

**PAGES
MISSING**

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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No. 830.

EDITORIAL

THE POINT OF VIEW.

The two following communications, referring to an editorial entitled "The Hide-bound Party Press," which appeared in our issue of July 16th, afford an instructive contrast of the partizan with the independent point of view:

"In your issue of July 16th you deal with the 'Hide-bound Party Press,' and while you denounce the local party press in unmeasured terms, and assert that the press of both parties is tarred with the same stick, you assume that the great metropolitan dailies and weeklies are free of this kind of thing. You are surely mistaken. The _____ is just as much a party hack as any 'local, measly, bickering, peanut sheet' in the country. You are also mistaken when you assert that both parties are alike in this respect. You should know, sir, that while our party is not without faults, it is by no means as black as that of the other fellow. Further, please explain why 'good administration' is 'a rankling curse,' and why a party that gives good administration should not retain the reins of power?"

* * *

"Your recent editorial on the hide-bound party press of Canadian politics is sound. Every word is well put; every sentence is well taken. Would that there were more 'Farmer's Advocates.' Would that the independent press of the Dominion were more numerous. Would that the honest electorate were numerous enough to rise up in their might and purify Canadian politics."

Would there were more electors like our second correspondent. His letter has the right ring. The first letter is published because it typifies the prevailing partizan temperament and habit of thought, and also because it expresses a misunderstanding of our position, which we take this opportunity of dispelling. First of all, we did not assume that the metropolitan dailies and weeklies are free of prejudice, though our advice did imply that, taking them by and all, there is a larger element of independence among the metropolitan than among the local publications, but there are exceptions on both sides, of course. We have among the dailies of our leading cities quite a number of newspapers that are fairly independent of either party, and a still larger number of party papers that refuse to go the whole hog in responding to the crack of the party whip. Furthermore, the metropolitan journals, even those of decided party tendency, usually emphasize the larger and broader phases of political issues. For this reason, if for no other, it is better to read such a one than a local party sheet. Moreover, one can make more or less choice among the larger city papers, hence if his local town has no creditable newspaper of reasonable calibre, he can generally choose a broader and fairer medium of information from among the metropolitan journals within reach.

We did not state or imply by any possible construction of words that good administration was a rankling curse, nor was it contended that a party which gave good administration should not be retained in power. The point of the passage in question was that under the party system, good government was commonly regarded by the participants of politics not as the aim and end itself, but merely as a means to the end of party success. The ideal of the true statesman should be not party triumph, but national welfare. This, unfortunately, is seldom the ambition of the party leader. His great objective is to remain in or get into power; hence the root evil of the party system of government.

Our correspondent's protest that his party, while not faultless, is by no means so black as that of the other fellow, was probably intended as a bit of irony. It illustrates better than any

other part of his letter the characteristic partizan habit of mind.

There is not a Grit or Tory party man between the Atlantic and the Pacific who does not think of his own and the other party in just precisely that light. Always the other side is the worst. It will be a bright day for Canadian politics when twenty per cent. of the present party men on each side become so aroused and disgusted that they will be prepared candidly to admit that one party is as bad as the other, or, if anything, that their own party is rather the worse of the two. That will mean a large element of independent electors, and the independent voter is the hope of the country.

THE SEDUCTIVE AGENT.

It is no wonder that peripatetic agents and salesmen abound in the land. They are a product of the uninformed credulity of the people among whom they do business. The lightning-rod agent drives a thriving trade throughout the countryside, because many people have failed to take advantage of the information repeatedly published through these columns regarding the making and erection of cheap, efficient, homemade rods. Those shabby gentry, the book agents, pursue their importunate quest because there are a proportion of persons who have no adequate knowledge of the values of books, and in ignorance of the rich treasures of reading to be had free in public libraries, and for a nominal consideration in book stores, the much-extolled virtues of description, illustration and letterpress in the book agent's prospectus appeal seductively to the fancy of the victim, who buys, at several times its worth, a book or a set of volumes whose chief value to him will be the lesson learned through its purchase. Most books after passing through the subscription stage are put on sale in book stores, where they may be purchased at a reasonable price. So it goes from one thing to another. New devices are being continually introduced with which to separate money and fools. As fast as the community get wise to one trick, another is introduced, although it is astonishing how long the old game can be played. Not only in trinkets, but in staples the sharper operates. A familiar example to readers east and west is the stove business. There are, we believe, two or three companies operating in Canada which send their wagons through the country peddling stoves at farmers' doors. The article itself in this case possesses merit, but widespread hardship and inconvenience have been occasioned by the misrepresentation under which it has been sold, especially as regards terms of payment, the agents often deceiving prospective customers with verbal promises that notes given will be renewable at the convenience of the payers. Many, too, have been inveigled into purchasing, who could ill-afford such an expensive piece of kitchen furniture. But these are the penalties of allowing oneself to be drawn into the octopus clutches of the oily agent. The place to buy merchandise is in the store, where various makes can be compared side by side, and a deliberate decision arrived at.

Doubtless the agent has played a useful part in our social evolution, bringing the boon of experience to the unsophisticated, but his work is finished on those who have sense and prudence enough to turn him down with courtesy and firmness. This old bit of advice is still as applicable as when uttered: "When an agent approaches, or you are asked to sign another man's note, open the front gate and whistle for the dog."

TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE.

With a view to bringing about better social and economic conditions on American farms, President Roosevelt has asked five eminent American publicists to serve upon a commission, to report to him upon the present conditions of country life, upon what means are now available for supplying the deficiencies which exist, and upon the best methods of organized permanent effort in investigation and actual work looking to their improvement. He anticipates that the commission will doubtless find it necessary to suggest means for bringing about the redirection or better adaptation of rural schools to the training of children for life on the farm. The National and State Agricultural Departments must ultimately join with the various farmers' and agricultural organizations to secure greater efficiency and attractiveness in country life, for, as he once more emphatically affirms, "No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil."

The immediate purpose in appointing the commission is to secure from it such information and advice as will enable him to make recommendations to Congress upon the matter, and for this reason he asks to have the report before the end of next December.

The men who have been asked to act as an investigating committee are Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture; Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa; President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Reserve; and Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work, New York. In a letter to Prof. Bailey, asking him to accept the chairmanship of the commission, the President outlines his desires in the direction of improvements on the farms. At the outset he notes that, while the United States is making great progress in the development of the agricultural resources, the social and economic conditions of the country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole. The farmer of to-day is, as a rule, better off than his forbears, but his increase in well-being is not in keeping with the general advance. In portions of the South, for instance, there is much unnecessary suffering and needless loss of efficiency on the farm. A physician who is a careful student of farm life in the South, writing about the enormous percentage of preventable deaths of children, due to the unsanitary conditions of certain Southern farms, remarked that he would prefer to see his nine-year-old daughter work in a cotton mill than have her live as a tenant on the average Southern tenant one-horse farm.

In the past, Governmental attention has been concentrated on better farming, which was all right as a beginning, for the farmer must first grow good crops in order to support himself and family, but the effort for better farming should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the way to a good kind of life on the farm. It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for farm life, and whatever will brighten home life in the country, and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly and gladly.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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USEFUL INSTEAD OF WASTED EFFORT.

As pointing the advantages to be expected of
the new system of vocational education that is
coming into vogue throughout America, succeeding
none too soon the time-honored academic and
dilettantish ideal, we quote the following apposite
illustration, cited by Prof. George Herbert Locke,
Dean of the School for Teachers in Macdonald
College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.:

"There are still those among us to whom the
connotation of education is the three R's—that
familiar trio, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic—
and who look askance at what they call the in-
troduction of new subjects into the curriculum.
They ask for the perfection of the means, for ex-
pertness in handling the tools. Their attitude re-
minds one of the man who, having a field, plowed
it, plowed it again, and yet again; and on being
asked if he meant to plant anything said, 'No, I
am cultivating it.' As if planting were not as
much cultivation as plowing, and as if raising a
crop were not of much more social value than
mere exercise."

Further on in the same address, Prof. Locke
alluded to the iron-clad conservatism which re-
tards educational progress, remarking, that we
have become so accustomed to speak of the school
as reflecting civilization that we have come to
look upon it as a proverb incontestably true. As
a matter of fact, the school not only fails to re-
flect the civilization of to-day, but reflects a
civilization that has long since passed away,
whereas it should be leading the way—the pillar
of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night—
at all times the outward and visible sign of an
inward and spiritual reality, that urges forward
and points the way toward greater possibilities
for usefulness, and for enjoyment through that
usefulness.

"We are all ready to subscribe to the doctrine
that times change, but we hesitate to change with
them. If we realized this we should more en-

thusiastically endorse the position of those edu-
cational prophets of to-day who are urging us to
look to the occupations in which modern men are
necessarily engaged, and who seem to see the pos-
sibilities of constructing on these subjects a cur-
riculum with such additions and improvements as
may be needed to make it definitely useful in pro-
moting the social efficiency of the modern indi-
vidual. Through the familiar and useful occupa-
tions, the intelligence may be as well trained as
through the logic-grinding process of the antique
curriculum, and, indeed, to more social purpose,
by demonstrating how scientific method may be
usefully employed in ordinary pursuits, and how
valuable manipulative skill may be thus incident-
ally acquired."

WHERE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FALLS DOWN.

No true Canadian is prepared to admit failure
of the principle of responsible government, but in
the application of the principle as we have it in
Canada there is room for improvement. The two
great requisites of success are, first, an intelligent,
honorable and stable electorate; and, secondly, an
efficient means or instrument for giving effect to
their will. The responsibility of the franchise in
conjunction with the enlightening and chastening
influences of church, school, platform and press
have been gradually raising the standard of the
electorate in all democratic or semi-democratic
countries. The results have been reflected eventu-
ally in a higher plane of administration as re-
spects purity, efficiency and regard for public
rights. This does not insure, however, against
occasional frustration of the people's will through
the treachery or weakness of elected representa-
tives. A case in point is the action of a major-
ity of the Hamilton City Council in concluding a
bargain for electric energy with the Cataract
Power Company, which had practically offered the
city power on its own terms, in order to block,
if possible, the success of the Hydro-electric Power
policy. In January, 1907, the preliminary by-
law looking to participation in the Hydro-electric
scheme had been carried in Hamilton by a public
vote of over 2 to 1. This year a second by-law,
providing for the issue of debentures for the con-
struction of an underground system was carried
by a vote of 3,039 for and 1,673 against. A
mayor favorable to the Hydro-electric policy was
elected, and it appears to have been believed that
the most of the aldermen were favorable. Sub-
sequently, however, the Cataract Power Company,
backed, it is alleged by an electric ring, under-
took to outbid the Hydro-electric Commission, on
condition that the city should tie itself up to a
contract that would virtually exclude the Hydro-
electric enterprise from the field. Then Hamilton
experienced the disappointment and chagrin of
witnessing her aldermen one by one going over to
the side of the Power Company, and binding the
city hand and foot for the sake of a few volts
of electric power at a knockdown figure. Granted,
for charity's sake, that some of the aldermen be-
lieved they were consummating a favorable deal
for the city; granting that some of them may
have felt that the power company was being sub-
jected to unfair competition in the form of pub-
lic distribution of power; nevertheless, the fever-
ish anxiety to rush this very different bargain
through without allowing the public to express
its desire at the polls reflects very unfavorably
upon the motives of the aldermen. The Mayor
and his faithful minority of the council deserve
every encouragement for their stalwart adherence
to the will of the people as twice expressed at
the polls, and it is earnestly to be hoped that some
means of invalidating the action of the council
may be found, so that the will of the citizens
may rule. Otherwise the incident must pass down
to history as an instance of the failure of respon-
sible civic administration through the duplicity
of elected representatives. Some means are called
for that will render such eventuality impossible in
future. If the law does not prevent that, it
should; the will of the people must prevail.

AGRICULTURE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

NOTES BY AN ONTARIO FARMER.

The portion of New York State to which
these remarks apply lies in what might be called
the west central part of the State. In that
region there is a series of beautiful lakes, some-
times called the Finger Lakes, on account of their
being long and narrow and lying side by side like
the fingers of the hand. The most central one of
the group is Seneca Lake, forty miles long and
three miles wide, at the north end or foot of
which is the town of Geneva, noted for its nur-
series, and as being the site of the N. Y. Experi-
ment Station. At the south end is Watkins'
Glen, a famous beauty spot. Cornell University,
Ithaca, of whose excellent agricultural experi-
mental work we hear a good deal, is situated at
the south end of Cayuga Lake, the one next east
of Seneca Lake, and only a few miles distant.
Just west of this lake region lies what used to
be spoken of as "the far-famed Genesee Valley,
the best wheat-growing section of America."
Some of us remember an agricultural paper, now
defunct, that once had a wide circulation in Can-
ada, the Genesee Farmer, to which old John John-
son, of Geneva, N.Y., a noted farmer in his day,
was an extensive contributor.

It is interesting to notice that wheat is still
the principal grain crop of the whole region, and
that splendid yields are yet produced. In olden
days, when Albany was the famous stock market
of the east, considerable attention was given to
the fattening of cattle, but now, to a Canadian
farmer, stock farming seems to be lamentably
neglected. There are no creameries, no cheese
factories, and, so far as could be learned, no one
making a specialty of cattle-fattening. Cheese
is, of course, manufactured in the Utica and Little
Fall's region farther east, but not in the section
of country visited. Butter, in limited quantity,
is made on the farm, but at present, at least,
brings a lower price than with us.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS LARGELY USED.

Still, the farms are kept up. Crops average
well. How is it done? It must be admitted,
somewhat reluctantly, perforce, that it is princi-
pally by the use of commercial fertilizers. The
best farmers have always been careful to have all
roughage consumed or rotted on the farm. But
now everyone uses fertilizer. It is sown with the
grain, by means of drills specially constructed.
It is applied more liberally to the corn crop, the
cabbage fields and the beans. Quantities used per
acre vary from 100 lbs. to 350 lbs. A fair qual-
ity costs at Buffalo \$20.00 per ton. A common
saying in the country is that if you begin to use
fertilizer you are sure to keep on. It is univer-
sally admitted, however, that the use of fertilizer
alone would be disappointing. Barnyard manure,
in addition, is considered essential.

