is my first letter to this paper. I would like a recipe to make baking powder. I don't know your cost of printing; please let me know.

MRS. W. A. MILLER.

Brockville, Ont.

The following is a good formula for baking powder: 1/4 lb. bicarbonate of soda, 1 lb. 2 ozs. cream of tartar, 1/4 lb. flour of starch. Dry each ingredient in separate dishes to drive out all moisture, then sift together five times and put in sealers with tight covers.

The cost of printing recipe is nothing at all. We are only too glad to assist our subscribers.

Cider Vinegar—Grapes.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers all,—May I come in for just a wee chat? I do enjoy the chats from week to week so much. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since we were married, and it just seems like an old friend. I always look to see what the chatterers have to say first. I am sorry, Help-on-bit, you were laid up at this busy time of year. But how much I enjoyed your letter about the training of children. I have two little tots, and I feel we have a heavy responsibility to train these little ones to manhood and womanhood. I think we, as parents and wives, have a great duty to perform. We have the moulding of the home in our hands. We want to make it a home, not just a house to come to. Some one has said, "It is the daily grind of small worries that kills women." The faithful housewife finds so much to do at home that she cannot visit much—the same task over and over again, day in and day out. But they must all be done for the good of the home. Well, never mind, dear chatterers, we have only one thing to do at a time, you know.

Don't pile up work in your mind and fret over it, but take up the task that needs first attention, and do that; then take the next important one. Make your head "save your heels" as much as possible, and don't think of what is waiting to be done until it comes time. You will be surprised how much more work can be accomplished in this way, and what a saving on your poor nerves! I have tried it, and speak from experience.

I recall one woman who has a motto, "Keep Smiling." She says so many times when she is cross and out of sorts she will look up and see "Keep Smiling," and she says nobody knows how much good those two words have done her. It would not hurt a few more of us to have this motto. How much nicer for husband and children to come in and find a bright and happy wife, and mother, instead of a nervous and fretty one, who never has a smile for any one.

I remember two homes I was visiting in when on our wedding trip. In one the mother was always working. Her upstairs had to be swept and dusted seven days in the week, and the rest of the house accordingly. That woman is always scrubbing and cleaning. Her children never make a companion of her as they should. The other home was

bright and clean, but, oh, the vast difference! The one mother a bright companion to her husband and children; the other a slave to her house. To my way of thinking, I would sooner be a bright companion to my husband and children than a slave. We owe the best to our home, and we cannot give it when every moment is one of hurry and worry.

Now, about the moth question. This is a very interesting question around here just now, as almost every house has them. Dame Durden, you said they lived on wool. These we have live on anything—wool or cotton. But the big trouble I have is around the carpet. I have even got them around my parlor carpet. I am like Jack's Wife, very busy, so have not time to lift all of my carpets, as I live in a large house. I took a can and sprinkled all around the edges of the carpets with gasoline, and any place I thought they were, and it seems to keep them down. Turpentine is also good, as it is not so dangerous. I have heard when one gets them it is impossible to get rid of them. Is this correct or not?

Now, I want to ask the chatterers for a few nice recipes for grapes, as we have lots of them, and we are very fond of them; also, how to make vinegar out of good cider, as we have tried a couple of times and failed. What is the reason? Should I have boiled it?

I did intend to answer Auntie's letter long ago. I am afraid she will say "Too late," but I say better late than never. This is how I make pancakes with stale bread. Try some, chatterers, and see how nice they are. They are much more easily digested than those made of all flour.

Four cups buttermilk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder in flour, 1 cup breadcrumbs, or a little more if desired, flour to make batter. I always put the bread in the milk a couple of hours before I make my pancakes.

Now, Dame Durden, if I have not chatted too long I will come again, as I have a few questions I want to ask the chatterers. Now, I hope you will forgive my long stay. It seems when one gets started to write to the Ingle Nook it is hard to stop. HAPPY WIFE.

To make cider vinegar, take sound barrels, or vessels of wood, earthenware or glass, and fill not more than half full of cider, which has fermented at least one month. To this add one-fourth its volume of old vinegar; also a little "mother of vinegar." If you cannot get the latter from a neighbor, you can make it as follows: Expose in a shallow uncovered crock a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider. Leave in a warm place, with a temperature of about 80° Fah., for three or four days, when the surface should become covered with a gelatinous coating, the "mother of vinegar." Remove a little of this carefully with a stick, and lay gently upon the top of the cider prepared as above.

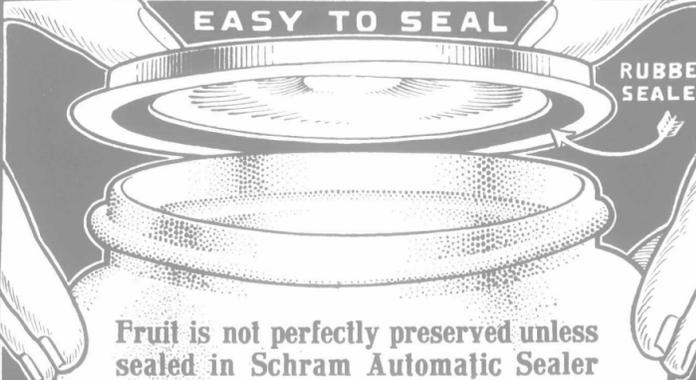
In three days the cap should have spread entirely over the surface. Do not break it as long as the fermentation continues, a period which, if the temperature is right, should extend over from four to six weeks. Finally draw the vinegar off, strain it through thick white flannel, cork or bung it tightly, and keep in a cool place. If it remains turbid after ten days, stir into a barrel of the vinegar one pint of a solution of 1/4 lb. isinglass in 1 qt. of water. When settled rack off.

The following are some grape recipes: Grape Jam.—Pulp the grapes, weigh them, and allow 1/4 lb. sugar to every lb. fruit. Stew in a preserving kettle until soft, then put through a colander or sieve, fine enough to keep out the seeds. Boil the pulp for half an hour, stirring often, then add the sugar; cook 20 minutes more, put into small jars, cover with melted paraffine, and seal.

Green Grape Jelly.—To be made from wild or small grapes, gathered just before the color turns. Pick the fruit from the stems and put into a kettle with just enough water to cover the first layer of grapes. Boil until the grapes break, stirring frequently, then put in a bag to drain. When it ceases to drip measure the juice, also sugar, in equal proportions. Boil the juice for a few minutes, then add the heated sugar and boil five or ten minutes longer. If the

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

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Aug. 23 From Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford and all stations south thereof.

Aug. 27 From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and east, and east of Orillia.

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Jelly is to be served with meat, add a few bags of spices while boiling.

Grape Pie—Use very ripe black grapes. Line a deep pie dish with rich crust, then put in the grapes and sugar. Cut cross slits across the top crust, put it on the pie, and turn back the corners to form an open square in the middle of the pie. Place in a quick oven, and while baking make a sauce of 4 cup butter, 1 cup sugar and 1 tablespoon boiling water. Stir well over hot water and flavor with lemon juice or nutmeg. When the pie is nearly baked take it out, pour in the sauce and return to the oven. Serve hot.

Your letter is not at all too long.
Happy Wife.

Buffalo Bugs—Zinc Covers.

Dear Bessie Burden,—I want to thank you for sending me a private reply to my enquiry concerning the buffalo bugs. It was real kind of you to take the time, as I know you must be a very busy person. I believe the gasoline is a pretty sure cure for the little pests.

I enclose the little Nails, and thank the chertons for their recipe, and hope I would like to ask if any of them ever used a zinc-covered tin for their jar.

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tries. For convenience and cleanliness it is far beyond anything I ever used. Baking soda will keep them clean.

JEMINE.

We send private replies only in case of emergency. We are glad to have been of use to you.

Recipes.

Jellied Tongue.—Boil the tongue until tender, so that the skin will pull off readily. Cut in thin slices, and arrange in a mould previously lined with thin slices of lemon. Cover with a jelly made

of one box gelatine dissolved in a cup of water and poured into 3 cups boiling water and mixed with 2 cups sugar and the juice of 4 lemons. The liquid should be strained. Let stand 12 hours before using.

Lettuce with Cooked Dressing.—Yolks of 3 eggs, well beaten, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Cayenne, 1 tablespoon oil or butter, 1 cup cream, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup vinegar, juice of 2 lemons. Stir oil, salt and mustard together, and add well-beaten yolks. Beat well and add vinegar, lemon, frothed whites and cream. Put in a double boiler and stir constantly until thick. When cold put on the lettuce. The lettuce may be cut into shreds with scissors, or served whole.

Iced Cocoa.—Use 1 teaspoonful, well rounded, for each cup. Mix with a little water and boil, adding a pinch of salt. Add good milk to make up required amount, let just come to a boil, sweeten, then chill in very cold water or on ice. Just before serving beat well with a Dover egg-beater.

Blueberry Cakes.—1 pint sifted flour, 1 pinch salt, 2 even cups sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg (yolk and white beaten separately), 1 cup milk, 1 heaping cup huckleberries or blueberries. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder, two or three times. "Cream" butter by beating, beat in the sugar. Add beaten yolk, then milk.

Stir in the flour and beat thoroughly. Add the whites, beaten stiff, and, lastly, the berries, which have been well washed and sprinkled with flour. Bake in muffin tins or deep patty pans about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Instead of the baking powder and sweet milk, sour milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda may be used.

Egg Toast.—Six slices of bread $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon butter and 1 of beef shortening. Beat together eggs, milk and salt in a shallow dish. Dip in the slices of bread, first one side, then the other. Heat the butter and shortening in frying-pan, lay in the soaked bread, and fry a good brown on both sides. Serve very hot.

Cornstarch Pudding.—One pint rich milk, 2 tablespoons of cornstarch blended with a little of the milk, 3 tablespoons sugar, 2 eggs well beaten. Heat milk almost to boiling point; add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, the sugar, then the dissolved cornstarch, stirring constantly. When uniformly smooth add the eggs and let boil a minute. Pour into mould to cool. Serve with any kind of berries, crushed with sugar, or with jam or jelly, and cream.

Vegetable Salad.—Mix together chopped cucumber and pickled beets. Mix with salad dressing, and serve on shredded or whole lettuce leaves.

The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

"On With the Dance."

Bigot, a voluptuary in every sense, craved a change of pleasure. He was never satisfied long with one, however pungent. He felt it as a relief when Angelique went off like a laughing sprite upon the arm of De Pean. "I am glad to get rid of the women sometimes, and feel like a man," he said to Cadet, who sat drinking and telling stories with hilarious laughter to two or three boon companions, and indulging in the coarsest jests and broadest scandal about the ladies at the ball, as they passed by the alcove where they were seated.

The eager persistence of Angelique, in her demand for a lettre de cachet to banish the unfortunate Caroline, had wearied and somewhat disgusted Bigot.

"I would cut the throat of any man in the world for the sake of her bright eyes," said he to himself, as she gave him a parting salute with her handkerchief; "but she must not ask me to hurt the poor foolish girl at Beaumanoir. No, by St. Picot! she is hurt enough already, and I will not have Angelique tormenting her." What merciless creatures women are to one another, "Cadet!" said he, aloud.

Cadet looked up with red, inflamed eyes at the remark of Bigot. He cared nothing for women himself, and never hesitated to show his contempt for the whole sex.