CABBAGE RAISED AS A SPECIAL CROP.

The growing of cabbages for shipment in car
lots has, in the last ten years, become a great in-
dustry, and has been a large factor in removing
the discouraged feeling which was settling down
upon the agriculturists. Every farmer has now
his field of cabbage. The acreage per farm runs
from four up to seven, ten, twelve, and, in some
cases, as high as twenty acres. On one farm of
sixty acres, for instance, there is this year a
seven-acre cabbage field. That is, however, con-
siderably higher than the average percentage de-
voted to the crop. When the crop is ready to be
harvested the cabbages are cut, but not trimmed
and hauled at once to the cars, though some-
times they are stored and held for a time. Buy-
ers, of course, operate, and New York cabbage is
sent to every city and town of the United States
from Boston to St. Louis. Baltimore receives
the bulk of the crop grown in the district visited.
From one small village station there were shipped
last year five hundred carloads. A good average
crop is ten tons per acre, and a fair price \$7.00
per ton. As much as twenty tons per acre have
been grown, and the price has varied from \$4.00
to \$18.00 per ton. Cabbage is grown in rows
about four feet apart, and from two to two and
a half feet in the row. The needs of the grow-
ers have resulted in the invention of a cabbage-
planter, a machine which causes wonder at the
ingenuity of the human, and particularly the
Yankee mind. It requires three to operate it.
The driver guides the team and keeps them at a
slow walk. The two others handle the plants,
each alternately dropping one into a tube. The
machine does the rest, planting, and even water-
ing each plant in its turn, and making firm the
ground about it.

In addition to the ordinary grain crops, such
as wheat, oats, barley and corn, beans are very
generally grown for sale, but as there is nothing
very different in the methods of culture and har-
vesting from what prevails in our own country,
a mere mention is sufficient.

FRUIT-GROWING A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Fruit of all kinds grows freely, and the per-
centage of farmers' returns from the sale of
apples and pears is much larger than obtains in
Ontario, except in a few favored sections. To-
wards the south end of the lakes mentioned,

where the ground slopes upward from the water for miles, and to a perpendicular height of hundreds of feet, the land is planted principally to grapes. All other crops combined do not equal in area that devoted to this fruit. This, as well as the growing of cabbages in the more level and fertile sections, is an instance of the increasing attention given to the growing of crops specially suited to the locality. In our own Province this specializing is to be seen in the large vineyards and peach orchards of the Niagara and Leamington districts, and the quantities of apples produced in the counties bordering on Georgian Bay and the lower lakes. Around Paris, Lynden and Galt carloads of Swede turnips are grown and shipped to the other side to be manufactured, it is said, into fruit jams and jellies. Onions are grown in field quantities near Hensall, and in the Brantford district. Oxford County is noted for its cheese; Essex for its corn and hogs; and, coming very near home, Caradoc Township, Middlesex County, for its fine potatoes. It is well to take note of this trend in modern agriculture, and to fall in with and profit by it.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE LANDSCAPE.

Some of the things that strike the eye of the Ontario visitor because of their strangeness are the absence of fences along the roadsides, crops in many instances being grown right up to the edge of the road grade; the style of farmhouses—not a brick dwelling to be seen—some wretchedly mean and shabby, but most of them large, old, white frame houses, in the colonial style, having wide eaves and pillared porches, and kept carefully painted; and the large proportion of barns and other outbuildings, that are also kept well painted. There does not appear such an even average of prosperity as with us. Some farmers are wealthy—moneyed men, in fact—many are in comfortable circumstances, and some old families have more land than they can work, and are obliged to rent it out on shares; and, in consequence, a good deal of the land is worked by tenants, nearly all of whom are poor, and many of whom are not of much account as farmers, or in any way.

COMPARISON OF LAND VALUES.

Land has been rising in value of late years, though scarcely selling for as much yet as the same quality would sell for in Western Ontario, but a few years ago a very dull feeling prevailed, and farms could be bought for the value of the improvements upon them.

A changed estimate of the advantages of country life seems to be making way in the minds of rich city people. A wealthy Buffalo man a few years ago bought a fine farm near Geneva, and has made it one of the most beautiful places to be seen anywhere. As showing the freedom with which money has been lavished in fixing things up, a macadamized road nearly a mile in length was built across the farm, with magnificent entrances at both ends, at a cost of \$20,000. This city farmer lives on the farm, runs a dairy in the town, a part of the milk supply being from his own herd of pure-bred Guernseys; grows magnificent crops, has two automobiles, and is said to be making the place pay. Such an example is bound to raise the opinion farmers have of themselves and their business, and will do its part in hastening the day when the farm, in public estimate, will have come into its own.

HORSES.

WE STILL NEED THE HORSE.

When the airship succeeds the automobile as a plaything of the rich; when the railroad, the trolley and the motor-car have relieved the drafter of some considerable share of his present duties, man will still find the horse his favorite means of pleasure-conveyance. The marvels of mechanism, the delirium of speed, the infatuation of novelty, appeal in turn, but in vain, to divert human interest and affection from the horse. So it has ever been, so it is now, and ever shall be, if we mistake not greatly. The uses of horses may change, but the rider and driver remain—yes, and the work-horse remains—for as yet all means of locomotion that threatened to annihilate the horse seem but to provide him new duties to perform. The railroad has taken the burden of the pack-horse off his back, but his descendants haul freight to the depot. Latterly, the electric van and the motor-omnibus have been employed to distribute loads of passengers and merchandise, but the ramifying processes of production and distribution still leave many a sphere of equine usefulness. The day may come—in fact, seems ever coming—when further utilization of motor-power on highway and on farm will materially restrict the numbers of draft, express and agricultural horses, but that day, like the horizon, recedes as it is approached; and in a region of winter snows its arrival must needs be more distant than dreamers anticipate. We still need the horse, and there is money in breeding the right kind.

RE EXCLUSIVE USE OF NAMES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada invites comments on the proposal to grant to various persons the exclusive right to use certain words in the names of Clydesdale horses. This ruling has been made in a few cases by the Clydesdale Society of Scotland, which, for example, granted the exclusive use of the word "Gartly" to Mr. McMennie; "Montrave" to Sir John Gilmour; "Silver" to the Seaham Harbour Stud Co., and "Scottish" to a Mr. Scott. Lately the exclusive right to use the word "Baron" has been given to the Messrs. Montgomery, the owners of Baron's Pride. Against this last concession, however, one of the members of the Council of the Scottish Society recorded his protest, his objection being that the word "Baron" is in every-day use, and had been applied to many horses long before the advent of Baron's Pride.

The Canadian Society is now being asked to endorse the action of the Scottish Society, and the whole question should, therefore, be very carefully examined. I suggest the following points for special consideration:—

(1) That it is desirable to permit breeders to enjoy the exclusive use of certain registered names, hardly admits of argument. Such distinguishing names as "Montrave" and "Gartly" are in the nature of trademarks, and their use should be encouraged and protected. The mere name "Montrave" indicates that the animal in question was bred by Sir John Gilmour.

(2) When, however, we turn to words which are in no way connected in the public mind with any one individual, or with his farm or place of residence, most persons will consider that the circumstances are

radically different. No one would be permitted to adopt as a trade-mark for any manufactured article some word which had already been frequently applied to such an article by other manufacturers, and it would seem but right that the same rule should apply in the registration of names of animals.

(3) To allow any person to monopolize the word "Scottish" in naming horses of the Scottish draft breed was clearly an error of judgment on the part of the Scottish Society, even though the applicant was named Scott. There are few who will consider that the Canadian Society should follow such an example.

(4) The Clydesdale world is certainly under the deepest of obligations to the Messrs. Montgomery, for their services to the breed have been beyond measurement. Any application from them should be given the most careful and sympathetic consideration, but it is doubtful whether it would be wise to grant, even to them, the exclusive right to use such an every-day word as "Baron."

(5) The Secretary of the Canadian Society points out that in Vol. XIV. there are sixty animals registered with the name "Baron," many of which are not closely related to the great sire of Netherhall. In like manner, Vol. XV. has 58 "Barons." To my mind this statement merely shows how general the use of that word has become, and how unwise it would be to limit its use to the animals owned by one particular firm. The great majority of such animals would probably not even have been bred by the Messrs. Montgomery, but would have been merely purchased by them.

(6) The Secretary speaks as though the proposal were to limit the use of the word "Baron" to animals having much of the blood of Baron's Pride. This, however, is by no means the intention. I understand that any horse owned by the firm in question could be called "Baron," whether closely related to Baron's Pride or not, and that, on the other hand, even a son of Baron's Pride could not be thus named unless owned by the Messrs. Montgomery. If the proposal were to limit the use of the word "Baron" to horses descended from Baron's Pride, it would be much less objectionable, possibly even desirable, but that is not the purpose.

(7) If it is right and wise to give to one person the exclusive authority to use the word "Baron," it can hardly be denied that it will be equally right and wise to give to the owner of Sir Hugo the exclusive right to use the prefix "Sir"; to the owner of Lord Ardwell, or of some other horse, the exclusive right to use the word "Lord"; and to the owner of Royal Favorite the exclusive right to use the word "Royal." Are Clydesdale breeders prepared to allow such every-day names to be made the exclusive property of individuals?

(8) If such names as I have mentioned are to be allotted to individuals, the society must be prepared to allot in like manner such other names as Prince, Duke, Governor, Chief, etc.

(9) The registration and exclusive allotment of distinguishing names is certainly very desirable, but the question really at issue is whether only such words shall be allotted as are not in common use; or, at least, have not been already applied more or less extensively to horses owned by other breeders.

(10) If it should be, however, considered desirable to make a special rule limiting the use of the word "Baron" to descendants of Baron's Pride, no matter by whom owned, no serious objection would probably be taken to such a recognition of the outstanding merits of that great horse. A. W. RICHARDSON, Frontenac Co., Ont.



Breaking the Prairie in the Saskatchewan.

FALL FOALS.

The present and prospective demand for good horses, and the fact that a considerable proportion of the mares bred during the short season in which stallions are placed on a route fail to prove in foal, raises the question whether there would not be economy and advantage in breeding more mares to produce foals in the fall months. It has come to be generally acknowledged that fall calves can be more conveniently and advantageously raised than those born in the spring, and the custom of having the majority of calves come in the autumn has become familiar. When we consider the large number of mares bred to some stallions during the two or three months of the regular season, the fact that a large proportion of them return several times, and that an unreasonable number of services are in many cases required in a day, there is little wonder that so many blanks occur in the breeding list, so many mares failing to conceive. And for this reason it would appear to be desirable that the breeding season should be extended. It is generally conceded that the health of the mare and of the foal she carries is conserved by her being kept at work during the period of gestation. By breeding her for foaling in the fall, she could be worked through most of the year, and, being on pasture at night in summer, would receive ample exercise during the period when it is most required for the welfare of the foal. The foal, if born in October, November or December, would be old enough to wean before the mare was required for work on the land in spring, and the weanling youngster would be able to find for itself on pasture. This system would appear to work out well enough on paper, but the fact that it has not been generally adopted in practice by experienced horse-breeders may possibly be accounted for by good reasons, which it would be of interest to have published, though it has probably not been given sufficient trial to settle the question of its suitability to the conditions of this country. While it is probably true that mares generally come in heat more regularly in the spring and early summer than at other times, it is also true that many stallions are unreasonably overworked during the short season adopted, and that for some cause or other a lamentably large proportion of the foals born in the spring die young, and it would appear to be worth while to experiment to at least a limited extent in breeding for fall foals, especially in the case of mares which have failed to conceive in the summer season. Will breeders who have made the experiment give readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" the benefit of a record of their experience, whether favorable or otherwise, with the reasons why? And will others give their opinions upon the question for publication?

PREMIUM PICTURE OF BARON'S PRIDE.

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

LIVE STOCK.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

A month has nearly elapsed since I penned my last letter, and that month has been an unusually eventful one. We have had marvellous weather for one thing, and, taking a conjunct view of the whole situation, probably there never were better prospects for crops. In some seasons particular crops may have been better, and particular crops may have been worse, but crops all 'round have seldom promised better than they do this year. Wheat is a fine crop throughout the whole of the island. Oats are still better, and the latter half of July has given us ideal weather for bulking straw and filling the cars. Barley is a fine crop on good land, and hay of the second cut is very good, while the first cut is right enough, but deficient in clover.

Green Crops.—Potatoes promise very well. Turnips and Swedes, although in places "blanky," are, in the main, a satisfactory crop, which will pay well.

While crops are promising, stock, which is our sheet anchor, are on the down grade. Our export trade, as compared with that of the past four or five years, has been very limited in its range. Clydesdales have not gone off as was hoped for, not more than one-sixth were exported during the first half of 1908 that went out of the country in the same period of 1907. This has meant a great diminution in the money being circulated among breeders. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in spring played havoc with our South American demand for Shorthorns, and even yet, although the scare is exhausted, there is little movement. At the same time there is no lack of spirit in

the home trade, which is moving splendidly. The hiring of Clydesdale stallions for 1909 has been unusually brisk during the past few weeks. The demand and the terms payable are quite remunerative, and the standard of merit in premium horses is higher than in former days. I recently overheard a conversation between gentlemen who do quite a big trade in buying and selling horses. They were agreed that unsound horses, in respect of such diseases as sidebones, ring-bones, strighalt and "nerve" were much rarer than they used to be. This opinion will be endorsed by everyone who has handled Clydesdales during the past 25 years. The breed has undoubtedly improved in respect of general soundness.

With respect to Shorthorns, there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a resumption of the South American demand. The market was overstocked with inferior bulls from this side, and, unfortunately, the crown was put upon it by the discovery that there had been ill-doings going on in connection with pedigrees. The thing was suspected long enough, and no one was surprised when the blow fell. The Council of the Shorthorn Society on this side was rather slow to move, and there was nothing particularly heroic about their procedure even when they did move. In the end, by a unanimous vote, the offending party was expelled from the Society. The fact of his expulsion was notified to the members of the Society, but no public announcement has been made. In your country, I imagine, those in authority would be less squeamish. They would have given public intimation of the expulsion without much ado. The Shetland Pony Society has also had trouble of a like nature. Its action has been subjected to review in the law courts, and, happily they have supported what was done by the Society. That also concerned the expulsion of a member. The trade in Clydesdales to the United States twenty years ago was largely ruined through work of this kind, and it is ten thousand pities that in Scotland men should be found who believe so little in the old proverb that "Honesty is the best policy."



Tarrel Uxor (93622).

Shorthorn bull. Roan; calved 27th January, 1905. Property of Geo. Campbell, Harthill, Whitehouse, Aberdeenshire. Winner of the President's Medal as best Shorthorn of either sex, at the Highland Society's Show, 1908.

There is some movement among foreign fanciers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. A number of representatives of the breed have been exported during the past few weeks, but in the main the volume of export trade for any of our cattle breeds is very limited.

THE PRESENTATION TO MR. DUTHIE.

Shorthorn breeders have recently been honoring their king—Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire. The presentation took the form of his portrait in oil, from the brush of the most eminent Scots artist of the day, Sir George Reid, R. S. A., who is himself an Aberdonian. Mr. Duthie is a man of untiring energy and zeal. He is never wearied, and as he himself phrases it, he is a bad sinner. Consequently, Sir George has represented him standing, and as if about to move off on some Shorthorn exhibition or other. The presentation was made in name of subscribers by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Lordship is lord of Collynie, and also Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen. He, therefore, spoke in a very representative capacity when he eulogized the fame of Mr. Duthie as a breeder of Shorthorns, and his worth as a man. Mr. Duthie is, undoubtedly, a great man. He would have made his mark in any sphere. The country rejoices that he has chosen to make it in connection with cattle-breeding. Mr. Duthie is the true representative successor of Amos Cruickshank. He learned much from the grand old man of Aberdeen

shire, and nothing done by him was lost on his young pupil. Mr. Duthie, in acknowledging the gift, referred in excellent terms to the work done by his predecessors, and expressed great satisfaction at the zeal and success of younger breeders at the present time. He gave sound advice as to the choice of a breeding bull. Unless an animal leaves a good general impression on one's mind it is better to leave him severely alone. This was Amos Cruickshank's favorite maxim. When he went to see a bull he never allowed himself to be carried away by the super-excellence of the animal in one particular. He aimed at uniformity, and unless the tout ensemble pleased him, the bull did not come to Sittyton. This explains the choice which the Quaker sometimes made. For example, in the case of Lancaster Comet, a neighbor sarcastically informed Mr. Cruickshank, when his eyes first rested on the bull, that he might have got a Highland bull nearer home, if that was what he was after! But Amos knew what he wanted. He knew as well as any the deficiencies of Lancaster Comet if one went to dissect the animal. But in spite of these things, the general impression made by the bull was right, and he was a wonder-worker at Sittyton. Mr. Duthie's hints will stand a deal of pondering. They have an application beyond Shorthorns.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.

Perhaps it is well here to say some things about the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen, which closed its gates a week ago. It was, undoubtedly, a grand exhibition of British, and, in particular, of Scots, stock. In the cattle section there was, no doubt, nothing of surpassing individual excellence seen, except the champion Aberdeen-Angus, Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's Eleet of Ballindalloch. It is admitted that many moons have waned since a representative of the blacks was seen having as many good points and as few deficiencies. He was, taken all in all, the best animal in the cattle section. The Aberdeen-Angus older bull was also bred at Ballindalloch. He was the Royal champion, Mr. Donald Macrae's Everlasting of Ballindalloch, and pre-eminently a breeder's bull. You can find fault with him in individual points if you are anxious to excel as a critic, but the general effect of viewing the bull is pleasing to a degree. He is a case in point, illustrating Mr. Duthie's theory. The outstanding feature of the female section of the Aberdeen-Angus breed was the success of the Ayrshire herd of Mr. James Kennedy, at Deonholm, in the "land o' Burns." The west-country climate has been thought rather moist for the blacks, but Mr. Kennedy's skillful management has surmounted this difficulty, and the herd scored a notable success at the Highland, taking first in all the female classes, and among the yearling bulls also. A home-bred bull, named Avana, has done exceptionally well as a sire, and the winning produce in all classes but one were got by him.

The Shorthorns at the Highland were much above average. The champion bull was Tarrel Uxor, which stood second at the Royal, bred by Mr. John Ross, now at Milleraig, Aines. The sire of Tarrel Uxor was a great bull, named Ajax. So far as I know, Tarrel Uxor is the only real topper got by Ajax. The champion female was His Majesty's two-year-old heifer, Marjorie. The merits of this heifer are universally recognized. She is a noble specimen of the red, white and roan. By the way, Mr. William Tait, who succeeded his father, Mr. Henry Tait, as Queen's Manager at Windsor, has held office since 1882, and now asks to be retired. This is granted, and his phenomenally successful career terminates shortly. The success of the Royal herds at the great shows was undoubtedly due to Mr. William Tait's marvellous skill as a breeder. His father did very well buying up young cattle, and feeding the best of them for Smithfield. Mr. William Tait did the same thing for a few years, but some exhibitors began to grumble, and in the end Queen Victoria gave orders that henceforth the Royal herds should only be represented at these great shows by animals bred by Her Majesty. If Mr. Tait's critics supposed that this would banish the Royal herds from the winter shows they made a serious mistake. The greatness of Mr. William Tait as a breeder was only now realized. The former success of the Royal herds were simply not in it with the marvellous "hits" made with home-bred animals. Mr. Tait is to be succeeded by Mr. William McWilliam, an extremely able

young gentleman, who has for several years been manager for the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. G., at Goodwood. Mr. McWilliam is the eldest son of the noted Shorthorn breeder, Mr. James McWilliam, Stonytown, Garbity, Fochabers, and his many friends congratulate both father and son on the success which the latter has achieved. He is to be succeeded at Goodwood by another man, Mr. James Moir, farm manager to Mr. Duff, of Drummin, and one of the ablest stockmen in the north.

The Galloways and Highlanders were too far out of their orbit at Aberdeen, but still they made quite a decent show. The championship for Galloways went to Mr. F. W. M. Gourlay, Moniaive, Thornhill, Dumfries. The Highlanders were, as a rule, uniformly represented, and champion honors went to Mr. Stewart, of Ansay, who has so often in the past done wonders for the breed.

Clydesdales were a notable display. It was distinctly Baron's Pride's day out. The prizewinners in every class but one were got by him. The first-prize stallions were Baron o' Buchlyvie, Gartly Pride, Baron Hopetown, and the unbeaten yearling colt of this year. These were all owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, except the first, which is owned by Mr. Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr. Mr. J. Ernest Kerr had first prizes in all classes of mares and fillies but one. In that, the brood mares, Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, Stirling, was first with the celebrated mare, Royal Ruby, which won the Cawdor cup in 1900. She is uncommonly fresh and clean of her legs. The other first-prize winners were Mr. Kerr's Chester Princess, last year's champion; the big three-year-old mare, Marilla, only once placed second in her life, at Stirling this year; the lovely two-year-old filly Nerissa, and the yearling filly Ferelith, by Royal Favorite, out of the champion mare, Pyrene. The yearling colt and Nerissa were champions this year.

"SCOTLAND YET."

CHOICE OF A RAM.

Where the ewes have become very small and fine, as is the case in some sections, the breeder will do well to select a low-set, well-fleshed sire, of one of the medium-sized breeds, as better results will be obtained where the mating is not too violent. The ram should have masculinity—that bold, vigorous outlook that marks the good sire. He should have plenty of bone and be well fleshed, particularly over the shoulder, ribs and loin, and possess a good full leg of mutton. In a good carcass the leg of mutton cuts out as high as 34 per cent. of the whole. He should possess large heart girth, and a wide body on short legs, which gives that low-set, stocky appearance that marks the thrifty doer. The last, but by no means least important, is a good even covering of wool over the whole body, and particularly on the under parts, where ordinary grade ewes are so bare. It is well to examine the fleece closely. The best wool is found just back of the front legs on the side. The nearer the rest of the fleece comes to this standard the better. Be particular to examine the thighs—most low-grade sheep have in this region what looks more like hair than wool. Reject a sheep whose wool is full of dead fibers or of hairs. They reproduce like themselves. However, well-bred sheep are very unlikely to have the latter.

Before mating, both the rams and ewes should be conditioned. It pays to give them extra feed, not only because of the number of twins, but also because they will produce larger, stronger, thriftier lambs. Poor, miserable animals of any kind should not be bred if strong, healthy offspring are desired. Another harmful custom is to allow the ram to run with the sheep during the whole twenty-four hours if the flock is large. He should be shut up and well fed during the day, with green fodder and a ration of oats and bran, and let out with the ewes only during the night. One service is better than ten, besides it weakens the ram to let him needlessly waste his substance.

"NEMO."

ON GIVING REASONS IN THE JUDGING RING.

Theoretically it seems highly desirable for a judge to give reasons for his placings in live-stock rings. The feature is strongly educational. It increases interest in the judging work. Spectators see clearly why he has placed one individual above another. The explanations and the animals in the ring give them a better idea of type, of quality, and the other points considered in judging than they would gain from following for years the work of judges who did not give reasons. From the spectator's standpoint, and for increasing the educational value of exhibitions, no other feature probably could be of greater worth.

But, on the other hand, the position of the exhibitor has to be considered. However fair-minded a breeder or exhibitor may be, he dislikes to have the weaknesses of his animals pointed out to the public by an expert judge. It might be thought that an owner should thank a judge warmly for pointing such defects out; for showing wherein his stock could be improved, and profit from the criticism by setting to work at once to remedy the weak points. But in practice this does not always follow so harmoniously. The public, too frequently, when an animal's defects are indicated, overrate the significance of the weaknesses pointed out, form an erroneous estimate of the individual's worth, and the owner of a horse or bull, the defects of which have been laid bare by an expert judge, suffers loss from no fault of his other than that he was willing

to put the animal up as part of an educational demonstration for the public.

These are two views of the question, but there is another one as well. Some of the best judges are a little diffident about offering public explanations of their placings, and some decline to accept the position on such terms. A loquacious judge is liable to find his reputation shattered some time. He gets into trouble sooner or later, and the public, which he has been trying to instruct in the intricacies of the judging art, is as ready to turn him down and out as it was to lower its estimate of the animals whose defects he laid bare. "A wise judge never gives his reasons," is a proverb of the bench, and while this advice is tendered rather in the interest of judicial reputation than of public enlightenment, the hint should not be lost upon the would-be obliging arbiter of the ring.

THE CAUSE OF HOG CHOLERA.

The occurrence of a case of hog cholera in York Co., Ont., north-east of Toronto, where some 800 hogs had to be killed, formed the subject of some speculation as to how the disease may have originated, a theory having been ventured by some that it might have been due to the presence of alkali soaps in the city garbage, which was fed to the animals on this particular farm. On this point "The Farmer's Advocate" took occasion to invite expert opinion, and we publish herewith the comments of Dr. Geo. Hilton, V. S., Acting Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa, who writes as follows:



In the Souris Valley, Western Manitoba.

"The cause of hog cholera is yet a much-disputed question, although authorities agree that it is evidently due to some form of micro-organism, owing to the fact that the pathological lesions found from the line of symptoms produced in this disease are characteristic. The great infectivity of this malady is also a strong point in favor of the micro-organism theory, and, while the germ has not been isolated, there is cause to believe that this will be accomplished in the near future. The ingestion of alkalies or irritants by swine, even though taken in sufficient quantities to cause death, does not produce the symptoms or lesions noted in hog cholera, and, further, hogs in close contact which have not partaken of such irritants do not become affected, while in hog cholera, unless immediate and stringent action is taken, the disease spreads with great rapidity among hogs under varied conditions."

The monthly bulletin of the Census and Statistics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, reporting on live-stock conditions at the end of July, states that the condition has been uniformly lowered in every Province as a result of the dry weather, but animals of every class are reported to be in a healthy state.

A silo of corn is a great boon to the stockman.

THE FARM.

PRESERVATION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST.

The disastrous forest fire at the Crow's Nest Pass is a warning. We all realize it is too late to stop a raging forest fire, urged on by a stiff breeze, after it has once got beyond control; but we do not all realize that it is easier to prevent a forest fire than to put one out after it has started. If we did, we should not be constrained to gaze at fiery flames and dense clouds of smoke, and to listen to the crash of trees and to the destruction of one of our greatest factors of national wealth.

This week that I write miles of forest, several villages and towns, including Fernie, and scores of lives, have been wiped out of existence. No one seems to know where the fire started, and by whom it was started, but everyone knows that some criminally-reckless camper must have left his camp-fire smouldering; some fool-hearted huntsman must have carelessly dropped a match, or some Indian or foreigner must, through ignorance, have lighted and started this terrible holocaust. But we cannot remedy what has already been done, but must at once take double precautions that so terrible a disaster may never occur again.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have in British Columbia an excellent act to preserve the forest from destruction by fire. Not only are private individuals restricted, in regard to starting fires, but, according to the Bush-fire Act, railway companies must conform to strict regulations, and must use all of the most improved and efficient smokestacks on their locomotives, in order to prevent and lessen the danger of fire from this source. The penalties are very severe, but of what use is a law of this kind unless properly enforced? The Government does not furnish sufficient fire protection. The fire rangers do not properly fulfil their duties. A man in a canoe, paddling along leisurely with a gun and a fishing rod, does not afford good fire protection. The time to stop fires and to check them is during the cool hours of the night, yet few fire rangers are then seen. If the Government, the railroads and the lumbermen would co-operate more than they have done in the past, a system of fire protection could be carried out that would reduce the loss from forest fires to a minimum. What better and cheaper fire insurance is there than a good system properly carried out? All dangerous places should be more thoroughly policed than they are. A system of telephone lines and good portage roads would greatly facilitate the fire-fighters; but, above all, we must educate the public, by continually bringing before their notice, by means of the press and public meetings, the serious results of carelessness, and the responsibility which they owe, individually, to their country, their Province, and their fellow men.