"Merciless creatures, do you call them, Bigot? The claws of all the cats in Chen could not match the finger-nails of a jealous woman—still less her biting tongue."

Angelique des Meloises swept past the two in a term of music, as if in defiance of their sage criticisms. Her hand rested on the shoulder of the Chevalier de Pean. She had an object which made her endure it, and her dissimulation was perfect. Her eyes transfixed his with their dazzling look. His lips were wreathed in smiles, he talked continually as she danced, and with an inconsistency which did not seem strange in her, was longer in the absence from the ball of Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

"Chevalier," said she, in reply to some remarks of her partner,

"most women take pride in making sacrifices of themselves; I prefer to sacrifice my admirers. I like a man, not in the measure of what I do for him, but what he will do for me. Is not that a candid avowal, Chevalier? You like frankness, you know?"

Frankness and the Chevalier de Pean were unknown quantities together; but he was desperately smitten, and would bear any amount of snubbing from Angelique.

"You have something in your mind you wish me to do," replied he eagerly. "I would poison my grandmother, if you asked me, for the reward you could give me."

"Yes, I have something in my mind, Chevalier, but not concerning your grandmother. Tell me why you allowed Le Gardeur de Repentigny to leave the city?"

"I did not allow him to leave the city," said he, twitching his ugly features, for he disliked the interest she expressed in Le Gardeur. "I would fain have kept him here if I could. The Intendant, too, had desperate need of him. It was his sister and Colonel Philibert who spirited him away from us."

"Well, a ball in Quebec is not worth twisting a curl for in the absence of Le Gardeur de Repentigny!" replied she. "You shall promise me to bring him back to the city, Chevalier, or I will dance with you no more."

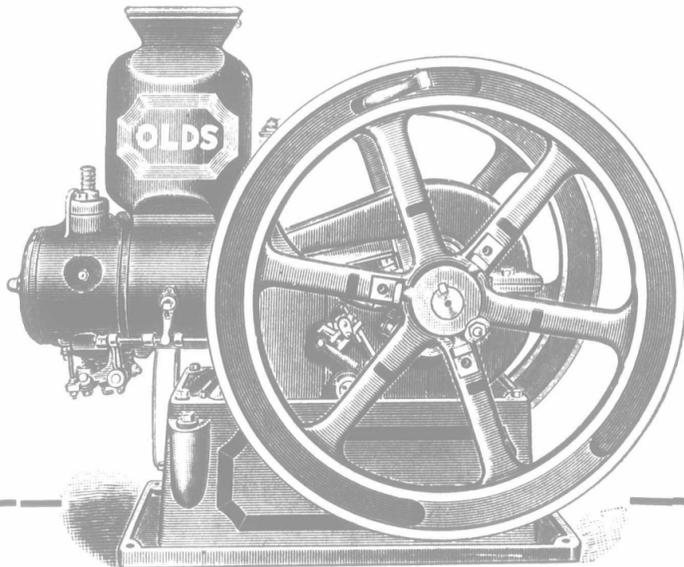
Angelique laughed so gaily as she said this that a stranger would have interpreted her words as all jest.

"She means it, nevertheless," thought the Chevalier. "I will promise my best endeavor, Mademoiselle," said he, setting hard his teeth, with a grimace of dissatisfaction which did not escape the eye of Angelique; "moreover, the Intendant desires his return on affairs of the Grand Company, and has sent more than one message to him already to urge his return."

"A fig for the Grand Company! Remember, it is I desire his return; and it is my command, not the Intendant's, which you are bound, as a gallant gentleman, to obey." Angelique would have no divided allegiance, and the man who claimed her favors must give him-self up, body and soul, without thought of redemption.

She felt very reckless and very wilful at this moment. The laughter on her lips was the ebullition of a hot and angry heart, not the play of a joyous, happy spirit. Bigot's refusal of a lettre de cachet had stung her pride to the quick, and excited a feeling of resentment which found its expression in the wish for the return of Le Gardeur.

"Why do you desire the return of Le Gardeur?" asked De Pean, hesitatingly. Angelique was often too



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Every man has a hobby. Mine is building engines that are so good the user will want his neighbor to have one. I insist on every Olds Engine becoming an Olds salesman.

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I guarantee every Olds Engine to be in perfect running order when it leaves the factory. I know the engine you get is all right, and that the high Olds standard is maintained. It is the best you can buy, whether you pay more or less than the Olds price.

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Write me personally, telling me what you want the engine to do, and you will get a personal letter from me that will give you the facts you want. To save time you can write to my nearest representative.

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frank by half, and questioners got from her more than they liked to hear.

"Because he was my first admirer, and I never forget a true friend, Chevalier," replied she, with an undertone of fond regret in her voice.

"But he will not be your last admirer," replied De Pean, with what he considered a seductive leer, which made her laugh at him. "In the kingdom of love, as in the kingdom of heaven, the last shall be first, and the first last. May I be the last, Mademoiselle?"

"You will certainly be the last, De Pean; I promise that." Angelique laughed provokingly. She saw the eye of the Intendant watching her. She began to think he remained longer in the society of Cadet than was due to herself.

"Thanks, Mademoiselle," said De Pean, hardly knowing whether her laugh was affirmative or negative; "but I envy Le Gardeur his precedence."

Angelique's love for Le Gardeur was the only key which ever unlocked her real feelings. When the fox praised the raven's voice and prevailed on her to sing, he did not more surely make her drop the envied morsel out of her mouth than did Angelique drop the mystification she had worn so coquettishly before De Pean.

"Tell me, De Pean," said she, "is it true or not that Le Gardeur de Repentigny is consoling himself among the woods of Tilly with a fair cousin of his, Heloise de Lotbiniere?"

De Pean had his revenge, and he took it. "It is true; and no wonder," said he. "They say Heloise is, without exception, the sweetest girl in New France, if not one of the handsomest."

"Without exception!" echoed she, scornfully. "The women will not believe that, at any rate, Chevalier. I do not believe it, for one." And she laughed in the consciousness of beauty. "Do you believe it?"

"No, that were impossible," replied he, "while Angelique des Meisoises chooses to contest the palm of beauty."

"I contest no palm with her, Chevalier; but I give you this rosebud for your gallant speech. But tell me, what does Le Gardeur think of this wonderful beauty? Is there any talk of marriage?"

"There is, of course, much talk of an alliance," De Pean lied, and the truth had been better for him.

Angelique started as if stung by a wasp. The dance ceased for her, and she hastened to a seat. "De Pean," said she, "you promised to bring Le Gardeur forthwith back to the city; will you do it?"

"I will bring him back, dead or alive, if you desire it; but I must have time. That uncompromising Colonel Philibert is with him. His sister, too, clings to him like a good angel to the skirt of a sinner. Since you desire it"—De Pean spoke it with bitterness—"Le Gardeur shall come back, but I doubt if it will be for his benefit or yours, Mademoiselle."

"What do you mean, De Pean?" asked she abruptly, her dark eyes alight with eager curiosity, not unmingled with apprehension. "Why do you doubt it will not be for his benefit or mine? Who is to harm him?"

"Nay, he will only harm himself, Angelique. And, by St. Pico! he will have ample scope for doing it in this city. He has no other enemy but himself." De Pean felt that she was making an ox of him to draw the plow of her scheming.

"Are you sure of that, De Pean?" demanded she, sharply.

"Quite sure. Are not all the associates of the Grand Company his fastest friends? Not one of them will hurt him, I am sure."

"Chevalier de Pean!" said she, noticing the slight shrug he gave when he said this, "you say Le Gardeur has no enemy but himself; if so, I hope to save him from himself, nothing more. Therefore, I want him back to the city."

De Pean glanced towards Bigot,

"Pardon me, Mademoiselle. Did the Intendant never speak to you of Le Gardeur's abrupt departure?" asked he.

"Never! He has spoken to you, though. What did he say?" asked she, with eager curiosity.

"He said that you might have detained him had you wished, and he blamed you for his departure."

De Pean had a suspicion that Angelique had really been instrumental in withdrawing Le Gardeur from the clutches of himself and associates; but in this he erred. Angelique loved Le Gardeur, at least for her own sake, if not for his, and would have preferred he should risk all the dangers of the city to avoid what she deemed the still greater dangers of the country—and the greatest of these, in her opinion, was the fair face of Heloise de Lotbiniere. While, from motives of ambition, Angelique refused to marry him herself, she could not bear the thought of another getting the man whom she had rejected.

De Pean was fairly puzzled by her caprices; he could not fathom, but he dared not oppose them.

At this moment, Bigot, who had waited for the conclusion of a game of cards, rejoined the group where she sat.

Angelique drew in her robe and made room for him beside her, and was presently laughing and talking, as free from care, apparently, as an oriole warbling on a summer spray.

De Pean courteously withdrew, leaving her alone with the Intendant.

Bigot was charmed for the moment into oblivion of the lady who sat in her secluded chamber at Beaumanoir. He forgot his late quarrel with Angelique in admiration of her beauty. The pleasure he took in her presence shod a livelier glow of light across his features. She observed it, and a renewed hope of triumph lifted her into still higher flights of gaiety.

"Angelique," said he, offering his arm to conduct her to the gorgeous buffet, which stood loaded with golden dishes of fruit, vases of flowers, and the choicest confectionery, with wine fit for a feast of Cyprus, "you are happy to-night, are you not? But perfect bliss is only obtained by a judicious mixture of earth and heaven; pledge me gaily now in this golden wine, Angelique, and ask me what favor you will."

"And you will grant it?" asked she, turning her eyes upon him eagerly.

"Like the king in the fairy tale, even to my daughter and half of my kingdom," replied he, gaily.

"Thanks for half the kingdom, Chevalier," laughed she, "but I would prefer the father to the daughter." Angelique gave him a look of ineffable meaning. "I do not desire a king to-night, however. Grant me the lettre de cachet, and then—"

"And then what, Angelique?" He ventured to take her hand, which seemed to tempt the approach of his.

"You shall have your reward. I ask you for a lettre de cachet, that is all." She suffered her hand to remain in his.

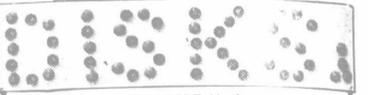
"I cannot," he replied sharply to her urgent repetition. "Ask her banishment from Beaumanoir, her life if you like, but a lettre de cachet to send her to the Bastille I can not and will not give!"

"But I ask it, nevertheless!" replied the wilful, passionate girl. "There is no merit in your love if it fears risk or brooks denial! You ask me to make sacrifices, and will not lift your finger to remove that stumbling block out of my way! A fig for such love, Chevalier Bigot! If I were a man, there is nothing in earth, heaven or hell I would not do for the woman I loved!"

Angelique fixed her blazing eyes full upon him, but marble as was their fire, they drew no satisfactory reply.

"Who in heaven's name is this lady of Beaumanoir of whom you are so careful or so afraid?"

"I cannot tell you, Chevalier."



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said he, quite irritated. "She may be a runaway nun, or the wife of the man in the iron mask, or—"

"Or any other fiction you please to tell me in the stead of truth, and which proves your love to be the greatest fiction of all!"

"Do not be so angry, Angelique," said he, soothingly, seeing the need of calming down this impetuous spirit, which he was driving beyond all bounds. But he had carelessly dropped a word which she picked up eagerly and treasured in her bosom. "Her life! He said he would give me her life! Did he mean it?" thought she, absorbed in this new idea.

Angelique had clutched the word with a feeling of terrible import. It was not the first time the thought had flashed its lurid light across her mind. It had seemed of comparatively light import when it was only the suggestion of her own wild resentment. It seemed a word of terrible power heard from the lips of Bigot, yet Angelique knew well he did not in the least seriously mean what he said.

"It is but his deceit and flattery," she said to herself, "an idle phrase to cozen a woman. I will not ask him to explain it, I shall interpret it in my own way! Bigot has said words he understood not himself; it is for me to give them form and meaning."

She grew quiet under these reflections, and bent her head in seeming acquiescence to the Intendant's decision. The calmness was apparent, only.

"You are a true woman, Angelique," said he, "but no politician; you have never heard thunder at Versailles. Would that I dared to grant your request. I offer you my homage and all else I have to give you, to half my kingdom."

Angelique's eyes flashed fire. "It is a fairy tale, after all!" exclaimed she; "you will not grant the lettre de cachet?"

"As I told you before, I dare not grant that, Angelique; anything else—"

"You dare not? You, the boldest Intendant ever sent to New France, and say you dare not! A man who is worth the name dare do anything in the world for a woman if he loves her, and for such a man a true woman will kiss the ground he walks on, and die at his feet, if need be!" Angelique's thoughts reverted for a moment to Le Gardeur, not to Bigot, as she said this, and thought how he would do it for her sake, if she asked him.

"My God, Angelique, you drive this matter hard, but I like you better so than when you are in your silkiest humor."

"Bigot, it were better you had granted my request," Angelique clenched her fingers hard together, and a cruel expression lit her eyes for a moment. It was like the glance of a lynx seeking a hidden treasure in the ground; it penetrated the thick walls of Beaumanoir! She suppressed her anger, however, less Bigot should guess the dark imaginings and half-formed resolution which brooded in her mind.

With her inimitable power of transformation, she put on her air of gaiety again and exclaimed, "Pshaw! let it go, Bigot. I am really no politician, as you say; I am only a woman, almost stifled with the heat and closeness of this horrid ballroom. Thank God, day is dawning in the great eastern window yonder; the dancers are beginning to depart! My brother is waiting for me, I see, so I must leave you, Chevalier."

"Do not depart just now, Angelique! Wait until breakfast, which will be prepared for the latest guests."

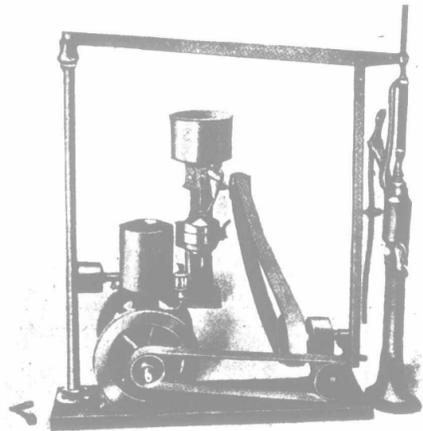
"Thanks, Chevalier," said she, "I cannot wait." It has been a gay and delightful ball—to them who enjoyed it.

"Among whom you were one, I hope," replied Bigot.

"Yes, I only wanted one thing to be perfectly happy, and that I could

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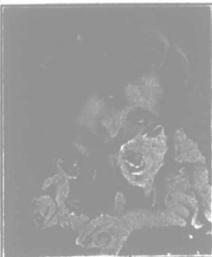
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not get, so I must console myself," said she, with an air of mock resignation.

Bigot looked at her and laughed, but he would not ask what it was she lacked. He did not want a scene, and feared to excite her wrath by mention again of the lettre de cachet.

"Let me accompany you to the carriage, Angelique," said he, handing her cloak and assisting her to put it on.

"Willingly, Chevalier," replied she coquettishly, "but the Chevalier de Pean will accompany me to the door of the dressing-room. I promised him." She had not, but she beckoned with her finger to him. She had a last injunction for De Pean which she cared not that the Intendant should hear.

"De Pean was reconciled by this manoeuvre; he came, and Angelique and he tripped off together. "Mind, De Pean, what I asked you about Le Gardeur!" said she, in an emphatic whisper.

"I will not forget," replied he, with a twinge of jealousy. "Le Gardeur shall come back in a few days, or De Pean has lost his influence and cunning."

Angelique gave him a sharp glance of approval, but made no further remark. A crowd of voluble ladies were all telling over the incidents of the ball, as exciting as any instances of flood and field, while they arranged themselves for departure.

The ball was fast thinning out. The fair daughters of Quebec, with disordered hair and drooping wreaths, loose sandals, and dresses looped and pinned to hide chance rents or other accidents of a long night's dancing, were retiring to their rooms, or issuing from them hooded and mantled, attended by obsequious cavaliers to accompany them home.

The musicians, tired out, and half asleep, drew their bows slowly across their violins; the very music was steeped in weariness. The lamps grew dim in the rays of morning, which struggled through the high windows, while, mingling with the last strains of good-night and bon repos, came a noise of wheels and the loud shouts of valets and coachmen out in the fresh air, who crowded round the doors of the Palace to convey home the gay revellers who had that night graced the splendid halls of the Intendant.

Bigot stood at the door bowing farewell and thanks to the fair company, when the tall, queenly figure of Angelique came down leaning on the arm of Chevalier De Pean. Bigot tendered her his arm, which she at once accepted, and he accompanied her to her carriage.

She bowed graciously to the Intendant and De Pean, on her departure, but no sooner had she driven off, than, throwing herself back in her carriage, heedless of the presence of her brother, who accompanied her home, she sank into a silent train of thoughts, from which she was roused with a start when the carriage drew up sharply at the door of their own home.

CHAPTER XXXIII. La Corriveau.

Angelique scarcely noticed her brother, except to bid him good-night when she left him in the vestibule of the mansion. Gathering her gay robes in her jewelled hand, she darted up the broad stairs to her own apartment, the same in which she had received Le Gardeur on that memorable night in which she crossed the Rubicon of her fate.

There was a fixedness in her look and a recklessness in her step that showed anger and determination. It struck Lizette with a sort of awe, so that, for once, she did not dare to accost her young mistress with her usual freedom. The maid opened the door and closed it again without offering a word, waiting in the anteroom until a summons should come from her mistress.

Lizette observed that she had thrown herself into a fauteuil, after

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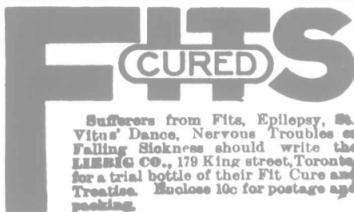
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"Yes, Bill, mark my words, the thing wit's goin' to make England is tariff reform—an' no mistake."

"Wot be tariff reform, Enery?"

"Why, tariff reform is—er—well, it's—er—what they tells yer at the meetings."

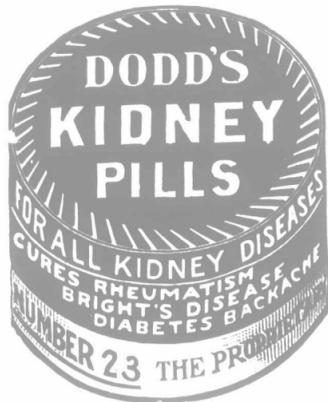
She—"Did you hear that they were goin' to tax bachelors?"

He—"Yes, but they'll never get it out of me."

She—"It is nice of you to put it that way, but I must speak to mother first."

Why did you laugh so hard at that old chestnut he told?"

Well, you see, when he started out, I thought he was going to tell me a hard-luck story and strike me for some money."



hastily casting off her mantle, which lay at her feet. Her long hair hung loose over her shoulders as it parted from all its combs and fastenings. She held her hands clasped hard across her forehead, and stared with fixed eyes upon the fire which burned low on the hearth, flickering in the depths of the antique fireplace, and occasionally sending a flash through the room which lit up the pictures on the wall, seeming to give them life and movement, as if they, too, would gladly have tempted Angelique to better thoughts. But she noticed them not, and would not at that moment have endured to look at them.

Angelique had forbidden the lamps to be lighted; it suited her mood to sit in the half-obscure room, and in truth her thoughts were hard and cruel, fit only to be brooded over in darkness and alone. She clenched her hands, and raising them above her head, muttered an oath between her teeth, exclaiming:

"Par Dieu! It must be done! It must be done!" She stopped suddenly when she had said that. "What must be done?" asked she sharply of herself, and laughed a mocking laugh. "He gave me her life! He did not mean it! No! The intendan was treating me like a petted child. He offered me her life, while he refused me a lettre de cachet! The gift was only upon his false lips, not in his heart! But Bigot shall keep his promise in spite of himself. There is no other way—none!"

This was a new world Angelique suddenly found herself in. A world of guilty thoughts and unresisted temptations; a chaotic world where black, unscalable rocks, like a circle of the Inferno, hemmed her in on every side, while devils whispered in her ears the words which gave shape and substance to her secret wishes for the death of her rival, as she regarded the poor sick girl at Beau-manoir.

How was she to accomplish it? To one unpracticed in actual deeds of wickedness, it was a question not easy to be answered, and a thousand frightful forms of evil, stalking shapes of death came and went before her imagination, and she clutched first at one, then at another of the dire suggestions that came in crowds that overwhelmed her power of choice.

In despair to find an answer to the question, "What must be done?" she rose suddenly and rang the bell. The door opened, and the smiling face and clear eye of Lizette looked in. It was Lizette's last chance, but it was lost. It was not Lizette she had rung for. Her resolution was taken.

"My dear mistress!" exclaimed Lizette. "I feared you had fallen asleep. It is almost day. May I now assist you to undress for bed?" Voluble Lizette did not always wait to be first spoken to by her mistress.

"No, Lizette, I was not asleep; I do not want to undress; I have much to do. I have writing to do before I retire; send Fanchon Dodier here. Angelique had a forecast that it was necessary to deceive Lizette, who, without a word, but in no serene humor, went to summon Fanchon to wait on her mistress.

Fanchon presently came in with a sort of triumph glittering in her black eye. She had noticed the ill-humor of Lizette, but had not the slightest idea why she had been summoned to wait on her mistress.

"Fanchon Dodier!" said she. "I have lost my jewels at the ball. I cannot rest until I find them; you are quicker-witted than Lizette; tell me what to do to find them, and I will give you a dress of five hundred francs."

Angelique, with innate craft, knew that her question would bring forth the honest reply:

Fanchon's eyes shined with pleasure at such a prospect of confidence. "Yes, my Lady," replied she. "If I had your jewels, I should know

what to do. But ladies who can read and write, and who have the wisest gentlemen to give them counsel, do not need to seek advice where poor habitan girls go when in trouble and perplexity."

"And where is that, Fanchon? Where would you go if in trouble and perplexity?"

"My Lady, if I had lost all my jewels"—Fanchon's keen eye noticed that Angelique had lost none of hers, but she made no remark on it—"if I had lost all mine, I should go see my aunt, Josephite Dodier. She is the wisest woman in all St. Valier; if she cannot tell you all you wish to know, nobody can."

"What! Dame Josephite Dodier, whom they call La Corriveau? Is she your aunt?"

Angelique knew very well she was. But it was her cue to pretend ignorance, in order to impose on Fanchon.