WHY SHOULD WE PROTECT THE FORESTS?

- 1st.—Because the forests are one of our greatest natural resources.
- 2nd.—Because they are already being depleted by the hand of man at an alarming rate.
- 3rd.—Because they regulate our streams, and prevent excessive floods in spring, and drouth in summer, thus giving an even-flowing stream for the development of electric power.
- 4th.—Because they prevent the erosion of slopes, and the occurrence of destructive landslides.
- 5th.—Because it is the true home of fish and animal, and why should they not be protected?

Monseigneur Lafamme, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Laval University, says:—

"We are rich in forest; from this point we are, perhaps, the richest people in the world, but our forestal resources are not inexhaustible. To say so would be to give evidence of bad faith and ignorance."

JAS. A. HAYES.

PRESERVATION OF POSTS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On the question of cheap preservation of posts and poles, I read the United States Forest Service has worked out a practical plan of treating timbers. A bulletin has been issued giving descriptions of the necessary apparatus for treating posts and poles. The writer has not seen the bulletin, but knows of a simple and inexpensive treatment to preserve posts and the like. All that is necessary is to have all posts together, laid near a fair-sized fire in the open; have close at hand as much tar as will be needed. Take a post at a time, smear the end which goes into the ground well with tar, place the tarred end of the post on the fire for a short time, and let it burn a little; then take the post out of the fire and dab on more tar and lay aside to dry. Do all the same; it burns the tar into the post. A process similar to this is done by railway companies in England. Merely tarring without the fire gives lasting results if two coats are put on, and as tar is cheap, it is a preservative for the poor man's use. The writer covered a hen-house with cardboard, similar to bookbinders' pulpboard, then tarred it, and the rain is kept out all right.

H. FOSTER.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

A VARIETY OF THE CANADA THISTLE.

Is the enclosed thistle the common Canadian thistle? A. B.

Ans.—The thistle sent is not the common form of the Canada thistle, so called, but a rare variety, in which the spines are very much fewer than in the ordinary form. The leaves, instead of being waved and crested and very prickly, are flat, almost entire, and spinose only on the margins. The flowers of the variety are exactly similar to those of the better-known form. This variety is known as *Cnicus arvensis, variety setosus*. It is not, however, a true variety, but merely an accidental form, which varies very much in the degree of prickliness, and, what is of more importance, does not come true from seed. Plants grown from seed from a plant found in Manitoba, which was almost without any indentations in the sides of the leaves, gave three plants of quite different appearance from the parent, and no two of these were exactly alike. One of them, which I still have growing, was very similar to Mr. Baty's plant. What we in this country call the "Canada Thistle" is not a native of Canada at all, but is the common field thistle of England and Northern Europe, which was introduced into Canada many years ago. It is now very abundant in all parts of Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces; it also occurs here and there through the Northwest Provinces, and in a few places in British Columbia. It is the only thistle with a running rootstock which occurs in crops in the East. In the Northwest there is another perennial thistle with running rootstocks, *Cnicus undulatus*, the Western bull thistle or prairie thistle. This is not a serious pest, and soon disappears when land is put under crop.

J. FLETCHER,

Dominion Entomologist and Botanist.

A SIX-HORSE TEAM FOR PLOWING.

Year by year it becomes increasingly clear that the only satisfactory solution of the labor problem lies not in securing an abundant supply of cheap, inefficient labor, but in so ordering the farm work that one skillful, intelligent man, with the aid of additional horse-power and fast-working machinery, may be able to accomplish two or three times as much result as was formerly considered a day's work. Except, perhaps, in the case of farms that are too small to warrant the keeping of more than a pair of horses, the two-horse team should be regarded as obsolete, so far as straight-away plowing and other tillage operations are concerned. The four-horse hitch is entirely practicable for most kinds of farm work, and some enterprising managers have gone still farther in the adaptation of Western practices by using five or even six horses abreast, thereby saving the wages of one or two extra men.

The accompanying halftone shows six horses and a four-furrow plow on the farm of Rosebrugh & Osborne, Brant Co., Ont., starting the second round of a field. With six good horses a man can plow a good many acres a day, and do much the same work as with the two-furrow plow. It is found quite a help on this farm when busy, as one man can do all the plowing.

GARDEN ORCHARD

A SOAP INSECTICIDE.

As an effective destroyer of the white thrip on rose leaves, green lice, mealy bugs, and other pests of the garden and greenhouse, Mr. Ed. Devereaux, an experienced and successful Ontario Co., N.Y., gardener, has used for several seasons an emulsion applied as a fine spray of fir-tree oil soap, dissolved in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of water. The soap dissolves best in a little warm soft water. It is put up in tins and sold by seedsmen and other dealers at 30 cents per pound. In greenhouse use it is found better than tobacco smoke, which injures some tender foliage.



Solving the Labor Problem.

NO CENTRAL SELLING OF APPLES THIS SEASON.

The Executive Committee of the Ontario Co-operative Fruit-growers' Association met a few days ago and decided not to take action this season in regard to selling for the local associations. A letter was sent out by Secretary Hodgetts some weeks ago soliciting the views of the local organizations in regard to the matter. While the response was, on the whole, favorable to such action being taken, so many of the local associations had already made arrangement for disposing of this season's crop it was deemed advisable to postpone action until another year.

The local associations find it more difficult to dispose of early apples than the winter varieties. Probably another year a start will be made by the central organization by appointing a competent person to handle the early apples for the associations. If this works out satisfactorily the system can be extended to include all the output.

The crop of early apples this season is good. In fact, it is now pretty certain that Ontario will have as large a yield of winter as last year, and more of the early varieties, with the quality very much better. There will be a much larger percentage of first grades than last year. It is expected that the price for winter fruit will be lower than last year to begin with, but is likely to be better later on. It is reported that apple packers agreed not to make any bids for fruit till after August 15th. Last year a great deal of the fruit was contracted for on the tree before that date. However, they are not all sticking to the agreement. There are reports of 75c. and \$1.00 per bbl. being offered for winter apples on the tree.

As the result partly of Ontario's display of fruit at Winnipeg, and the visit of the Secretary of the Central Co-operative Association to that city last month, a couple of Western buyers are in Ontario looking up supplies. They are offering \$1.95 per bbl. for Duchess apples, f.o.b. It is the intention of these buyers, who will probably take from 40,000 to 50,000 bbls. of early and winter apples this season, to inspect all fruit themselves before it is bought. This is the proper way, and will relieve both buyer and seller of a lot of annoyance afterwards. "CHRONICLE."

BEN DAVIS APPLE IN DISFAVOR.

The reports of some of the co-operative associations that consigned their output last year show up the Ben Davis apple in a very bad light. The apples of this variety consigned by the Oshawa Association, for instance, only netted 2c. per bbl. for second grades, and about 30c. per bbl. for firsts. The net average on all the apples consigned was \$1.50 per bbl. With Ben Davis only netting 2c. and 30c. per bbl., a very high price must have been received for some of the other varieties to net this average.

The growers of Ben Davis are now considering the advisability of grafting with some other variety. But satisfactory grafting will be difficult. The Ben Davis is a slow-growing variety. The variety grafted on it should, at least, be one with the same growth, or, better, with a little slower growth. Some favor grafting with the Alexandra. But the supply of early apples is already large enough. Grafting with some standard winter variety would be better. It is probable that some experimental work will have to be done in order to find out what variety is best adapted for this purpose.

Regarding the price of the Ben Davis last year, it is interesting to note that in the account sales of the Ontario fruit exhibit at Winnipeg, just received by the Department of Agriculture, that variety sold as high as \$2.50 per bbl. It may be possible, also, that the Ben Davis may fare better in regard to price this season than last. A couple of the Ben Davis apple States, including Missouri, have little or no crop this year. This may enhance the value of this fruit if there is a market looking for this quality of apple. But there are indications that this variety is growing in disfavor among consumers generally. Apple-packers

are less in its favor than formerly, and are advising orchardists to grow other varieties.

The tenacity with which some growers stick to the Ben Davis is surprising, considering the disfavor in which it is held by packers and others in the trade. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory reports of last year's experience with the Ben Davis, in some parts of Eastern Ontario a large proportion of the orchards planted out last spring were of this and the Stark varieties. It will pay growers to select varieties whose product command a ready sale on the market at top prices. "CHRONICLE."

POULTRY.

POULTRY FARMING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A correspondent in your journal recently said that large flocks of poultry and of sheep have never paid in Canada. This is not the Australian experience. I need not remind you that Australia is covered with stations on which the sheep number from 15,000 to 150,000. The climate of Australia is specially adapted to the production of fine wool and the maintenance of healthy flocks, but large flocks are also kept in New Zealand, where the conditions are more akin to those in the Province of Ontario.

My object in writing this letter is to call your attention, particularly, to the possibilities that lie in poultry farming, as it is termed here, especially near a city like Sydney. I enclose a clipping, giving two instances of persons in a district eleven miles from the city market. They obtain better prices for eggs and chickens than they would on the average in a Canadian city, but at the same time their feed bill and other charges are also higher. There are poultry farms very much larger than those referred to, in which several thousand ducks, and, in one instance, ducks and fowls are kept. One very successful man annually removes his yard. He has thirty acres of ground, and the yards of this year will next year be plowed up and sown with a green crop for his poultry. A contrary change will be made the year after. This preserves the poultry from diseases to which they would be liable were they continually upon the one spot of ground, and enables him to grow larger crops, through the fertilizer which the ground receives. Following is the clipping:—

"A city man came to the district five years ago with £60. He bought five acres on terms, costing probably £200. Having next purchased laying hens, he lived on the proceeds of their output, while he fenced his land, made poultry-yards and sheds, and built a humpy for himself and wife. His poultry have now increased to 600 hens, and last year his takings reached £398, while his feed bill for poultry was £180. A balance-sheet puts his assets—land, buildings, improvements, poultry, horse and cart—at £700, against which he owes £200, mortgage on land. That is, starting with £60 capital, he has increased it by £440 in five years, besides paying all living and working expenses. Moreover, he knew nothing about poultry when he began. For the first two years or so he made a bare living, although he reared more stock, but for the last two years his gross return has been some £30 a month, against £15 paid out for feed. He has demonstrated that poultry can hardly be made to pay unless some 500 or 600 hens be kept.

"The second instance shows a family with two grown men, who also quit the city and leased with right to purchase 11 acres. With their own labor they have now formed a very fine orchard of six acres, which yields nearly £50 per acre per annum, and they also run 1,000 to 1,200 head of poultry, their gross takings yearly exceeding £700, while their feed bill for poultry last year was £250. Their property to-day is one of the finest little farms that could be desired, and only 11 acres."

In some respects the climate would be more favorable to poultry in Australia than in Canada, but in other respects the difference would be the other way. There is not the cold winter here, but there is the summer heat, and occasionally the heat has been so great that poultry, not specially cared for, have been killed by it. It would seem to me, from a knowledge of what has been done in the vicinity of Sydney, that similar industries could be made to pay in Canada. Indeed, I have heard of such instances where it has been made to pay in Canada upon a very considerable scale, though, personally, I have no knowledge of them. I should add, of course, that while there are these profitable instances, the majority of poultry-keepers have not been so successful, all depending upon the attention and skill that is displayed in the management.

J. S. LARKE,

Canadian Commercial Commissioner,
New South Wales.

From the 1908-1909 announcement of the Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., we glean the statement that among the College flock of 680 hens are over 3,000 chickens of this season's hatching. The breeds are Barred Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, Buff Orpington, Black Minorca and White Leghorn. The hens live in the colony houses without any artificial heat throughout the winter. They are fed on dry grain and hay well, even in the coldest weather. It has been 22° (Fahr.) below zero in the colony houses without injury to the fowls.

THE DAIRY.

THE CHAMPION JERSEY COW.

The accompanying photograph represents the imported eight-year-old Jersey cow, Financial Countess 155100, owned by C. E. Parfet, of Golden, Colorado, which, owing to her performance for one year in an official test, under the rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club, takes first place in her breed in dairy capacity. She calved on June 1st, 1907, and her record began on June 8th. During the 366 days following—1908 being a leap year—she gave 13,248 lbs. of milk, containing 795 lbs. 4.6 ozs. of butter-fat, equivalent to 935 lbs. 10 ozs. butter, 85% fat—just about 31 lbs. less than her own weight of butter, her weight being 967 lbs.

The average daily yield of Financial Countess for the entire year was 36.2 lbs. milk and 2.19 lbs. butter-fat, the average percentage of fat being 6.03. During her year's test she was fed 1,380 lbs. bran, 675 lbs. ground oats, 1,277 lbs. ground corn or chop, 649 lbs. old-process oil meal, 689 lbs. cotton-seed meal, and 5,400 lbs. roots, and was about three months on pasture. The hay fed was not weighed. Before the test of Financial Countess was completed, the highest year's authenticated fat record was that of Olive Dunn (188832), 671 lbs. 13.8 ozs.

THE CREAMERY BUSINESS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

The increased interest that is being taken in dairying in Saskatchewan is to some extent shown by the statement given below. The figures constitute a comparison in the work of 1907 and 1908 to the end of June in each year at the creameries under Government supervision—

Creamery.	Season.	No. Patrons.	Lbs.	
			Cream.	Butter.
Lanenburg	1907	54	17,805	5,657
Lanenburg	1908	133	93,915	25,494
Tantallon	1907	44	8,140	2,494
Tantallon	1908	79	31,547	9,165
Moosomin	1907	35	8,256	2,433
Moosomin	1908	50	22,856	6,010
Qu'Appelle	1907	15	4,845	1,334
Qu'Appelle	1908	84	25,301	7,596

The make of 1907 was small, but the conduct of the work and the prices paid to the farmers was satisfactory, and it has influenced many to patronize the creameries who did not support them in previous years, but are now sending a liberal supply of cream. The results of the thorough work done by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture during the winter of 1908, through the extensive campaign of Institute meetings conducted in the districts where the creameries were in operation, is manifest in a practical way by the favorable showing at all the creameries. These meetings, following the results of 1907 wheat crop, were most opportune. The feeling in many places was prevalent that farmers should resort to some other branch of work in conjunction with the wheat-growing to provide for emergency cases. With a full explanation of the assistance the Government was extending, and the work they were doing to develop the industry, and also of the advantages to be derived from farmers uniting to make the undertaking a success, a favorable impression was left with the thoughtful dairy farmer, which is now being put into effect.