"Yes, ill-natured people call her La Corriveau, but she is my aunt, nevertheless. She is married to my uncle, Louis Dodier, but is a lady, by right of her mother, who came from France, and was once familiar with all the great dames of the Court. It was a great secret why her mother left France and came to St. Valier; but I never knew what it was. People used to shake their heads and cross themselves when speaking of her, as they do now when speaking of Aunt Josephite, whom they call La Corriveau; but they tremble when she looks at them with her black, evil eye, as they call it. She is a terrible woman, is Aunt Josephite! but oh, Mademoiselle, she can tell you things past, present, and to come! If she rails at the world, it is because she knows every wicked thing that is done in it, and the world rails at her in return; but people are afraid of her, all the same."

"But is it not wicked? Is it not forbidden by the Church to consult a woman like her, a sorciere?" Angelique took a sort of perverse merit to herself for arguing against her own resolution.

"Yes, my Lady! but, although forbidden by the Church, the girls all consult her, nevertheless, in their losses and crosses; and many of the men, too, for she does know what is to happen, and how to do things, does Aunt Josephite. If the clergy cannot tell a poor girl about her sweetheart, and how to keep him in hand, why should she not go and consult La Corriveau, who can?"

"Fanchon, I would not care to consult your aunt. People would laugh at consulting La Corriveau, like a simple habitan girl; what would the world say?"

"But the world need not know, my Lady. Aunt Josephite knows secrets, they say, that would ruin, burn, and hang half the ladies of Paris. She learned those terrible secrets from her mother, but she keeps them safe in those close lips of hers. Not the faintest whisper of one of them has ever been heard by her nearest neighbor. Indeed, she has no gossips, and makes no friends, and wants none. Aunt Josephite is a safe confidante, my Lady, if you wish to consult her."

"I have heard she is clever, supernatural, terrible; this aunt of yours! But I could not go to St. Valier for advice and help. I could not conceal my movements like a plain habitan girl."

"No, my Lady," continued Fanchon. "It is not fitting that you should go to Aunt Josephite. I will bring Aunt Josephite here to you. She will be charmed to come to the city and serve a lady like you."

"Well, no! it is not well, but if I but I want to recover my jewels, so go for your aunt, and bring her back with you. And Aunt Fanchon!" said Angelique, holding a warning finger. "If you utter one word of your errand to man or beast, or to the very trees of the woods, I will cut out your tongue. Fanchon Dodier!"

Fanchon trembled and ran such a

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AUGUST 19, 1909

the fierce look of her mistress. "I will go, my Lady, and I will keep silent as a fish!" faltered the maid. "Shall I go immediately?"

"Immediately, if you will! It is almost day, and you have far to go. I will send old Gujon the butler to order an Indian canoe for you. I will not have Canadian boatmen to row you to St. Valier; they would talk you out of all your errand before you were half-way there. You shall go to St. Valier by water, and return with La Corriveau by land. Do you understand? Bring her in to-night, and not before midnight. I will leave the door ajar for you to enter without noise; you will show her at once to my apartment. Fanchon! Be wary, and do not delay, and say not a word to mortal!"

"I will not, my Lady. Not a mouse shall hear us come in!" replied Fanchon, quite proud now of the secret understanding between herself and her mistress.

"And again mind that loose tongue of yours! Remember, Fanchon, I will cut it out as sure as you live, if you betray me."

"Yes, my Lady!" Fanchon's tongue felt somewhat paralyzed under the threat of Angeliqne, and she bit it painfully as if to remind it of its duty.

"You may go now," said Angeliqne. "Here is money for you. Give this piece of gold to La Corriveau as an earnest that I want her. The canotiers of the St. Lawrence will also require double fare for bringing La Corriveau over the ferry."

"No, they rarely venture to charge her anything at all, my Lady," replied Fanchon; "to be sure, it is not for love, but they are afraid of her. And yet Antoine La Chance, the boatman, says she is equal to a Bishop for stirring up piety, and more Ave Marias are repeated when she is in his boat, than are said by the whole parish on Sunday."

"I ought to say my Ave Marias, too!" replied Angeliqne, as Fanchon left the apartment, "but my mouth is parched and burns up the words of prayer like a furnace; but that is nothing to the fire in my heart! That girl, Fanchon Dodier, is not to be trusted, but I have no other messenger to send for La Corriveau. I must be wary with her, too, and make her suggest the thing I would have done. My Lady of Beaumanoir!" she apostrophized in a hard monotone, "your fate does not depend on the Intendant, as you fondly imagine. Better had he issued the lettre de cachet than for you to fall into the hands of La Corriveau!"

Daylight now shot into the windows, and the bright rays of the rising sun streamed full in the face of Angeliqne. She saw herself reflected in the large Venetian mirror. Her countenance looked pale, stern, and fixed as marble. The fire in her eyes startled her with its unearthly glow. She trembled and turned away from the mirror, and crept to her couch like a guilty thing, with a feeling as if she was old, haggard, and doomed to shame for the sake of this Intendant, who cared not for her, or he would not have driven her to such desperate and wicked courses as never fell to the lot of a woman before.

"C'est sa faute! C'est sa faute!" exclaimed she, clasping her hands passionately together. "If she dies, it is his fault, not mine! I prayed him to banish her, and he would not! C'est sa faute! C'est sa faute!" Repeating these words, Angeliqne fell into a feverish slumber, broken by frightful dreams which lasted far on into the day.

The long reign of Louis XIV., full of glories and misfortunes for France, was marred towards its close by a portentous sign indicative of corrupt manners and a falling state. Among these, the crimes of secret poisoning suddenly assumed a magnitude which filled the whole nation with terror and alarm.

Antonio Spara, an Italian, like many other alchemists of that period, had spent years in search of the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life.

His vain experiments to transmute the baser metals into gold reduced him to poverty and want. His quest after these secrets had led him to study deeply the nature and composition of poisons and their antidotes. He had visited the great universities and other schools of the continent, finishing his scientific studies under a famous German chemist named Glaser. But the terrible secret of the aqua tofana and of the poudre de succession, Exili learned from Beatrice Spara, a Sicilian, with whom he had a liaison, one of those inscrutable beings of the gentle sex whose lust for pleasure or power is only equalled by the atrocities they are willing to perpetrate upon all who stand in the way of their desires or their ambition.

To Beatrice Spara, the secret of this subtle preparation had come down like an evil inheritance from the ancient Candidas and Saganas of imperial Rome. In the proud palaces of the Borgias, of the Orsinis, the Scaligers, the Borromeos, the art of poisoning was preserved among the last resorts of Machiavellian statecraft; and not only in palaces, but in streets of Italian cities, in solitary towers and dark recesses of the Apennines, were still to be found the lost children of science, skilful compounders of poisons, at once fatal and subtle in their operation—poisons which left not the least trace of their presence in the bodies of their victims, but put on the appearance of other and more natural causes of death.

Exili, to escape the vengeance of Beatrice Spara, to whom he had proved a faithless lover, fled from Naples, and brought his deadly knowledge to Paris, where he soon found congenial spirits to work with him in preparing the deadly poudre de succession, and the colorless drops of the aqua tofana.

With all his crafty caution, Exili fell at last under suspicion of the police for tampering in these forbidden arts. He was arrested, and thrown into the Bastille, where he became the occupant of the same cell with Gaudin de St. Croix, a young nobleman of the Court, the lover of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, for an intrigue with whom the Count had been imprisoned. St. Croix learned from Exili, in the Bastille, the secret of the poudre de succession.

The two men were at last liberated for want of proof of the charges against them. St. Croix set up a laboratory in his own house, and at once proceeded to experiment upon the terrible secrets learned from Exili, and which he revealed to his fair, frail mistress, who, mad to make herself his wife, saw in these a means to remove every obstacle out of the way. She poisoned her husband, her father, her brother, and at last, carried away by a mania for murder, administered on all sides the fatal poudre de succession, which brought death to house, palace, and hospital, and filled the capital, nay, the whole kingdom, with suspicion and terror.

This fatal poison history describes as either a light and almost impalpable powder, tasteless, colorless and odorless, or a liquid clear as a dew-drop, when in the form of the aqua tofana. It was capable of causing death either instantaneously or by slow and lingering decline at the end of a definite number of days, weeks, or even months, as was desired. Death was not less sure because deferred, and it could be made to assume the appearance of dumb paralysis, wasting atrophy, or burning fever, at the discretion of the compounder of the fatal poison.

The ordinary effect of the aqua tofana was immediate death. The poudre de succession was more slow in killing. It produced in its pure form a burning heat, like that of a fiery furnace in the chest, the flames of which, as they consumed the patient, darted out of his eyes, the only part of the body which seemed to be alive, while the rest was little more than a dead corpse.

(To be continued.)

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IMPORTED AND CANADIAN - BRED

Stallions, 19 Head Yearlings
Mares in Foal, and Colts.

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

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1909

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

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

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

Clydesdales
SMITH & RICHARDSON & SONS, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

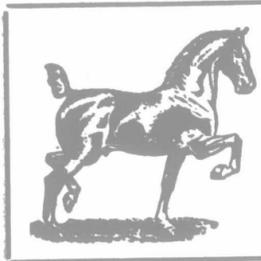
For Sale: Choice Clydesdale, Hackney and French Coach Stallions; 100 acres 3 1/2 miles from Meaford;
Close to school. Soil clay loam, free from stone or gravel. 90 acres level. Good house, barn and stables. \$3,500 for quick sale. Henry M. Douglas, Box 48, Stayner, Ont.

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

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

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

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



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 WEST TORONTO, CANADA.
 The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.
 Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.
 The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway leading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. **HERBERT SMITH, Manager.** (Late Grand's Repository).

Clydesdale Studbook of Canada.

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

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



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

MR. A. J. HICKMAN
 Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
 Exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
 For Sale: Cows, Heifers, Bulls.

Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to:
Andrew Dinsmore, Manager,
 "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

GRAND SHORTHORN STOCK BULL for sale (roan, 4 years), in prime condition. Sure stock-getter and quiet. Bred by A. J. Watt, Salem, Ontario. **Jno. McArthur, Paisley, Ont., P. O. and Sta.**

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We are offering **5 Good Young Bulls** at very reasonable prices in order to clear, also **2 VERY CHOICE JUNIOR YEARLINGS IN SHOW CONDITION.** We can sell some extra well bred cows and heifers (bred or with calves at foot) at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Our farms are quite close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Long-distance telephone. **W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.**

Scotch Shorthorns

Have yet for sale, two extra good bulls, imported, just ready for service; also one good roan Canadian-bred bull, grandson to Batton Chancellor, imp.; also a grand lot of heifers. Write or call on **H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.** C. P. R. & G. T. R. Long-distance Bell phone.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

SHORTHORNS

Belmar Parc. 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. **John Douglas, Manager. PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.**

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In Shorthorns: 20 calves, also cows and heifers. A few young Berkshires; and a number of good lambs. **CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, STATION and P. O., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.**

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires My Scotch Shorthorn herd, among which are many valuable imp. cows, is headed by the A. T. Gordon-bred, Sittyton Butterfly bull, Benachie (imp.)—69954—Present offering: Three choice show bulls now fit for service; also Yorkshires four and five months old, of either sex. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont.** Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

For sale: 6 grand young bulls from ten to eighteen months old, young cows with calves at foot, and ten one and two-year-old heifers. All our own breeding. Some are very choice show animals. Also young sows, and a fine boar 12 months old. **S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE P. O. AND STATION C.P.R.**

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Having disposed of my recent offering of bulls, also several females, I have still young of both sexes for sale. Dual Purpose a specialty. **L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT.** Bolton station on C. P. R. within 1/2 mile of farm.

Lump Jaw
 The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario**

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A few cows and heifers with calves at foot by Good Morning, imp. No bull to offer of breeding age. Office both stations.

SCOTT BROS., HIGHGATE, ONT. M. C. Ry P. M. Ry

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Always have for sale a number of first-class Short-horns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself. **HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO.** Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

GLENGOW Shorthorns

Have two excellent bulls left yet, both about ten months old, and good enough for any herd; also a number of choice heifers, all ages. For particulars write to: **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STA., ALSO WALDEMAR STA.**

Shorthorn Cows and Heifers.

I have Village Maids, Village Blossoms, English Ladys, Lancasters and Wimples for sale. Four with calves at foot, and one yearling heifer fit for any show-ring. One mile east of St. Mary's. **HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, ST. MARY'S, ONT.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CHANGING COLOR OF HAIR — GROWING FLAX.

1. Have heavy colt with four white feet and no white in its face. Is there anything I could blister it with that would make the hair come in white?
 2. After what crop would you advise sowing flax? Would it do well on timothy sod? When would be the best time to plow the sod, this fall or next spring?
 G. L. N.

Ans.—1. We know of no treatment that would have the desired effect, and would not advise attempting it.
 2. Many flax-growers prefer to sow flax after sod. Probably somewhat early fall plowing would be best.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT.

1. I am in need of information regarding the treatment of fall wheat in order to exterminate the smut, how to do it, and the amount of ingredients required for, say, 25 bushels?
 2. Also, tell how to detect smut in a pile of wheat.
 P. C. Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Look up article on formaldehyde treatment in farm department, this issue.
 2. Ball, or stinking smut, has a disagreeable, penetrating odor, and may be detected by smell, though only a small percentage be present. Otherwise, unless smut was so abundant as to discolor the grain, it would scarcely be possible to be sure of its presence without a microscopical examination.

BEST TIME TO PLANT TREES.

When is the best time to plant trees along the road, and how should it be done?
 A SUBSCRIBER. Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ans.—The best time to plant trees, either on the roadside or anywhere else, is in the spring, about the first of May. If the ground where the tree is to be planted were dug over the previous season, it would be an advantage, but successful work can be done even in sod, by observing a few simple rules. First, make the hole large enough, both in width and depth. Then, in filling in the earth, have only the finest and darker portion in contact with the roots, sods and hard lumps being placed out of immediate reach, and, lastly, keep down the grass, either by hoeing or mulching, and put a guard around tree to keep winds or animals from swinging it.

CHERRIES FROM PITS — SALT FOR SOW THISTLE—WEIGHT OF YEARLING LAMBS.

1. Can cherries be successfully propagated, true to variety, from the stones?
 2. What varieties would you recommend for Prince Edward County?
 3. How thick must salt be put on sow thistle and hindweed to kill them?
 4. About how much will Leicester lambs, dropped in April, weigh the following March, if well fed?
 5. What is the average yield of a gooseberry bush?
 E. C. W. Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. No.
 2. Montmorency, English Morello, and Windsor, are all good varieties, and would probably suit your locality. Consult your neighbors.
 3. An inch would likely kill sow thistle, but it is doubtful if twice that amount would kill hindweed.
 4. They ought to weigh 150 lbs.
 5. A gooseberry bush has been known to yield two 11-quart baskets, but ten quarts would be a good average.

WILD OATS.

1. I have a field in ensilage corn this year which is very much infested with wild oats. I plowed in spring, did not plow last fall, so all the last year seed is plowed down this spring. I think all had come up this year that could germinate. Would it be wise to plow again next spring to get them to germinate, and then plant to corn again, to completely rid the field of the pest, or should I plow early in spring and wait three weeks until the seed had sprung, then gang-plow and seed to alfalfa and clover?
 2. Is it advisable to put corn next spring in clover sod?
 3. Would it be best to sow sod in

fall, manure through winter, and how to cultivate in spring? It is also infested with wild oats, ox-eye daisy, and wild carrots.
 E. G.

Ans.—1. If you wish to sow the field to barley and clover next spring, why not leave the wild oats where they are and gang-plow early in spring, and again before sowing crop. The next time the field is plowed deeply, it could again be planted to corn and the wild oats attended to.
 2. There is nothing better to precede corn than clover.
 3. Would prefer to manure through the winter and plow, not too deeply, in spring.

UNTHRIFTY PIGS.

I have some shoats four or five months old that have been running in orchard. Some of them are scurfy on back and sides; feed them on milk and chop oats or barley, and some corn. Could you tell the cause and give a remedy?
 P. Z.

Ans.—If they are white pigs, the trouble may be due to sunburn, in which case oil or lard applied to soften the scales, and later a thorough washing with soapsuds would cleanse the skin. It may be due to impure blood, and it would be well in any case to give sulphur in their food, say a dessertspoonful to each, for four or five days.

FALL OR SPRING TRANSPLANTING—SUNFLOWER SEED FOR HENS.

1. We have a lot of old currant bushes which are in need of moving. When is the best time to move them?

2. Could we plant strawberry plants and raspberry bushes this fall, or would it be better to wait till spring?

3. Do sunflower heads make good feed for hens in winter?
 A READER. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Currant bushes are hardy, and would stand transplanting either spring or fall. Would prefer spring.
 2. Strawberry plants can be planted in August with fair success, and will bear fruit the next year if ground be well prepared. Spring would be the best time to transplant raspberries and, speaking generally, strawberries, also.
 3. Very good indeed, if fed in conjunction with other foods.

REMEDY FOR FLIES ON COWS.

Would you kindly inform me, through your valuable paper, what will prevent flies from troubling cows?
 W. H. T.

Ans.—Different mixtures have been recommended. One, used at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is a mixture of ten parts lard and one of pine tar, well stirred together, and applied twice a week with a brush or a bit of cloth, to the parts most attacked.

Some applications, as fish oil, last quite as long, but the strong smell may affect the flavor of milk if used on dairy cows. The following mixture has been advised, and should be effective, though open to the same objection as the above as to odor. Fish oil, 1/2 gallon; coal oil, half pint; carbolic acid, 4 tablespoonfuls; mixed and applied to all parts of the cow, except the udder, once a week.

TRADE TOPICS.

A specific remedy for periodic ophthalmia, moon blindness, and other affections of the eye in horses, is advertised by the Visio Remedy Association, of Chicago, Ill., for which strong claims are made, and complimentary testimonials from parties who have used the remedy, are published.

A CANADIAN POTATO DIGGER.—A two-horse elevator potato digger, made in Canada, has been placed on the market by the Canadian Potato Machinery Company, of Galt, Ont., with which a two-horse team digs the crop, and does it well, is advertised in this paper by the Company named. This labor-saving device should be worth a trial where potatoes are grown on a large scale. Where smaller areas are grown, neighbors might join in the purchase of the machine, or a purchaser might soon pay for it by letting it to others, or doing the work at a paying rate.

GOSSIP.

REGINA EXHIBITION.

The Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, held at Regina July 27-30, was unfortunate as to weather conditions, heavy downfalls of rain occurring on the first two days of the show, affecting to a considerable extent the attendance of visitors and the comfort of exhibitors and judges, but the last two days were clear and bright, and good-sized crowds came from city and country, saving the exhibition from proving a failure in that regard.

The horse exhibits did not attain their usual proportions, three of the most prominent exhibitors of Clydesdales in former years being absent, namely, A. & G. Mutch, R. H. Taber, and W. H. Bryce. Alex. Mutch judged the Clydesdale class, taking for first in the aged stallion section, Wm. Bushie's King Douglas; for second, Traynor Bros.' Baron Cedarstrom, and for third, P. M. Bredt & Sons' Spark. In 3-year-olds, the rating was: 1, Bredt & Sons' Tazquin; 2, J. E. Martin's Baron MacBean; 3, Traynor Bros.' Baron Charmer.

In 2-year-olds it was: 1, Traynor Bros.' Homespun; 2 and 3, Dr. J. A. Graham's Isis Gem and Dean Carrick. Bredt & Sons were first in yearlings with Baron of Edenwald, by Baron's Gem. Bredt & Sons were also first for brood mare, with their unbeaten Irene. In yield mares, Neil McCannel's Charming Queen was the winner. In 3-year-olds, Traynor Bros. were first, with Ladylike. Two-year-old fillies were the strongest class, and first place was given Traynor Bros.' Mona's Gem; second to J. G. Barron's Cherry 7th, and third to Traynor's Royal Gem.

Percherons made the strongest show of the draft classes. For stallions three years and over, the judge, R. E. Drennan, a graduate of Iowa Agricultural College, placed: First, W. C. Swanston's Anacreon; second, the same exhibitor's Docteur, the former recently purchased from T. D. Elliot, Bolton, Ont., and third, W. E. Uppes's Robosse, winner of second at Winnipeg.

In the 2-year-old or under class, Colquhoun and Beattie's Halifax, the Winnipeg champion, was first, and also champion here.

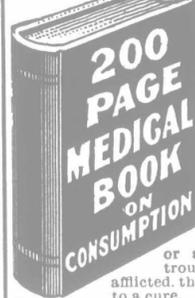
In the cattle classes, exhibits in all but Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus were confined pretty much to one exhibitor in each class.

In Shorthorns, of which Thos. Russell, Exeter, Ont., was judge, some keen competition developed, the herds represented being those of Sir Wm. Van Horne, P. M. Bredt & Sons, and J. G. Barron. In the aged bull section, the placing was: 1, Barron's Topman's Duke 7th; 2, Van Horne's Huntleywood 3rd; 3, Bredt's Prime Favorite (imp.). Two-year-old bulls: 1, Barron's Topman's Duke 8th; 2, Bredt's Lord Ruby. Senior yearlings: 1, Bredt's Admiral Ruby; 2, Van Horne's His Majesty. Junior yearling: 1, Van Horne's Golden Marquis; 2, Bredt's Don the Buster; 3, Barron's Scotch Thistle. Barron's Topman's Duke 7th was senior and grand champion, Van Horne's first-prize senior calf, Spicy's Champion, was junior champion.

In the female sections, Mr. Russell placed the exhibits somewhat different from their standing at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Barron and Van Horne made the competition in the class for cows three years and over, the awards going: 1, to Barron on Fairview Jubilee Queen; 2, 3 and 4, to Van Horne on Roan Beauty, Sunshine's Queen and Mina's Princess. Bredt was first with Fry of Castlevery 4th, in the class for cow over three years with calf at foot. Van Horne second and fourth, with Duchess of Sanquahar and Spicy's Matchless, and Barron third, with Laura. The awards in the remaining female classes were as follows: Heifer two years—1 and 2, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady and Nonpareil Queen; 3 and 5, Barron, on Crimson Rose and Louise 3rd. Senior yearling—1, Bredt, on Isabella; 2 and 3, Van Horne, on Spicy's Rose and Missie of Huntleywood. Junior yearling—1 and 4, Van Horne, on Victory of Selkirk and Village Fancy; 2 and 3, Barron, on Rosie Hope and Baroness.

Consumption Constipation Book



FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1335 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Constipation is caused by the eating of indigestible food, irregular habits, the use of stimulants, spices and astringent food, and strong drastic purgatives, which destroy the tone of the stomach and the contractile of the lower bowel; therefore, when the liver is inactive, and failing to secrete bile in sufficient quantity, constipation is sure to follow, and after constipation come piles, one of the most annoying troubles one can have.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure all troubles arising from the liver.