MILK, AND THE SANITARY HANDLING OF MILK.

(From an address by Prof. H. H. Dean, at the Eastern Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, January, 1908.)

THE COW AS A FOOD PRODUCER.

What is milk? Milk is a secretion, or product of the action of certain glands, known as the mammary glands, of the female. Various animals secrete milk in larger or smaller quantities, but the animal's milk mostly used in Canada is that of the cow. The cow has responded more largely to man's efforts at improvement in the quantity and quality of milk secreted than has any other animal. When we consider that a cow has been known to give in one year a weight of milk equal to from ten to twenty times her body weight, we marvel at her wonderful powers. "The milk cow transmutes the pasturage and forage of the farm into edible protein, lactose and fat—into units of nutriment for man—at less than one-half the cost of similar units in beef produced by a steer." (Pearson.) We thus see that the cow not only secretes or makes large quantities of milk for human food, but she does this economically—more economically, according to the authority just quoted, than does the steer. The same authority says, "Milk is not only the most economical, but when pure and undefiled it is among the most wholesome and most easily digested of all foods of animal origin. These are the strongest possible reasons for its extended use."

MILK SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION.

While the foregoing is true, it is also true, as he says, that "There is no food under ordinary conditions which is so exposed to contamination that is so easily contaminated or that so fosters contamination as milk; hence the necessity for the study of milk

hygiene." Jensen says there is nothing in the theory that goat's milk is free from disease germs, and that it is not less liable to contamination than is cow's milk.

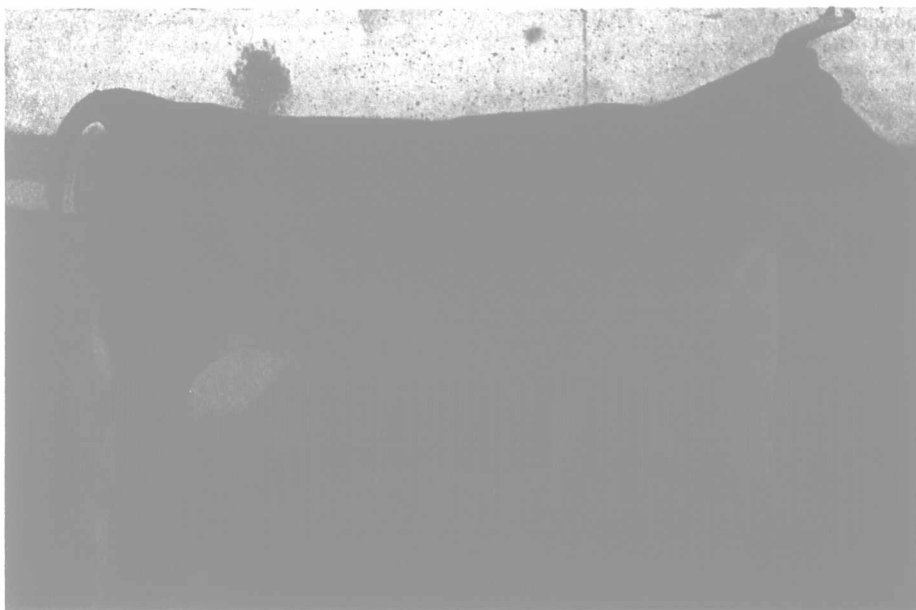
Following the excellent lead given us by European countries, more particularly Denmark, and in recent years our neighbor to the south of us, we in Canada are beginning to realize the importance of sanitary milk, and of the study of "Milk Hygiene."

FILTHINESS A CRIME.

Up to the present we have concerned ourselves more with a study of the adulterations of milk, in the form of watering and skimming. These are but minor offences. The allowing of dirt to get into the milk used for human food is a much worse offence than the addition of water or the removal of cream. To contaminate milk, knowingly or unknowingly, with disease germs is criminal. Ignorance of the law in an ordinary court of justice is not recognized as an excuse for the offence. Ignorance of the principles of milk hygiene is no excuse for the person committing the offence. A few examples will illustrate how ignorance of milk hygiene may be very harmful.

HARMFUL PRESERVATIVES.

A milk producer or dealer puts boracic acid, salicylic acid, formalin, soda, etc., in milk without knowing that they are harmful. Is such a person to be excused on the ground of ignorance? We think not. Let us see what are some of the results from using these so-called preservatives in milk. In this we shall follow largely the views of Jensen, as set forth in his work, "Milk Hygiene," and translated by Pearson. "Boric acid may cause illness, vomiting and diarrhoea, and if given for a prolonged time may injure the kidneys and cause loss in weight." "Salicylic acid has the effect of checking digestion—particularly for children it should be considered injurious; on this account its use should be prohibited."



Financial Countess.

Champion Jersey cow. Record in year's test: milk, 13,248 lbs.; butter-fat, 795 lbs. 4.6 ozs., equivalent to 935 lbs. 10 ozs. butter 85% fat. Owned by C. E. Parfet, Colorado.

"Formalin or formol is a 40% solution in water of formaldehyde" (gas). "Formaldehyde is a powerful poison for animal cells and tissues. Investigations have proven that the addition of formalin to milk, even in the proportion of 1 to 50,000, may be injurious, especially for the young animals, and even to the point of causing death. The addition of formalin to milk should, therefore, be rigorously prohibited." Alkalies, such as baking soda, "hide changes and conceal the fact that the milk is, perhaps, already spoiled."

Another class of milk contamination, even more serious than the foregoing, needs emphasizing, viz., the danger of transmitting disease from animals to man through consuming milk from diseased cows. We shall not take time to consider the more dangerous diseases which may be transmitted, but will mention some common troubles that cow owners usually consider quite harmless. In this connection we shall quote again largely from Jensen's "Milk Hygiene."

COW POX.

This is considered to be a harmless disease by the owners of cows. Were it not for the trouble and discomfort of milking cows afflicted with this disease, the average man would consider it, "not worth making a fuss about."

On this point Jensen observes: "Among the examples of this disease (cow pox) in children, which have occurred through the use of milk from infected cows, and which are to be taken as unimpaired transmission of the disease, the following observation by Stern may be given: A large number of children that had used milk from this herd (having cow pox) became affected with an eruption on the face, which healed, leaving scars."

INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER.

This is a common trouble among cows. There are various forms and causes of the disease, which vet-

erinarians find it difficult to separate. Jensen says "the various forms of mastitis (inflammation of the udder) are of microbic origin." He instances several cases of catarrh of the stomach and intestines in children, caused by drinking infected milk a few hours before being attacked.

His conclusions are: "Since cases of udder inflammation in which the secretion contains bacteria harmful to man cannot be differentiated by clinical means from the less dangerous, the milk of every cow affected with mastitis should be regarded as injurious to health. This applies not alone to the altered secretion, but also to the apparently normal milk from the parts of the udder not affected."

"CALF CHOLERA"

is also regarded as a dangerous disease in a stable, especially where "nursery" or children's milk is produced.

PASTEURIZATION MINIFIES DANGER.

The foregoing facts are not cited with the desire to "scare" anyone, or to injure the dairy business, but with the object of calling attention very forcibly to the dangers which lie in the careless, unsanitary handling of milk and milk products. Milk and milk products are not alone in this respect. Similar dangers lie in all our foods. We cannot escape them if we would. The wise thing is to reduce the danger of infection as far as possible. For ordinary milk we believe that pasteurization is the most effective treatment. Better than pasteurization, undoubtedly, is the production of milk in such a hygienic manner that contamination is practically impossible, but until we reach this stage, we had better rely on pasteurization. It will be necessary, however, to see that the work is properly carried out, and in such a manner as to render any milk which might be infected perfectly harmless. Where continuous or momentary heating is followed, a temperature of 176° F. will be necessary for the best results, although a temperature of 160° to 165° F. will produce very good results, and destroy most of the harmful germs. Rapid cooling to 50° F. must follow.

TUBERCULOSIS DECREASING IN DENMARK.

There is a tendency to pooh! pooh! any agitation which has for its object the prevention of disease. History repeats itself, and we as a young country should be willing to learn lessons from the experience of the older dairy countries. We cannot do better than follow that great dairy leader, Denmark. They found, for example, that tuberculosis was spreading at an alarming rate among their people.

The leaders in agricultural and medical science

of Denmark decided upon an aggressive campaign of prevention. The chief means adopted was pasteurization, and as a result of this they find the "White Man's Plague" decreasing at a rate which is most gratifying. Why should we not learn lessons from this aggressive, scientific dairy nation? The trouble in Canada is that every man considers "he is just as good as any other man," and knows just a little more than any "scientific chap" who has studied bacteriology or any other "ology."

There also appears to be a false idea with reference to our commercial standing in the eyes of the world should it become known there is any taint on our stock or products. While we should by all means possible maintain the highest standard of purity of stock and products, nothing is gained by pretending to be what we are not. We are altogether too sensitive to such a slight thrust at our vanity as is contained in "Our Lady of the Snows." Has the fact that Denmark acknowledged the situation and made an heroic endeavor to abate the evil, lessened the value of her dairy products or lowered her reputation in the markets of the world? Not by any means. If anything, her sanitary measures, adopted without undue publicity, have commended themselves to thinking people wherever dairy products are used, and this small country has become the "cynosure of neighboring eyes."

In a previous address, recently, we dwelt on details in the production of sanitary milk, such as the need of healthy cows; clean, sanitary stables; cows milked in a clean manner; proper care in cooling of the milk in a suitable dairy, or room used only for handling milk; and delivery of the milk to the dealer or customer at a temperature not above 50° F. We also advised a milk commission, inspectors, laboratories, etc., to insure pure milk.

THE FARM BULLETIN

MORE FREEDOM TO CONSTABLES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Have just read in the papers about the chief of police in Leamington shooting a man who resisted arrest, being censured, and the coroner's jury recommending that stricter rules be made regarding the use of firearms by constables.

I think if a criminal resists arrest, or a prisoner tries to escape, that a constable is justified in using his gun. It is his duty if he is appointed constable to arrest all bad characters, and why should he have to take all the abuse and rough handling and let his man away? It is small encouragement for a constable to close with a rough at all, if he is not to defend himself and take his man at any cost. Our country would come to a pretty pass if the police were not allowed to use their guns. It is only the gun that makes some criminals submit at all, and with the number of rowdies at large increasing, I say give more freedom to police in the use of guns, clubs, or anything else to gather them in. If the police were given better pay and more freedom, more roughs would be gathered in, and the farmers' wives and daughters, especially on the back roads, would breathe freer.

If tramps and all other toughs were given good long terms in prison, stone-breaking or some other hard labor, we would see fewer of them.

North Perth, Ont.

WILL R. TUMBULL.

MILITARISM AGAIN!

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of June 18th there appeared yet another letter from a Military-trained Farmer. I reply, I do not think that our friend is going too far afield by calling our attention to Switzerland, for this great question of peace knows no boundary line.

Your correspondent says that the military training in the schools of Switzerland is an excellent illustration of his theory. It is also an object-lesson to the farmers of Canada. If they will stop to consider a few figures they will see what is the cost of militarism in the Swiss schools.

Let us compare the area of Switzerland with the 3,456,000-odd miles of Canada. Switzerland has but 15,976 square miles of territory—that is, smaller than any single Province in the Dominion (with the exception of P. E. I.). The population of Switzerland is 3,463,609 (less than that of a large city), yet their military drill and fortifications costs the Swiss \$7,675,057.10 every year.

I once heard it stated that if the population of Canada goes on increasing as fast as at the present time, the period is not far distant when Canada will be the home of fifty millions of people. If Canada is to follow in the steps of this Republic, as Military Farmer proposes, what will be the cost of militarism, if, like Switzerland, we spend \$7,675,057.10 for every 3,463,609 of our population, or for every area of 15,976 square miles?

Last year the Canadian Government spent eleven dollars on the military for every dollar that was spent upon agricultural encouragement, and this in a time of peace. Are we going to follow in the footsteps of European nations, where progress is handicapped, and where the people are starving under the burden of military taxation?

Switzerland's military training has fostered a war spirit, otherwise she would not have been able to supply other nations with soldiers. But a reaction has come, and it is from Berne, Switzerland, that an appeal has come to the world for a book, a manual for teachers, in which the author is to explain the principles of peace and their application, also to show how the duties of the citizen towards his own country and towards humanity can be reconciled and developed.

Let me, in conclusion, emphasize my previous remarks by quoting Benjamin Trueblood:

"Military drill trains the body perfectly for its own purposes, and for the time being has a certain amount of physical value. But its ultimate utility to the citizen in ordinary life has been greatly overestimated. The forms and positions which it enforces are stiff and unnatural, and cannot well be maintained any great length of time.

"Military drill as a training for war is entirely out of harmony with the purpose and ideals of the schools, and if introduced into them will unfortunately keep alive that excessive admiration of the soldier ideal which has been anything but a blessing to mankind. We ought to educate for peace and the future, and not for the past, and war."

Thanking you for your space, and wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" success.

ETNICE WATTS.

Nova Scotia.

Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, of Chilliwack, B.C., formerly of Middlesex Co., Ont., under date August 5th, writes: Very dry season since April, but have just put up 150 tons hay, running from three to four tons per acre. Wheat all cut, and starting the oats.