Miss Mary Burgoyne, Kingslear, N.B., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation and have found them to be an excellent remedy for the complaint."

Miss Annie Mingo, Onslow, N.B., writes:—"A friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation. I used three and a half vials and am completely cured."

Price 25 cents per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Booklet free. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

CALVES

4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS 4
One Cruickshank Butterfly, red, 14 months old; one Cruickshank Broadhocks, dark roan, 14 months old; two Marr Red or Roan Ladies, reds, 13 and 14 months old. Among these are some high-class herd-headers and show prospects. Will also sell one of my imported herd bulls, and one choice rich roan 14-months-old bull from imp. sire and dam. Also females, all ages. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

Geo. Amos & Son,

MOFFAT, ONTARIO.
For sale: Several good young heifers, some of them show heifers, and all of the very best Scotch breeding. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans, 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

CLYDESDALES

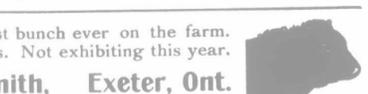
One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gables, Ontario

Show Cattle

The best bunch ever on the farm. All ages. Not exhibiting this year.

H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.



A FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS

COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. BELL TELEPHONE.

Shorthorn Cattle

AND LINCOLN SHEEP.
Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario,
Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 65042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 66708 = 28504 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

SHORTHORNS

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORN SHOW BULL.

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

A. E. MEADOWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64218 = (94673). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor.

The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.

H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont.

London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

WHY NOT BUY A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN COW,

Or a Heifer, Or a Bull, Or a Few Shropshire Ewes, Or a Few Cotswold Ewes, NOW, While You Can Buy Them Low?

I can offer you something in any of them that will make a start second to none.

Write for what you want. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT

1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains.

Leicesters of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ontario. Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

Spring Valley Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

Senior calf—1 and 3, Van Horne, on Spicy's Princess and Spicy's Lady; 2 and 4, Barron, on White Heather and Fairview Jubilee Queen II. Junior calf—1, Van Horne; 2, Bredt; 3, Barron. Senior champion female—Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady. Junior champion female—Van Horne, on Spicy's Rose. Grand champion female—Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady. Herd, bull and three females—1, Van Horne; 2, Barron; 3, Bredt. Three calves under one year—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2, Barron. Cow and two of her progeny—1 and 2, Van Horne. Herd, bull and three females all under two years—1, Van Horne; 2, Bredt; 3, Barron.

Aberdeen-Angus.—This breed was shown by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and J. Bowman, Guelph, the same animals competing in the same sections as they have met in at all the leading fairs this summer. In addition to these two, B. D. Smith, McLean, Saskatchewan, offered a small exhibit, and came in for a portion of the money. The McGregor herd is particularly strong in females, while Bowman has the stronger bull division. It was as representative a display of the black breed as has been seen at any fair this year. Buyers are inquiring freely this season for beef-breeding stock, and the Angus seem to be coming in for more buying attention than they have before.

Herefords.—In the white-faced breed, Wm. Shields, Bevesford, was the only exhibitor, and put up, from his own herd, all the competition that developed in the various sections. This breeder has a herd of Herefords that are unusually strong in breed characteristics and quality. It was unfortunate that at the leading exhibitions this year no outside competition developed in this breed, and Mr. Shields' herd won everything offered without serious trouble. Happy Christmas, imported by Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, and for three years a winner and champion at Winnipeg, is at the head of the herd. The young stock are strong, well developed, breezy-looking individuals.

Dairy Breeds.—Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys were represented by one exhibitor each. J. B. Boyd, Regina, offered some entries in the Holstein sections, but A. B. Potter, Kennedy, Sask., landed most of the awards. J. C. Pope, Regina, showed a representative string of Ayrshires, and won all the prizes he had entries for. Mr. Pope's entry in this breed was a surprise to a good many, who, seemingly, were unaware that one of the best herds of Scotch dairy cattle were maintained almost within the limits of the capital of Saskatchewan. D. Farneys, J. Harper & Sons, Kinley, Sask., exhibited an excellent lot, but as there was no outside competition, the exhibit lacked interest from a judging standpoint.

Sheep and Swine.—A. B. Potter, Kennedy, Sask., and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, contributed the sheep exhibit, the former in Leicesters, the latter in Shropshires. In Yorkshires, A. B. Potter, Sir Wm. Van Horne and F. T. Skinner put up the exhibits. A heavy proportion of the firsts went to Van Horne, with Potter winning first in aged boars and for sow and litter, and F. T. Skinner coming into first place with sow of calendar year. J. M. Stowe & Sons, Davidson, made a large exhibit of Poland-Chinas, and won without opposition all the awards in the class. Messrs. Stowe have Polands of both sexes and all ages, from some of the best breeding stock in the States. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, had a small exhibit of Tamworths. Judging in swine, sheep and dairy classes, Angus and Herefords, was done by R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask.

Two recent sales of Shorthorns in Gloucestershire have proved very successful. At the sale of a portion of Lord Fitzhardinge's herd at Berkeley Castle, when a few very fine animals from J. A. Peter's herd were also included, the average for forty-five head was £81 2s. 11d. (\$405), and at Mr. Horlick's sale at Cowley Manor an average of £54 10s. 7d. was realized for forty-five head. Some high individual prices were realized at both sales. At the Berkeley Castle sale, the cow, Waterloo 70, which was third at the Gloucester Royal, brought \$1,675, going to the Dalmeny herd of Lord Rosebery. Her twin heifer calves, a few weeks old, sold for \$388. The young bull, Lord Broadhocks, sold for \$2,100, to James Hobbs. Eight females of the Waterloo tribe averaged \$585.

NERVOUS?



Do you know what nerves are? Are you startled by the least noise? Does the children's merry laughter and noise irritate and worry you? Does the unexpected call of a friend or visitor make your heart "jump"? If so your nerves are in a bad condition. You need PSYCHINE the greatest of Tonics. There is life in every dose. It makes life brighter and happier, gives you a good appetite, makes your work a pleasure and enables you to enjoy life, the merry prattle of the children and the visits of your friends.

Nervous and Run Down

"In regard to your PSYCHINE, I cannot speak too highly of it. I was feeling nervous, trembling and run down before taking PSYCHINE and had a bad cough. But PSYCHINE helped me more than anything I ever tried and I give it all the praise." Mrs. George Vogart, Gananoque, Ont.

Send to Dr. T. A. Slocum Limited, Spadina Ave, Toronto, for a sample of this wonderful tonic to day. This will convince you that there is nothing like PSYCHINE in the world for "run down and nervous" folk. It is quick in its action, and is absolutely reliable, having a record of nearly 30 years. The whole family can take it—the children like it. Sold by all druggists and stores, 50c and \$1.00.



WILLOWDALE SHORTHORNS

I have for sale some very fine young stock bulls and heifers ready to breed. Descendants of Joy of Morning, Broad Scotch and other noted sires. Also **Chester White Swine** and **Imported Clydesdale Horses.**

J. H. M. PARKER, - - - LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

MAPLE LAWN SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale young stock, both bulls and heifers, of richest Scotch breeding, and of high-class show type. I can show some of the best young things in the country. F. W. EWING, SALEM P. O., ONT., ELORA STATION.

Imperial Holsteins! Centre and Hillview Holsteins

For sale: Bull calves sired by Tidy Abbekirk Mercedes Posch, whose seven nearest dams have records within a fraction of 27 pounds, out of show cows with high official records. A most desirable lot of coming herd-headers. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont., Oxford County.**

For sale: 5 choice bulls fit for service now, from dams of extra good backing. Their sires are Brookbank, Butter Baron and Bonheur Statesman. Their dams and sires' dams and grandams average over 24 lbs. butter testing over 4 per cent. in 7 days.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS! Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

Sunny Hill Farm No more Holsteins for sale at present. Eggs from choice White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, one dollar per setting. **DAVID RIFE & SONS, Hespeler Ontario.** Waterloo County C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Holsteins FOR SALE; COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of the "world's champion milking cow," De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10,000 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Only thrifty bull calves from 4% R. O. M. cows; some will make great herd headers and show animals. Write for prices and description. Station on the place.

M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS

Special offering: Am now offering for first time my stock bull, Sir Mercedes Teake (7489), champion bull at Toronto and London, 1908. Can no longer use him to advantage, as I have twelve of his daughters in my herd.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

MAPLE GLEN For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 3/4 to 26 3/4 lb. official tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maida—her record 21.88 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

The Maples Holstein Herd! RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record of Merit dams; also a few good cows at reasonable prices. **WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners, Ont.**

Lakeview Herd headed by **Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol,** the ONLY BULL in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. W. D. Breckon, Mgr.**

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 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.**

Fairview Herd

offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of 130th Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00. **E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.** NEAR PRESCOTT.

Glenwood Stock Farm - Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P.O. Ont.** Campbellford Station.

Holsteins at Ridgedale Farm—Eight bull calves on hand for sale, up to eight months old, which I offer at low prices to quick buyers. Write for description and prices, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O. Ont.** Shipping stations: Myrtle, C. P. R., and Port Perry, G. T. R. Ontario Co.

HERE AGAIN! With high-class HOLSTEINS for sale, of all ages, except bulls for service. CHEESE IS HIGH. Why not invest AT ONCE? We sell at BARGAIN prices. Write or call, we're always home. Railway connections good. **E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

HEMATURIA.

Horse passes bloody urine; sometimes clots of blood are passed. He appears otherwise healthy, and shows no symptoms of inflammation of the kidneys.

A. H. W.

Ans.—If the trouble is caused by the presence of calculi (stones) in the bladder or kidneys, a cure cannot be effected except by an operation, which is often unsuccessful and very dangerous. If, on the other hand, there be no calculi, the passage of blood can be checked by giving 1 1/2 ounces tincture of iron in a pint of cold water twice daily for a few days.

SWEENEY.

Three-year-old horse got sweened last spring. I have blistered the shoulders four times with ———, but the muscles are not filling out. He is not lame. How should I treat him, and will it do him any harm to work him? Should I keep him in or turn him out to pasture?

J. F. M.

Ans.—Blister with 1 1/2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Tie him so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister; in 24 hours rub well again with the blister. In 24 hours longer apply sweet oil. Turn on pasture now, but keep him in during the daytime, as the flies will bother him if out. Oil every day. Recovery will be slow. Blister as above once every four weeks as long as necessary. Recovery will be quicker if he is not worked. He at least should not be worked on soft or uneven ground.

Miscellaneous.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS CUT OFF

There are hundreds of my strawberry plants being cut off just under the ground. What can I do for them? Only this last two weeks have they been hurt. If there were new ones planted next month, would they amount to anything?

W. C. R.

Ans.—If they have been eaten by white grubs, as is likely, there is practically no remedy except to change location of patch. New ones planted as late as September, would scarcely amount to anything.

FIGHTING SOW THISTLE.

I have a field which had a few sow thistles, and was hoed last year. Being afraid the thistles were not all killed, I summer-fallowed it this year, plowing it about first of June, and have worked it with cultivator since. It is clean at present and the land is a good strong loam. Would you advise plowing again, as I want to sow in fall wheat, or would it be as well to disk it? If so, would I disk it as deeply as I could, or just light.

W. J. L.

Ans.—If the land is, as you think, clean, to disk fairly deep would be the best treatment for the wheat crop, and as good for the weeds, as any other, should there be any left.

SEEDING A LAWN.

Give me some information on seeding lawns. What is the best mixture to use? In what proportion should they be mixed, and how much of the mixture should be sown per acre? The lawn is to be seeded this fall.

M. McV.

Ans.—The best mixture for lawn grass is one made of equal parts, by weight, of Kentucky Blue grass, Red Top, and White Dutch clover. These should be thoroughly mixed, and sown at the rate of about two bushels per acre.

As a general rule, it is best to seed down lawns in the spring, as you are then fairly sure of getting a good catch of grass. It may, however, be done in the fall, if there are plenty of early fall rains to enable the roots of the grass to get a good hold on the ground before winter sets in. The great danger of autumn seeding is that the grass does not get established enough to stand the winter, and it is more likely to be cut out by spring.

ICE-HOUSE IN CORNER.

I write you to ascertain the correct manner of erecting an ice-house. I intend building it in one corner of a small building, which will serve as a roof for same, and inclose two sides of the house. Kindly give me your idea in planning for proper drainage, air-proof construction, etc.

H. H. M.

Antigonish Co., N. S.
Ans.—Having decided on the size required, line up the two inner sides of the building which are to serve as sides of the ice-house with inch lumber to the height desired, having first made sure that studding and posts are strong enough to stand pressure. Next, if the floor is the earth, as it is best to be, set posts two feet or more into the ground on the lines of the two walls to be added inside the building, setting posts not more than three feet apart, and having some means of holding tops of posts strongly in place. The top of these posts need not be much higher than the ice when house is filled. Line up on inside of posts with inch lumber. Always, for ice-houses, line up on the inside, as, if put on the outside, the pressure would pull nails and spring the boards off. Make allowance in estimating space needed, for a foot space for sawdust inside each of the four walls, and also below and above the ice.

Good drainage is necessary. It should not be possible for water to be held in sawdust. Floor under ice should be slightly higher than ground around. Some put poles in under layer of sawdust to assist water to escape.

Any kind of roof that will keep out rain will do, but there must be free ventilation in space between roof and ice. If possible, have wide opening on north side.

BLADDER CAMPION AND SWEET CLOVER.

An enclosing two samples of plants found in hay seeded last year; the one with the seeds in a bulb growing about a foot high; the other with the small white blossoms growing rank, and from three to five feet in length, with four and five stalks from a root, and some smaller stalks about a foot in length. It was thought to be alfalfa before it came in flower, but grows ranker, and has white blossoms on a long stem instead of the blue bunch of alfalfa. What are they, and are they likely to be troublesome? A MANTOULINER.

Ans.—The plant with the large white flowers and bladder-like flower-cup or calyx, is the bladder campion, bladder weed or cow bell (Silene inflata), the various names being used according to the locality. This is a very bad weed. It has been spread widely throughout Ontario as an impurity in clover seed, and if it once becomes established on a farm it is extremely difficult to eradicate. It is a perennial, and has very long, deep roots and numerous underground rootstocks. The best way of dealing with it in small patches is to dig it out, taking care to get every piece of root. If a field is badly overrun it should be plowed rather deeply in the fall, and run over several times with a broad-shared cultivator. The following spring this cultivation should be continued until it is time to put on a hood crop. If the hood crop is thoroughly cared for, the bladder campion will disappear in one season.

The weed with the small white flowers and leaves, looking like those of alfalfa, is the white sweet clover (Melilotus alba). This is a biennial plant, and one which is seldom troublesome as a weed, except on roadsides and in waste places and permanent pastures. It is easily eradicated, keeping it cut close to the ground for two years running, will cause it to entirely disappear, or putting on the field a hood crop which allows of thorough cultivation for two years, will also have the same effect.

BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT. Ontario Agricultural College.

The Lady in the Sunbonnet—"Oh, I guess you think whatever you say goes." The Lady in the Curl-papers—"If you hear it, it does. It goes all over the neighborhood."

The Pessimist—"We'll pay for all this fine weather later on."

The Optimist—"Well, cheer up! That's the regular time for paying for things, isn't it?"

GOSSIP.

Robert Ness, of Howick, Que., has recently sold to David Reid, Victoria Cross, P. E. I., a gray three-year-old Percheron stallion of fine action and build, weighing 1,600 lbs., recently imported from France, and said to be greatly admired in the district to which he has gone.

An English exchange announces that Armour & Co. are seeking six-horse team material in France. A representative of the firm has been endeavoring to locate six or more stallions in that country which could be made into a prime show team.

John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: I have sold all the young Shorthorn bulls I had fit for service. I am now offering thirty large, well-covered shearing rams at very reasonable prices; also a few extra-good Shropshire shearing ewes. My lambs are very good this year, and I can spare a few of both sexes good enough to show any place.

The sale of Lord Fitzhardinge's Shorthorns, at Berkeley Castle, England, recently, brought out a fine attendance of stockmen, and the cattle offered were a capital lot. The highest price of the sale was 320 guineas, paid by Lord Rosebery, for the well-known cow, Waterloo LXX. The average for 15 head was £81 2s. 11d.

At the National Health Conference at Leeds, England, Dr. John Robertson, Medical Officer at Birmingham, speaking on tuberculosis, claimed that more suffering was due to that disease than to any other. Dr. Robertson claimed that 30 per cent. of the dairy herds were affected. To combat the evil, the city of Birmingham offers farmers free veterinary assistance, and this offer has been largely accepted.

Part 1, of volume 55, of Coates's Herdbook, new series, the Shorthorn herdbook of Great Britain and Ireland, has been issued, and a copy received at this office. It contains pedigree records of bulls numbering from 101199 to 104461, to 31st December, 1908. Part 2 of this volume will contain pedigrees of cows, with produce. The address of the Secretary, E. J. Powell, is, 12 Hanover Square, London, W.

HIS INSTRUMENT.

A pompous doctor was going round the wards, followed by a crowd of students. "I can tell a man's occupation from his disease," he said, turning to a patient. "Now, this man is a musician. Aren't you?" "Yes, sir." "And you play a wind instrument?" "Yes."

NOT WORTH SHUINGLING.

The late Thomas Bone, "the sailor missionary," was the soul of kindness, but he was seldom worsted in repartee. One of the many instances of this given in his just-published life is the following: "His work was not without its humorous side. Among the new men there were always some who sought a little amusement at his expense, but they reckoned without their host. His kindly manner never changed. The smile never left his face. There was no venom in the retort, but it seldom failed to silence the interrupter. The laugh raised at his expense made it quite certain that no second attempt would be made."

"Seeing him approaching one day, one of a group of sailors announced his intention of having some fun. He stepped forward and removed his hat, revealing a perfectly smooth crown, and asked: "Can you tell me why my head is so bald, while all my companions have plenty of hair?" "I don't know," was the smiling reply, "unless the reason given me the other day by a farmer would apply—that an empty barn is not worth shuingling!"

Importers who have visited the Shetland Islands this summer in search of good Shetlands, report values on ponies appreciably higher this year than last. While the sensationally high prices are paid only occasionally for show ponies of the highest quality, the prices for fine breeding specimens of both sexes have made a great advance during the last five years, and the prospects for a steady and healthful increase during the next few years appear to be very bright.

SHROPSHIRE FLOCKBOOK.

Through the courtesy of the Secretaries, Alfred Mansell & Co., College Hill, Shrewsbury, England, a complimentary copy of Volume 27, the last-published volume of the Shropshire Sheep Flockbook, has been received at this office. It contains pedigrees of rams numbering from 13068 to 13332, a list of sires used in the flocks of a large number of breeders, a list of prizewinners at leading 1908 shows in Great Britain, and a list of Shropshires exported from Sept. 29th, 1907, to Sept. 29th, 1908. The export trade last year is only a few short of the previous year, when 2,314 Shropshire sheep were exported, which is the highest on record. The popularity of the breed is still maintained at home, which shows a very comfortable balance sheet in favor of the Society.

Some interesting facts and figures are published in a circular recently issued by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Up to the close of Vol. 72, the total number of Shorthorn pedigrees recorded was 754,895. It may be noted that the first volume of the Shorthorn Herdbook was published in 1846. About 20,000 farmers are breeding Shorthorns, Canada, and every State and Territory, is represented in the list of breeders, Iowa and Missouri standing first and second, respectively, in the number owned. Of the 800 shares of stock issued by the Shorthorn Association, 785 are held by active members. No member owns more than two shares, and only a few that number. At the last meeting of the Society, it was shown that its total resources exceeded \$127,000. Of this amount, \$100,000 represents Government bonds. Last year, about \$40,000 was appropriated by the Association for prizes at fairs and exhibitions, and a like sum is offered this season.

The War Office has issued a summary of the regulations governing the farming-out of Army horses. They read as follows: "The horse, which will remain for all intents and purposes the property of the Crown, must be properly fed and cared for, all expenses incurred thereby, including veterinary charges, being borne by the recipient. The animal may not be let out for hire, but may be used for any legitimate purpose, riding or draft, except that it must not be used for carting heavy loads, for plowing, or for any other work which, in the opinion of the officer commanding the cavalry regiment at the station from which the horse was issued, would interfere with its military efficiency. The horse will at all times be liable to inspection by the commanding officer or an officer deputed by him. Any casualty to, or serious ailment of, the horse must be immediately notified to the commanding officer. In the case of death or injury due to circumstances which, in the opinion of the Army Council, have arisen out of neglect or improper treatment, the recipient will be liable to pay compensation not exceeding £40, as fixed by the Army Council, who are the sole and final judges in all such cases. The recipient must take out, at his own expense, in the name of the Secretary of State for War, a policy of insurance for £40 against the death of the horse from accident or disease; this policy must be lodged with the commanding officer. The horse must, if required, be placed at the disposal of the military authorities for a period of not more than a month each year for military training, subject to fourteen days' notice being given. It must be given up for mobilization purposes whenever claimed, or if, in the opinion of the commanding officer, it is not keeping in good condition, or is no longer suitable for military requirements."

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, ONT.



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.



Just Landed with 50 Head CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Including 12 bulls fit for service, a few August calving cows and two-year-old heifers; cows with records up to 70 lbs. per day. I have a choice lot of two-year-olds, yearlings and heifer calves. Anything in the lot for sale. Correspondence solicited. Phone, etc.

R R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

Does a hen sit or set?—That is hardly worth worrying over. The important thing is, when she cackles is she laying or lying?

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES are large producers of milk, testing high in butter-fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.



AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

We have two choice August and September, 1908, bulls on hand, also some just dropped. FEMALES any desired age. Young pigs of both sexes; good ones ready to ship. As we expect to exhibit at the leading fairs, we will be pleased to meet with intending purchasers and others, and let them examine our herd.

Phone in residence. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd—Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. Menie P.O., Ont.

Two young bulls, 12 months and 15 months old, of true dairy type. Very fashionable. N. DYMMENT, CLAPTON'S CORNERS, ONTARIO.

Now Doctors Say: "Don't Drug."

No doctor can cure all diseases. That's all moonshine. They are "pretenders."

If you can't cure a man, tell him so. Physicians use too many drugs.

There are only a few drugs worth handling—I'll not name them.—Dr. Wm. Osler, in a recent address to physicians.