Prof. W. J. Carson, B.S.A., who has had charge of the Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College since its opening, has resigned from the College staff. The Board is said to be considering the appointment of a bacteriologist, biologist and poultry manager, as well as a successor to Prof. Carson.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE CONVENTION AT TORONTO FAIR.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will erect a tent this year in the usual place, near the judging ring, upon the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition. Farmers and their friends will be made welcome at this tent at all times during the Exhibition. Representatives of the various branches will be in attendance, and may be consulted upon matters relating to the work of the Department.

A Farmers' Institute convention will be held in the amphitheatre of the Dairy Building upon September 8th and 9th. The programme is as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

September 8th.

3.00 p.m.—Presiding Officer, Hon. Nelson Monteith. Report by the Superintendent, and general discussion on:—

Condition of work throughout the Province, and suggestions for improvements.

Consideration of the advisability of holding the annual meetings in the fall or winter months.

7.30 p.m.—Farmers' Institute Clubs.

Report from Officers of Clubs as to the work done in the past season, and recommendations for future work.

Special Institutes: Fruit, Live Stock, Poultry, etc.

(District representatives of the Department who are teaching in High Schools, and Institute workers, will take part in the presentation of these subjects.)

September 9th.

9.00 a.m.—Advertising: Description of methods now followed; the weaknesses of the same, and suggestions for improvement.

How can we secure a more hearty co-operation on the part of the directors? Development of local speakers. Question drawer.

Note.—It is expected that the afternoon and evening sessions of the 8th, and the morning of the 9th, will give sufficient time to deal with the topics to be brought before the convention. If further time is required, an early afternoon session will be held on the 9th.

One of the most important matters to be brought before the convention is that of the establishment of Farmers' Institute Clubs. The reports from representatives of the different Clubs will form a feature of the convention, and should prove of encouragement to farmers generally. Not only the officers of the Institutes, but all farmers will be made welcome.

THE SEMI-ARID BELT OF ALBERTA.

That Alberta has a semi-arid tract of land is true, but that this area is too dry for successful and profitable farming is a mistake common to the East, and to be regretted.

That part of the Western Prairie "so-called the semi-arid belt" is an immense tract of land extending due south from Calgary to the International Boundary. This belt is about one hundred miles in width, but varies considerably with the geographical conditions of different localities. The greater part of this land is made up of a thick layer of rich black prairie loam, with a heavy clay subsoil. Three hundred feet below this coal is mined from a vein five feet in thickness. This vein extends over the greater portion of Southern Alberta.

The climate is ideal. The winters are mild and dry, and the springs are wet and cool. The immense growth of rich, nutritious prairie grass, and the mild open winters, make it possible to rear cattle at a very little expense. For this reason this district is especially adapted to cattle grazing.

WINTER WHEAT MUST COME AND THE RANCHER MUST GO.

But to carry on grazing successfully a comparatively large territory per cow is necessary. During the last few years people, attracted by her soil, climate and wealth, immigrated and took up homesteads by the thousands, and gradually lessened the grazing area. This was robbing the ranchers, and they, to defend their industry, began narratives to the effect that grain could never be successfully raised on this semi-arid belt, that there was scarcely enough moisture for grazing. These stories had their effect; the press, through ignorance, took it up, and for years immigration ceased. At length, after several pioneer farmers had proven that wheat, and especially winter wheat, could be raised successfully on this large area, people gained confidence, and the influx of immigration started in earnest. To-day this land sells at a higher price than the wet lands to the north, and this year she will produce, on the average, about twenty bushels of spring wheat and thirty-five bushels of winter wheat for every acre put under cultivation.

Montana, to the south, experienced the same difficulty in her early days. No one ever thought of raising wheat in Montana, but to-day she exports millions of bushels. If we would compare the annual rainfall of these two territories we would find that this "so-called arid part of Alberta" has over eight inches more rainfall per year than Montana.

We are glad to see in Alberta that the people are gradually gaining confidence in this semi-arid district.

It is true that we could profit with more moisture, but with careful cultivation, and by conserving and utilizing what moisture we do get, this rich fertile country will be called the Banner Wheat District of Canada. Cattle grazing is still a large industry, but winter wheat is the crop for this district. Grazing must in time be a thing of the past.

JAS. A. HAYES.

CROP PROSPECTS GOOD, THOUGH NOT ROSY.

An estimate of the yield of Canadian crops, based on the condition of the fields on the last day of July, has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Census and Statistics. The report indicates a decline in the prospective wheat yield from 84% of a full crop at the end of June to a 76% crop at the end of July. However, the returns will be a long way ahead of last year. The text of the official report is quoted as follows:—

"The heat and drouth of July have lowered the condition of field crops all over Canada, but less in Ontario and Alberta than elsewhere, because the ripening season in these Provinces has been earlier. Measured on the basis of 100 for a standard condition, being a full crop of good quality, wheat fell during the month from 84 to 76, oats from 90 to 81, barley from 83 to 80, rye from 92 to 78, peas from 82 to 79, mixed grains from 84 to 81, and hay and clover from 87 to 82. Beans alone have not deteriorated; their condition at the end of the month was 75 per cent., or one more than at the end of June. Other crops show conditions for the end of July of 78 for potatoes, 74 for turnips, 73 for sugar beets, 75 for other roots, 77 for husking corn, and 83 for fodder corn.

"It was too early at the end of July to give estimates of production for the Lower Provinces and British Columbia, but from reports of correspondents in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the yields of wheat, oats, barley and hay and clover are computed to be as shown in the following table:

Provinces.	Wheat. Bush.	Oats. Bush.
Quebec	1,575,000	37,008,000
Ontario	18,164,000	111,888,000
Manitoba	56,164,000	54,202,000
Saskatchewan	47,060,000	38,130,000
Alberta	7,280,000	28,026,000
Total	130,263,000	269,254,000

Provinces.	Barley. Bush.	Hay, Clover. Tons.
Quebec	2,289,000	3,616,000
Ontario	20,804,000	4,972,000
Manitoba	21,184,000	158,000
Saskatchewan	2,640,000	24,000
Alberta	4,773,000	10,000
Total	51,690,000	8,780,000

"In the western parts of Ontario harvesting and haying operations were largely completed at the end of July, and in Alberta they were under way. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba cutting was not expected to begin earlier than the second week of August."

SUGGESTIONS FOR SWAMP DRAINAGE ASKED FOR.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have a piece of swamp, all cleared, extending across my farm (80 rods) in a diagonal direction. It is from ten to twenty rods wide; lower side loam on top, then blue clay; center black muck, six feet deep, getting shallower toward the sides; high side hardpan, mixed with chalk stones and inclined to quicksand, with occasional springs; very miry in spring and wet seasons, and no use for pasture. I would like to drain it, and the following difficulties present themselves, viz.:

Size of tile, distance apart of drains, how to prevent tile from sinking in the muck, getting off level and filling with muck. The swamp is high up, and plenty of fall.

Perhaps some reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" may have had some experience with such a piece of ground, and would publish it for the benefit of

Oxford Co., Ont.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

August 29th to Sept. 14th.—Canadian National, Toronto.
 August 29th to Sept. 5th.—Sherbrooke, Que.
 Sept. 2nd to 10th.—Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax.
 Sept. 11th to 19th.—Western Fair, London.
 Sept. 12th to 19th.—St. John, N. B.
 Sept. 18th to 26th.—Ottawa Central.
 Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
 Sept. 22nd to 25th.—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
 Oct. 8th and 9th.—Kilsyth Agricultural Society, Kilsyth.
 Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.
 Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.
 Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Toronto.

MR. STEPHEN'S EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NOTES.

Since harvesting the hay crop has been all stored, and harvesting is now well under way. We cannot estimate the hay crop at more than 75% of a crop, but it is of excellent quality, and the bulk housed in prime condition. A few late starters had broken weather to contend with, therefore their hay got more or less damaged. If we could point to one mistake made by many farmers, it was in commencing to cut a week too late; consequently, the last got too ripe before being cut, thereby losing much of its food value. Why our farmers will insist on making this mistake year after year I cannot understand. Hay is being marketed for about \$12 per ton for the best quality; several dollars a ton lower than sold for this time last year. We have good reason to believe there remains in farmers' hands, in the hay-growing sections, a considerable quantity of last year's hay still unsold, it being held for a higher price than could have been obtained last spring. This will assist in relieving the situation this season. It is not expected that hay will touch last year's prices, as it is universally a better crop than last year, therefore those who held last season will be losers. "Greed" generally gets its reward.

The grain crop will not be up to the average. The early-sown grain will be short in the straw and only fairly well headed, but contains a grain of fine quality; late-sown grain will give a larger return of straw, but the quality of the grain will be inferior to the early-sown. The period for filling has been blessed with just the right kind of weather, so it has not ripened too quickly. So far grain has been remarkably free from rust, and the straw will be nice and clean for feeding purposes, especially if cut on the green side. It will all be required for feed, consequently there will be a shortage for bedding. What will be utilized in its place will be a problem with many farmers not convenient to a sawmill where sawdust may be readily secured. Corn is the bumper crop this season. With an increased acreage of at least 30 per cent. it will relieve the feed situation very materially. The pastures, while they have been freshened by the occasional rains, have not recovered from the severe scorching of July. Nearly all dairymen provided a soiling crop, and thereby have maintained the milk flow. Concentrates have not been fed quite as extensively as in former years, largely on account of having the soiling crop, and also on account of high prices for millfeeds.

Creameries paid from 85c. to 90c., and cheeseries from 92c. to \$1 per cwt. for July milk. There is now a very noticeable shortage of milk in the Montreal market. As summer visitors begin at this season to return from summer outings, and times improve in the city, the demand for milk increases. This, coupled with a lessened milk flow peculiar to this time of the year, creates a shortage difficult to fill, which is often relieved by the cream shippers turning on to ship milk.

Dairy produce keeps at about the same price. Exporters are paying about all that the Old Country markets will warrant—in fact, our prices have almost been such that would leave a small profit to the exporter. Shipments in both butter and cheese are falling short of 1906 and 1907.

Potatoes and roots are making a steady improvement since August 1st, but do not promise even an average crop. Early apples are a full crop; fall varieties promise fair, but winter varieties will be far short of a full crop.

While 1908 will not give us as full crops as we have been accustomed to reap in former years, yet we will have a sufficiency to meet all our needs; a few may have to reduce their herds, but not so many as last season. On the whole, we have reason for gratitude, and if economy is practiced, the shortage will be only another lesson to be more provident, to husband our resources, conserve our soil fertility, and pay more attention to the care and improvement of our live stock. W. F. S.

MANITOBA HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Many applications are pouring in for the prize-list for the Horticultural Exhibition, which will be held in Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg, on September 3rd, 4th and 5th. The prizes offered make a total of a little more than \$1,000, divided as follows: For vegetables, general, \$550; for best collection of vegetables displayed by any agricultural society or horticultural society in Manitoba, \$80; flowers, \$320; fruit, \$200; honey, \$50. This makes an exceedingly liberal schedule of prizes, and the competition should be keen.

Those interested should write to Prof. F. W. Broderick, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, asking for a copy of the prize list.

FALL EXHIBITIONS.

We will require a number of good circulation canvassers at all the leading fairs this fall, and would like to hear from any of our readers who have the time and ability to take hold of this work in earnest. Hustlers, whether men or capable boys, can earn big wages. A few wanted for Toronto Exhibition. Write at once for terms. Address, "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

In order to save their crops of squash, cucumbers and musk melons from destruction by blight, extensive gardeners have found it necessary to resort to spraying the vines with the Bordeaux mixture.

TEMISKAMING HEARD FROM ONCE MORE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Farmers in the Temiskaming district of Ontario are taking advantage of the dry summer, and have gone into clearing. More land has been cleared this year than in any one year of the past. Crops are looking fairly well. Where they were sown and cultivated properly, and in the proper time, they look splendid, and give promise of being prolific. Last year numerous settlers left their farms to prospect for silver and gold, but prospecting being very uncertain, there have been few that succeeded. The bulk of prospectors would have been better off if they had left prospecting severely alone and remained on their farms. This year most of those farmers, learning from experience, are now on their farms, going to work with renewed energy. We have taken off an excellent crop of hay, not quite so heavy as last year, but the quality will make up for the shortage caused by the extreme dry season. The grain and roots are all growing well; barley, oats and wheat are filling well, and potatoes and all vegetables growing very quickly.

Temiskaming withstood quite well the money stringency that was experienced by nearly the whole of America, and seems to have visited even old England with its fabulous wealth. Of course we had to slow up in a good many ways, but here we have the privilege of making the cash come in both summer and winter, which helped the majority to tide over the stringency. As to what caused this financial depression over nearly the whole world, we conclude that one chief cause was the throwing of too much wealth by the speculators into uncertain investments. However, by careful financing, the money market will soon come back to its former prosperous condition. New Ontario, when properly developed, will be a rich asset to the banner Province of Ontario.

There are one or two things that I would like to mention to the farmers of older Ontario. I have been noticing quite a controversy in "The Farmer's Advocate" regarding military drill in the public schools of Canada. This question should not have been dropped so abruptly in favor of Eunice Watts and her false reasoning. Show me where she got the authority to assert if we turned our swords and rifles into plowshares we would have perpetual peace? Poor, weak reasoning! She might just as well have asserted that if we destroyed our fire engines and all our apparatus for fighting fire, we should be also sure of never having any fires. Wars, wars, and rumors of wars, God declares, will be to the end of the world. In my estimation, based upon the facts of this era of our civilization, we find a greater necessity for preparation for war than at any other period of our history. Talk about a peace arbitration to settle all difficulties! Even Christian countries could not be induced to leave all their grievances to arbitration. Asia is peopled by an immense non-Christian population; history asserts the non-Christians outnumber the Christians four to one. This, of itself, is sufficient necessity for preparation for war, especially when these Asiatics are just at present engaged in strong preparation for war.

Another question I would like to mention to the Hon. Master of the Dominion Grange, who headed a large deputation and presented several propositions before the Legislature, including one not to allow military drill in our public schools, and to charge the railways of Ontario a higher rate of taxation. Neither of these things should have been recommended. Military drill in our public schools would surely be a starting point towards making our young men proficient in the art of self-defence; besides, it would bring them up to be useful and intelligent, and every such young man would be worth one hundred not so educated. Higher taxation of the railways should not have been recommended. Examine into these railway corporations, and we find they do not build and operate these railways for their health; instead, it is purely for a profit, for the money invested. Now, if you charge them up a higher rate of taxation, they will charge you up higher freight rates, as well as higher passenger rates, and these higher taxes would come from the pockets of the people. Would it not have been better for the Province, and also the railways, to advocate and charge lower freight rates and passenger rates of travel, say the maximum price of 2c. per mile? This would surely be better than imposing higher taxation on the railways, of which we should encourage more to be built. NEIL A. EDWARDS, Temiskaming District, Ont.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION TO CANADA.

Canada is being visited by a Scottish Agricultural Commission of 22 practical farmers, and others interested in agricultural education and development, who are pursuing in the Dominion the course of observation and inquiry which a similarly-constituted commission followed in Denmark in 1904, and in Ireland in 1906, and will publish a report on their findings.

The main subjects of study are: Land Settlement; the Constitution and Operations of the Ministry of Agriculture; Agricultural Education and Research; Experimental Farms; Live Stock; Mixed Farming; Wheat Farming; Dairying; Ranching; Fruit and Vegetable Farming; Agricultural Co-operation; Transit, Cold Storage and Markets; etc.

They are to tour all the Provinces from Atlantic to Pacific, the visit in Canada comprising over a month and a half, August 13th to October 2nd.

LIME-NITROGEN FACTORY AT NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

A FERTILIZER FROM THE AIR.

The first factory in America for the manufacture of the new nitrogenous fertilizer, called cyanamide, or lime-nitrogen, is being erected at Niagara Falls, Ont., by the American Cyanamid Co. Some hundred men are employed in erecting the first of the permanent buildings, which is 150x150 feet, with an elevation of 66 feet in its highest part. Three other buildings started, or about to be commenced, will each measure in the neighborhood of one hundred feet square. The company have purchased 26 acres of land in the north-west part of the city, all of which is to be used, the buildings in course of erection being but one-eighth what is planned for the complete factory. The capacity of the Niagara plant is to be 10,000 tons per annum of lime nitrogen, worth in the neighborhood of \$70.00 per ton. The works are to employ three shifts of men, working eight hours each, with about one hundred and eighty on each shift, or between five and six hundred all told. And this is regarded as but the beginning of an immense industry in America in the manufacture of this new fertilizer. Plans are already under way for the establishment of a 40,000-ton plant at some point in the United States. The product is already being manufactured in Europe on a large scale.

A GERMAN DISCOVERY.

The American Cyanamid Co. is the exclusive owner of American patents for the manufacture of calcium cyanamid (lime-nitrogen). The inventions which gave rise to the industry, stand to the credit of two eminent German chemists, Adolph Frank and Nicodem Caro, who, after many years of laborious experiment, have, within the past few years, succeeded in developing a practical process by which, through the use of electricity, nitrogen can be fixed in combination with lime in such a way as to be of use as a fertilizer. Their method has been developed under the auspices of the great electrical manufacturers of Europe, the Siemens-Halske interests, and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. These interests largely own the Societa Generale per la Cianamide, of Rome, Italy, which holds basic letters patent protecting the invention in all the first-class nations. The American Company secured its rights covering the United States and her territories for a consideration of \$100,000 in cash, together with a one-eighth interest in the American Company, which is to be allotted from time to time until the investment reaches \$4,000,000.

HOW IT IS MANUFACTURED.

The method of making lime-nitrogen is briefly this: Coke and lime are combined at a high heat by means of an electric furnace into a chemical compound, called calcium carbide, which is then pulverized and combined in a second furnace with nitrogen gas, secured from the atmosphere by means of a liquid-air process. The material thus obtained is lime-nitrogen, containing twenty per cent. in weight of nitrogen, the balance being the coke-and-lime compound, which serves for holding or "binding" the nitrogen. When sown in the soil it decomposes and dissolves in contact with the soil moisture, and the nitrogen is then absorbed through the roots of plants and built up into their tissues. A prime essential in the commercial success of the industry is abundant water-power for the generation of cheap electric energy. In this respect the Canadian plant is fortunately situated, in proximity to the great electric plants, from one of which (the Ontario Power Co.) a supply of power has been leased.

SOLUTION OF A GREAT AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

The three fundamental elements of soil fertility of which land stands in danger of depletion are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and if a fourth were to be named it would be lime. All these, as well as some others of minor importance, which usually exist in ample quantities, are essential to plant growth. Let there be a lack of any one in available form and plant growth is arrested. One can no more take the place of another than water can supplant bread in our daily diet. The three last named are mineral, or ash elements. Nitrogen is normally a gas, constituting about 80 per cent. of the atmosphere, being mixed with another gas (oxygen), which constitutes practically the balance. While abundant in the air in a gaseous form, nitrogen has been none too abundant in the soil, especially in old worn-out soils, and the great agricultural problem of the age has been how to increase the supply of available nitrogen in the soil. This has been the more difficult because the nitrogenous compounds are very soluble, and subject to leaching; also to loss in the form of ammonia, as a result of fermentation of manures, city sewage, and other decomposing substances, while in undrained soils a process frequently goes on which breaks up nitrogenous compounds, resulting in the escape of this valuable elusive gas nitrogen into the air. The principal means of restoring it to the soil—apart from the small annual precipitation of ammonia and like compounds, in the form of rain and snow—are the leguminous crops, such as clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, vetches, etc., on the roots of which dwell bacteria which capture nitrogen from the air circulating through the soil, and afterwards pass it on to the plant tissues. Ultimately, such of this nitrogen as is not wasted returns to the soil as manure or decaying vegetation. On stock farms, where legumes are largely grown, manures carefully saved and good farming practiced, the nitrogen problem is readily solved, but the immense waste of combined nitrogen that annually occurs, together with the obvious need for supplementing fertilizers on farms devoted largely

to fruit and vegetable growing and grain production, has brought about a great demand for nitrogenous fertilizer, to be used generally along with the other elements, potassium and phosphorus. Concurrent with and depending upon the exhaustion of soils by cropping has arisen the commercial fertilizer industry, until in the United States alone it represents an investment of about \$70,000,000.

Heretofore the world's chief supply of nitrogen has come from the Chilian desert in South America, from which was exported in a recent year \$75,000,000 worth of Chilian nitrate, of which about 80 per cent. was devoted to fertilizer uses. During the last decade the exportation of Chilian nitrate increased 60% in quantity, and 60% in price, or 156% in total value, and at this rate the Chilian Government is said to have estimated that the nitrate fields would be exhausted in 45 years. The only other material sources of commercial nitrogen have been the by-products of other industries, as blood and tankage from the slaughter-houses, ammonium sulphate from the gas and coke ovens, and fish scrap and cottonseed meal, which are available to a less extent. Nitrogen in commercial forms has risen to extravagant values, for whereas phosphoric acid and potash can be purchased for around five and six cents a pound, nitrogen in available forms commands upwards of 20 cents a pound. It is facts like these upon which pessimistic scientists have based their forecasts of world-wide starvation, consequent upon exhaustion of the nitrogen supply. Under these circumstances the development of a commercial industry for the abstraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere by means of electricity is timely and of universal interest.

LIME-NITROGEN COMPARED WITH OTHER NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS.

As a fertilizer, lime-nitrogen is not without certain drawbacks. B. Leslie Emslie, who discussed the fertilizer question so thoroughly in "The Farmer's Advocate" last winter, mentioned the following objections:

Being a fine black powder, it is somewhat difficult of application.

Mixed with other fertilizers—such as acid phosphate—the mixture generates a great heat and gases are given off, some nitrogen being lost, as ammonia and oxides of nitrogen.

In storing, it must be carefully protected from moisture for the above reason.

Being at first rather poisonous to plants, lime-nitrogen is unsuited for application to a growing crop, and should always be applied to the land at least two weeks before seeding.

If these precautions are observed, he added, kalkstickstoff (another name for lime-nitrogen) may give results equal to nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia on most crops and soils. We might add that the American Cyanamid Co. proposes to wholesale its product to fertilizer companies, who will use lime-nitrogen largely in combination with potassic and phosphatic fertilizers for the compounding of brands of complete fertilizer.

From all of which our readers will readily perceive the immense importance to agriculture of the new industry, and the fortunate nature of the circumstances which have led to the erection of the first American plant in Canada.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE CONTRACTED.

The tender of the F. H. McGuigan Construction Company for the erection of the electrical power transmission line for Ontario, was accepted August 13th, by the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario. The line, which will cover 293 miles, will traverse Western Ontario, and will cost \$1,270,000, this being the lowest tender out of twenty-seven. In its construction 1,014,209 pounds of aluminum wire will be used, supported by 3,176 steel towers, each 66 feet in height, and costing in totum \$621,000. The towers are all to be manufactured by Canadian firms—the Canadian Bridge Company, of Walkerville, Ont., and the Ontario Iron and Steel Company, of Welland, Ont.—and the whole line is to be completed within fifteen months of the date of signing the contract.

Hon. Adam Beck, speaking for the Commission, has expressed himself as much gratified at the harmonious manner in which difficulties have been smoothed out, especially in regard to the reduction of the cost, which will be at least a quarter of a million dollars less than the first estimates. The lines provided for are a trunk line, Niagara Falls to Dundas; a line from Dundas to Toronto; one from Dundas to London, via Woodstock; Dundas to St. Mary's; Dundas to St. Thomas. To provide for the probable request of municipalities east of Toronto, west of St. Thomas, and, in fact, anywhere within reach of Niagara, for similar power privileges, a clause has been added, by which the same length of additional line may be erected upon the same terms.

Mr. B. Barlow, B.S., Demonstrator in Bacteriology at the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned his position on the College staff, and returned to his native State of Michigan. His place will be taken by D. H. Jones, B.S.A., a graduate of 1908.

In Manitoba the spring-wheat harvest began this year about August 10th.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The thirty-second annual convention of the American Poultry Association met at the International and Cataract Hotels, Niagara Falls, N. Y., on the 10th, 11th and 12th, inst., and was well attended by the representative poultry-men of Canada and the United States.

President Charles M. Bryant, of Wollaston, Mass., occupied the chair at all sessions. The Election Commissioner reported the election of the executive by a mail vote as follows: President, C. M. Bryant, Wollaston, Mass.; First Vice-President, H. B. Donovan, Toronto, Ont.; Second Vice-President, Miller Purvis, Peotone, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo. Executive Board—Term expiring 1911: T. F. McGrew, Washington; D. C. Reese, V. Hicks, Topeka, Kan.; Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich. Term expiring 1910: H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N.J.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N.Y. Term expiring 1909: Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; David A. Nichols, Shelton, Conn., and S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio.

Amongst those present from Canada were Prof. W. R. Graham and Prof. Edwards, of Guelph; H. B. Donovan, L. H. Baldwin and John Russell, Toronto; John R. Martin, Port Dover; Mr. and Mrs. William Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Geo. A. Robertson, St. Catharines.

In considering the report of the executive, considerable discussion took place on the licensing of judges, the opinion being expressed that considerably more care should be taken in the matter by members recommended for appointment. Mrs. M. M. Allen, Oswego, N.Y., gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the subject of poultry from the farmer's standpoint and a woman's experience. Mrs. Allen pointed out that the utility poultry from the fancier's view was not the utility the farmers wanted. The fancier laid too much stress on feathers, losing sight of the utility properties giving the production of meat and eggs. Mrs. Allen urged the fanciers to give more of their attention to the real utility side of the poultry industry.

Mr. John Robinson, Editor of Farm Poultry, discussed the objects of the association and how best to promote the same. He contended that the very best man available should be secured as Secretary-Treasurer; one who could attend and deliver addresses at Institute meetings and shows on the various topics concerning the poultry industry. The discussion on poultry shows and how to conduct them was led by F. L. Kimmey, Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Crawford, S. H. Roberts and W. B. Atherton, Boston, Mass. The consensus of opinion was that to make a show a success one man should largely be made responsible for its management.

Prof. W. R. Graham's address on the Standard of Perfection, and its relation to market poultry, was most valuable. He pointed out what he thought were defects, showing that a student studying the standard could not from it obtain anything like an adequate idea of the various breeds for practical purposes. He urged that more attention be given to the constitution and qualities required in breeds for meat production.

Philander Williams, Randolph, Mass., gave an interesting address on his reminiscences of the early years in the life of the association. Considerable interest centered on the discussion of "White Diarrhea," which has been such a serious matter with poultry-breeders. L. H. Baldwin, in an interesting paper, pointed out that, in his opinion, the cause of the trouble probably lay in defects in incubation, resulting in abnormal chicks that were ill-nourished, and, consequently, not well enough equipped to stand the battle of life. Dr. George B. Morse, of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave a very able address, pointing out that the trouble very probably arose from the work of a protozoan organism, coccidium tenellum; which he found in large numbers in the caeca of diseased chicks. He traced the life of the coccidium, and illustrated its method of attack.

Prof. Horace Attwood, West Virginia Agricultural College, Morgantown, W. Virginia, read a most profitable paper on feeding for egg production, pointing out that it was most essential that a balanced ration should be used—that is, one that will provide the carbohydrates and fat, the nitrogenous matter (protein), and the ash in due proportion. It was impossible to obtain good results from feeding too much of one grain, especially corn. A substantial amount of meat should be fed, and lime and grit always available to the fowl. Clover and alfalfa were most valuable in providing a proper ration.

Prof. James E. Rice gave a most interesting illustrated lecture on what the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are doing for the poultry industry, both in Canada and the United States, paying a very high tribute to the work being done at Guelph, under the supervision of Prof. Graham.