I do not believe that the average length of human life would be diminished by an hour if all the drugs in Christendom were dumped into the sea—barring, perhaps, half a dozen—Alfred Leffingwell, M. D., American Humane Association.

At last, some of our eminent physicians are beginning to tell the truth about drugs. They have deceived the people just about as long as they can, unless they check the advance of science. It is science that has shown them up. It has proved that man's body is electrical, that electricity runs our bodies and produces what we call life. It has shown that most all sickness and chronic disorders are due to lack of electric energy. It has taught us the worthlessness of drugs, that they are only poisons, and poisons don't cure.

The reason drugs don't cure is because they do not help Nature. Nature needs electricity, nourishment, something that builds up. Drugs contain no nourishment—no electricity—just poison which tears down.

My way of curing is to restore electricity where it is needed, and pain and sickness will disappear. That's because electricity gives strength, power to the body, enabling every organ to perform its work properly, and when every organ is in a strong, healthy condition there can be no pain or sickness.

Wear my Belt while you sleep. It feeds a constant stream of electricity to your nerves, and they carry it to every organ and tissue of your body, restoring health and vim.

My Belt is a simple electric appliance, constructed on scientific principles, and is the product of my twenty years' experience in treating with electricity.

Use my treatment. It is cheaper than a course of drugging.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that your Belt has made a permanent cure of my case. After using the Belt and following directions for three months I felt like a new man, and have not used it since. As it is now over eighteen months since I stopped using the Belt, and have had no return of my trouble, I find I am cured, and words cannot express the gratefulness I have towards you and what your Belt has done for me. Before using your Belt I weighed 140, and now I go 170. I am recommending your Belt to all my friends.

LEON ROLFE, Lime Ridge, Que.

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We now offer Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lots of lambs ever offered. All sired by our famous Chicago and St. Louis Grand champion rams, His Best and B. Sirdar.

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Springbank Oxfords Our flock is 80 strong, and purchasers can have their selection. Among them are a number of 1 and 2 shear rams, also 1 and 2 shear ewes and lambs, both sexes, sired by imp. Cowley Courtier. A high-class offering. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont., Fergus Sta.

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Orders now solicited for especially-fitted sheep. Your choice of early lambs from imported and prize-winning Canadian-bred ewes, and by the sire of the Grand Champion wether at Chicago, 1907. Twenty shearlings, the choice of last year's lamb crop, also for sale. **ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.**

Farnham Oxford Downs
The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 110 yearling rams; 20 of these fit for the show-ring, and are grand flock-headers. Also 50 yearling ewes, and a number of good rams and ewe lambs. They are all registered and by imported sires or g. sires imported, and a number from imported dams. Our prices are reasonable.

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Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

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We now offer between 75 and 100 March pigs, sired by our Toronto champion boar, M. G. Champion -20102-, and M. G. Chester -24690-, a boar of great individuality. Pairs not related. Also choice sows for fall farrow. In short, pigs of all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shedden Station.**



Monkland Yorkshires

We are offering 30 sows from 1 1/2 years to 3 years old that have had litters. All large and excellent sows—proved themselves good mothers. Bred again to farrow in July and August. Also 50 young sows to farrow in August. **Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.**

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Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.**

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS, SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES. Present offering: 3 Shorthorn cows with heifer calf at foot, 3, 4 and 5 months old respectively, and bred again; a choice lot of Tamworth boars and sows from 6 weeks to 5 months old, also a few really good sows bred during April and May. **A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

Pine Grove Yorkshires

At the late Guelph Winter Show we won decidedly the best of it in the bacon classes. Our Yorkshires are noted for superior excellence. Both sexes and all ages for sale. **J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.

Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.

W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C. P. R., Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.

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F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.
Buy now of the **Champion Cattle Flock of America, 1906.** Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on **J. C. ROSS FARM!** Buena Vista Farm.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**

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I am now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of both breeds, also a few of the best ram lambs I ever bred. They are large and extra well covered. **JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.** Claremont Station, C. P. R.

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Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. **JOHN McLEOD,** C. P. R. & G. T. R. Milton P. O., Ont.

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Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

Morrison Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not akin. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.** Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes, pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Stn.

GOSSIP.

WORTH OF A SUPERIOR SIRE.

The passing of Hon. John Dryden will doubtless bring to the recollection of many of the older breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Canada, his having bred at "Maple Shade" farm the noted light roan bull, Barmpton Hero =324=, born in 1878, sired by the red bull, Royal Barmpton (imp.) =217=, (bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton), and out of the red cow, Mimulus (imp.) =343=, also bred by Mr. Cruickshank, sired by Champion of England (17526), and both imported by Mr. Dryden. Barmpton Hero was sold when about a year old to J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., in whose hands he scored an uncommonly successful record as a prizewinner and the sire of winners, capturing first and championship honors at Provincial Fairs for several years, gaining in all more than thirty prizes, being beaten but once, then by a bull that he had defeated on every former meeting, and remaining in service in the Watt herd until he went to the butcher at thirteen years of age. It would probably be safe to state that Barmpton Hero proved the progenitor of more high-class prizewinning stock than any other bull bred in Canada, or any bull of the breed imported to this country, except possibly Arthur Johnston's Indian Chief (imp.) =11108=, and Messrs. Watt's Royal Sailor (imp.) =18959=, the former bred by Amos Cruickshank, and calved in 1886, the latter bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and calved in 1892, both of which made remarkable records through the prizewinnings of their progeny, the former through the male line mainly, and the latter through both his male and female descendants.

The secret of the prepotency of Barmpton Hero would appear to lie in the large share of the blood, in his breeding, of the celebrated Cruickshank-bred bull, Champion of England (17526), the sire of Mimulus (dam of Barmpton Hero), and also of Caesar Augustus, the paternal grandsire of Royal Barmpton (sire of Barmpton Hero). While this may be considered rather close inbreeding, it is moderate compared with the use made of Champion of England by Mr. Cruickshank in the same herd. This bull, which has been credited with transforming the character of the Sittyton herd, and largely the type of the modern Shorthorn, was got by Lancaster Comet, whose sire and dam were both by the same bull, and, though but a small and somewhat plain animal, which had cost but 30 guineas, "yet," says Sanders, in his "History of Shorthorns," "so far-reaching was his influence upon the Sittyton herd, that the history of the Cruickshank cattle naturally divides itself into two epochs, one dealing with the period before the introduction of Champion of England, and the other a record of what followed after that date." He was a roan, born in 1859, and, though shown two or three times, he never got higher than third place, but there was something about the young bull's hair, quality and thrift that led Mr. Cruickshank to retain him for service in the herd, and so uniform in type and quality were his offspring, and so near to his breeder's ideal, that he was very persistently bred to females in the herd closely related to himself, and with remarkable success.

Indian Chief and Royal Sailor no doubt also owed their prepotency largely to the same source, as their tabulated pedigrees both trace at least four times to Champion of England, demonstrating the powerful influence a superior sire may exert upon a breed, and how important it is when one has a tried and proven sire of extraordinary vitality to keep him in service until another tried and proven is secured to follow him in the herd, stud or flock. Yet, notwithstanding the lessons of the history of breeding, how common is the practice of changing the sire for a young and untried one every two or three years, taking a risk which frequently proves a serious injury to the herd instead of an improvement, and often an injury requiring many years to repair, if indeed it is ever counteracted for, unfortunately the influence of a mean sire is as potent in reproducing the weakness as is that of a superior sire in perpetuating his excellencies.

A. E. Meadows, Port Hope, Ont., advertises for sale his Shorthorn herd bull, Challenge Plate =58483=, now four years old, winner of second award as a yearling at Toronto, and first and reserve senior championship as a two-year-old. He is a roan son of Sailor Champion, by Royal Sailor (imp.), and his maternal grandam was by Challenge, the best breeding son of the champion, Barmpton Hero. This bull, being backed by high-class prizewinning ancestry, and himself a winner in first-class company, should be well worth looking after.

CHATHAM CLYDESDALE SALE.

The catalogue of imported and Canadian-bred mares, fillies and stallions, the property of J. J. Hales, Chatham, Ont., advertised to be dispersed by auction on Sept. 1st, shows that these are an exceptionally well-bred offering, and an inspection of the animals at the farm by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" left the impression that they are individually as good as their breeding. The stallions were described in last week's issue. There are eight imported mares, 5 and 6 years old, four having splendid filly foals at foot, sired by Imp. Eureka Prince, and all are believed to be in foal to the two grand imported horses at the head of the stud. The younger mares and fillies are also a good, useful lot, all are good colors, bay and brown, and all are in real good condition, though not forced for sale, but running on good pasture, all of which is in favor of the buyer. The imported mare, Yarrow Queen, first in the catalogue, is a five-year-old daughter of the great Baron's Pride, big enough, broad, deep-ribbed, and standing on capital legs and feet. Her beautiful filly foal, by Imp. Eureka Prince, shows that she is a good breeder, and she is bred again to the same excellent sire. Jennie of Auchafour (imp.), is a bay mare, five years old, of beautiful type and good size, sired by The Real Mackay, by the champion, Hiawatha, dam by Lord Ailsa, whose dam was by Prince of Wales (673). She has also a fine foal at foot by Eureka Prince (imp.). Lady Lothian (imp.) is a brown five-year-old mare, large, deep-bodied, and well-furnished, with the best of underpinning. Her sire, Lothian Again, by Lord Lothian, by Top Gallant, by Barnley (222), is noted as one of the best breeding horses in Scotland; Lady Lothian is also nursing a grand filly foal by Eureka Prince (imp.).

Duchess (imp.), the biggest mare of the lot, is wide as a wagon, deep-ribbed, with large, strong bone, will weigh close to 1,800 lbs., and has fine action for so big a mare. Her breeding is fine, being sired by Royal Peer, whose pedigree traces several times to Prince of Wales and Barnley. She, too, has a fine filly at foot, by Eureka Prince (imp.). Lily of Low Leathes (imp.), is a bay five-year-old mare of choice type and big size, will weigh close to 1,700 lbs., and has the best of bone, pasterns and feet, and fine action. She is by Balldavie Chief, by Lawrence Chief, whose sire was a son of the noted Prince of Wales (673).

Lucretia (imp.), a bay five-year-old mare, is splendidly bred, being sired by Royal Citizen, by Clan Chattan, and whose pedigree traces to both Prince of Wales and Barnley. She is a large mare, with the best of feet, pasterns and bone. She is the dam of the beautiful yearling filly, Eureka Belle, in the catalogue, sired by Eureka Prince (imp.).

Bessie of Drumrea (imp.), a brown six-year-old mare, by Royal Chief, by Royal Garty, and whose grandam, Regina, was by Prince of Wales (673), is a handsome, thick, low-set mare, with a good wide top and excellent underpinning, and is in foal to the big Sir Everard horse, Bute Baron (imp.). Her team mate, Red Star, is much of the same type, a capital sort of working mare, bred from imported sire and dam, and also in foal to Bute Baron (imp.).

These, with the other young mares in the sale, make up a very desirable lot, which should find ready purchasers, at fair prices, as the great demand for heavy horses and the prospect of a continuation of this demand makes brood mares of this class very desirable property and a good investment. The catalogue will be mailed to applicants, and the sale will be without reserve, as the owner is turning his attention to other business interests.

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EVER break some vital part of the reaper just at the busiest time? And have to spend four hours going to town for the repair part and coming back?



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