On the resolution that the association should encourage the holding of poultry institutes in connection with poultry shows, the affirmative was led by Mr. McGrew, and the negative by Mr. Hewes. Mr. Kimmey, with Mrs. William Dawson and Mrs. Allen, were appointed by the chair as judges, and after a most interesting debate, it was decided in the affirmative. Considerable dissatisfaction had been expressed with regard to Mr. Hallock's work as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. After due consideration, and in face of the opinions expressed during the meeting, Mr. Hallock decided to tender his resignation of the office

before the executive adjourned. This was accepted, and Mr. F. L. Kimmey, Chicago, Ill., was appointed Secretary-Treasurer (pro tem.), which offer he accepted.

A GOOD SEASON IN P. E. ISLAND.

At this date, August 10th, haying is about all done. The crop has been away above the average of recent years, and the quality will be pretty fair. There was a wet spell that spoiled some of it, but those who began in time got their clover saved in good shape. Harvest will be earlier than in most years. Some early patches are almost ready now, and by the 20th of the month cutting will be general.

The grain crop will be an average one; not nearly so heavy in the straw as last year, but the grain will be of better quality and more of it to the straw. Wheat in quite a considerable section of the Island is almost a total failure, on account of the ravages of the joint worm. Many large wheat-growers have given up wheat entirely, and are growing barley and mixed feed instead. The joint worm will likely put a stop to wheat-growing here—for a few years at least. This will not be a great calamity, as other crops that will pay the farmer fully better can take its place. So long as the Northwest can produce wheat so cheaply, we will not miss much the little that was grown here. This is a banner year for potatoes, root crops and corn. Such luxuriant fields of potatoes and turnips we have not seen the last few years, and there is almost no injury to either from insect enemies. The Colorado beetle has not been much in evidence these last two years, and the insects that cut the turnips off to such an extent last year are gone too. Corn is a great growth, and is as far advanced as it was the last of August last year, and promises a mature. It is so forward now that we look for the earlier ears to ripen. The clover meadows are producing a fine second growth to help out and lengthen the pasture season. The abundant rains of the last two weeks will result in keeping up the milk supply at the dairy stations and the good price of cheese will make the dairy business very profitable. Altogether, the outlook for the farmer is very bright here. With all stock in good condition, and abundance of feed in sight for the fall and winter, and high prices for all animals and their products, we feel safe in saying that the season of 1908 will be one of the best we have ever had. What remains for the farmer to do is to use his best intelligence and skill in turning the most of his excellent crop into finished products—beef, bacon, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, etc.—at a profit, and with the residue keep up the fertility of his soil. This is really the important part of our business, for without care in this matter good crops will not do what they might for us.

W. S.

THANKSGIVING DAY TOO EARLY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for quite a number of years, and I think it is an excellent paper for any farmer to have in his household, as there is always something interesting and useful for the boys and girls to read—something that will be of use to them as they grow up to manhood and womanhood. Now, sir, I have never attempted to write anything to your paper before, but I noticed in a recent issue that in response to an appeal from the Commercial Travelers' Association, the Government had decided that Thanksgiving Day will this year be held on Monday. Now, this is a change to which I think no person should have any objection, and I think it is all right, but there is another change which I would like to see, and I think we ought to unite in sending in a request to have the date of Thanksgiving later than it has been the last few years. Coming as it has about the 26th of October, it just catches farmers in the very midst of the root harvest, and there is no more busy time on the farm—from early spring to winter time—than just at that date. If I understand the meaning of Thanksgiving Day rightly, it is a day set apart for special thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good, and for His great mercy and goodness in showering His blessings upon the land, and in permitting the people to gather in the abundant crops which they have labored so hard to produce, and I think the date should be fixed at a time when the whole summer crop is safely stored away for the coming winter, and when every person can have time to observe the day as it should be observed, not in rioting and drunkenness and debauchery, as many do, but in meeting together in God's house and offering up special thanksgiving. I would not go so far as to say just at what date it should be, but years ago it was about the second week in November, which was a much more suitable time for farmers, and I think if the secretary of every Farmers' Institute would just write to the proper authorities, and let them know that the farming community would like to have the date changed from what it has been of late years to a later date, they would likely prevail on the Government to make the desired change.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.
A FARMER.



Life, Literature and Education.

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



Sous le Cap Street, Quebec.

A TRIP TO QUEBEC.

(Continued.)

In the preceding articles of this series I gave you no definite description of Quebec, and for a very good reason, viz., that at the time when they were written I had not been about the grand old city enough to really know it. To-day, sitting once more in the old London office, I have only to close my eyes to see again the hills and battlements, the quaint houses, the glorious vista of mountain and water which, even within the space of one short week, we learned to love so well. "Connais-sous nous mieux, aimons nous plus," freely translated, "Let us know each other better, and love each other more," the first motto which we saw emblazoned on the ramparts as we struggled up Mountain Hill from the wharf, has come to mean something to us now; we have learned to know the fortress city and a few of its people, and we have left both with regret.

To shut one's eyes and see Quebec, is one thing; to describe it so that anyone else can see it, is another. I am afraid my attempt must be but lame, but one can only do the best one can.

I cannot tell you the emotions which stirred my own heart, at least, and I am very sure those of many others, also, in wandering about Quebec. Every foot of ground is historic. You can scarcely go a block without finding, if you will, some relic, some landmark, some tradition. Here happened some incident

of the early Church, there some stirring event of Indian warfare; here were held brilliant social functions of the gay old French regime, there came the crash of cannon balls, as in one siege or another the city of earlier days was laid low; and there, over all, stands the Citadel, a monument of modern strength, crowning the great rock which may well be called Britain's Canadian Gibraltar. Perhaps we were very bumptious Canadians, but we just wanted to shout when we saw the grand old Union Jack floating up there, tossing its folds out on the breeze above the great cliffs, and the mighty river below, where crouched the grim old sea-dogs, Britain's warships, steel gray against the steel-gray water. I don't think I have ever idealized war, or have ever been overcome by military glamor—peace is, after all, so very much nobler—yet the sight of the big fortress, the British flag, and those British Guardians of the sea, made me feel proud indeed of being a British subject—not for the sake of these things themselves, but for that of what they signify.

Possibly the best general view of Quebec is to be had from the King's Bastion of the Citadel. As no one was admitted to the latter during the Prince's stay in the city (his apartments were in the Governor-General's residence, within the walls of the Citadel itself) we could not get in, but, determined to see as much of the place as possible, one of our first walks was up the street "De la Citadelle," thence on up the embankments, and along the glacis overlooking, upon the one hand, the ditches surrounding the Citadel, and, upon the other, the magnificent panorama of city and river, and far-away landscape stretching towards the sea. The ditches looked to me about 30 feet deep, but I am an awful judge of measurement. They are simply roads, dug out from the hill, and flanked by perpendicular walls of solid masonry, the inner of which is closely loop-holed for musketry. Within the inner wall—the grand secret which we could not penetrate—there lies, we were told, an enclosure of forty acres, about which are the quarters for soldiers and officers, the Governor's residence, storehouses for ammunition, stables for cavalry, etc., and in the very center of the square a brass cannon captured by the British at the Battle of Bunker's Hill. There are, of course, many secrets about the Citadel which no one except the military officials may at any time penetrate. People tell of mysterious underground passages running from bastion to bastion, from Martello tower to Martello tower—of many other things—but those who really know tell nothing. . . . The first fortifications, by the way, were built of wood by the French, who spent so much money upon them that Louis XIV. is reported to have asked whether the ramparts at Quebec were built of gold. The second, also of wood, were constructed by the British, but, falling into decay, were replaced in the earlier part of last century by the present massive stone structures, which were put up at a cost of about \$25,000,000 (since added to), according to plans approved by the Duke of Wellington. . . . Immediately to the west of the Citadel lie the

Plains of Abraham—of which, more later.

Failing in our attempt to gain access to the King's Bastion, we did the next best thing, viz., followed the glacis to a point as near as possible to its base. Here, again, words fail me. Look down with me, down, down, hundreds of feet below to the great river, with the quaint houses of Lower Town huddling along its shore, and the fine town of Levis, with its massive forts, straggling up the heights on the opposite side, so near that you can see every detail, for the river here narrows to about a mile in width, hence the name "Quebec," from "ke-bec," an Indian word meaning a strait, or "place where the water narrows." Now look on past the shipping, the warships, the steamers moving about stately—if I may coin the only adverb which seems to suit—the panting tugs, the sail-boats, the graceful steam yachts, the launches skimming about on the surface like water-beetles; see the vast river as it rapidly widens toward the Gulf; in the immediate foreground to the right the Isle of Orleans, originally called the Isle de Bacchus, because of the wild grapes that grew there; to the left, the long village-dotted vista running off to Cape Tourmente and the blue Laurentians; and immediately below, the Beauport Flats, of historic fame, the river St. Charles, more French houses huddled along the shore, the outer ramparts, and the fine buildings of Upper Town, chief of which, of course, is the far-famed Chateau Frontenac, with its equally far-famed Dufferin Terrace.

This hotel is really much larger than I had expected, and will be larger yet, for an immense addition is now under construction. It is owned and operated by the C. P. R., and was erected at a cost of \$1,500,000, on the site of the old Chateau St. Louis, first built by Champlain, then added to and made the viceregal residence of the old-time French Governors of Canada. It was from this earlier chateau that the haughty Frontenac sent to Sir William Phipps, who had demanded the surrender of the city, the famous reply that he would "answer him from the mouths of his cannon." The modern chateau is built of red brick, and is palatially furnished. We were in it upon a day when the great ladies staying there were setting out for a garden party at which the Prince was to be present. Magnificent women, the most of them were, with plumage fine enough to make the homeliest almost beautiful. Indeed, I never saw such "style" in my life before—such plumes and jewels, such billows of lace and silk and satin, such masterpieces of the dressmaker's art. A great many of the women wore the new "coatees" which are establishing themselves so rapidly. Most of these were made of heavy lace or open braid-work, but further down the river, at the resorts, we saw outing coats of the same pattern but made of cretonne. Verily, what next? . . . Before leaving the Chateau, it may be interesting to note that some of the cellars of the old Chateau St. Louis may still be seen under a portion of Dufferin Terrace.

Dufferin Terrace, which runs along the top of the precipice immediately in front of the Chateau, is one of the

greatest promenades in the world. As improved, according to the order of the Earl of Dufferin, during his regime in Canada (the beginning of it was constructed in 1838), it is 1,500 feet in length, but is being greatly extended at the present time. It is about 60 feet in width (these figures are official), and is plentifully provided with seats and kiosks, from which one can look down on the river 200 feet below, upon the wharves, and the curious streets, "Champlain," and "Little Champlain," at the very base of the cliff. These streets, by the way, are very narrow and dirty, but very quaint. A little further to the westward is the famous "Sous le Cap." Trixy and I got into it—of course, we had to go through Sous le Cap—but, as Trixy said, we got out of it, "scared stiff." There is no bolting off Sous le Cap if you get tired of it—it simply winds on and on, its tumble-down houses so close on either hand that you can almost touch those at opposite sides at once—without a single cross-street throughout its length. . . . The dirt of it, notwithstanding the "washings" that invariably hang right across it! The dirty-faced children of it!!! And the smells of it!!! Ugh!!!!

We met two evil-looking men in the Sous le Cap. They said nothing to us, but immediately we set off, almost at a run, for there wasn't one respectable-looking soul in sight. We did not get away so easily, however, from the children. First half a dozen of them, apparently little Jews, started after us with outstretched hands, shouting something that sounded like "Bon! Bon!" Whether this was intended for French "Don," "gift," or not, we did not know, but we tried handing out a few coppers, and found the interpretation correct. Immediately the foolhardiness of such a yielding became apparent. Children flew out from every hand like hornets, and the promise was so good that we should have fifty of them, at least, at our heels that we were compelled to give a very peremptory refusal. Moral: throw out coppers in Sous le Cap—if you are in a caleche.

But, dear me, I started off to tell about the principal buildings of Quebec, and here I am at Sous le Cap. Never mind, we can just keep on in its vicinity, Lower Town though it be.

At no great distance, and quite near the queer French market by the river, stands a very interesting old church, that of Notre Dame des Victoires. This church is neither beautiful or magnificent, there are much finer in Quebec, but in historic interest it lacks nothing. It was erected by the French, as may be read on its facade, in 1688, and later improved and dedicated to Heaven as a memorial of gratitude for the repulse of Sir William Phipps, in 1690, and the preservation of the city from the attack by Sir Hovenden Walker's armada, which was almost totally wrecked in the Gulf, in 1711. During Wolfe's siege, in 1759, it was partially destroyed by the bombardment from the Levis shore, but was renovated soon afterwards. This church contains the usual statuary, one of which is a most realistic figure of the dead Christ in a glass case; but the Stations of the Cross are in relief, instead of being painted, as

in the other churches which we visited.

Quite near the church of Notre Dame des Victoires is the site upon which Champlain's first "Abitation" was built. A replica of this structure was placed upon the old spot for the Tercentenary, and so exactly similar was it to the reproduction of Champlain's queer old drawing of the original, which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" a few weeks ago, that I recognized it at once. We went all through it, past the palisades, over the draw-bridge surmounting the moat, and through the queer old passages and rooms. The courtyard for the soldiers was there, the soldiers' quarters, Champlain's own bedroom, the outer walks for the sentinels, even the old-time wooden beds, the tower, "dovecot," the old arquebuses,—all exactly copied from Champlain's own minute plans—the same, yet how different! No longer the vast forest and oppressive stillness; no longer the looking-out for hostile redmen creeping through the trees and along the shore; or for the gladsome sight of a straggling vessel from France laden with provisions and news of home. Upon every hand, instead, a surging city, with thousands of tourists tramping past from the wharves, ensign of the millions more that lay at their backs the shriek of modern whistles; and in one of the rooms—sacrilege!—a telephone! . . . Yet, before ran the same changeless river, and behind beetled the same eternal cliffs. While standing on the parapets, one could not help wondering how Champlain would feel could he step for one moment into the old place. Truly, Champlain, as proclaimed in so many inscriptions over the city, "Pere de la Patrie"!

And now I must stop again, before I have reached a single great building save the Chateau—everyone, note, says "THE Chateau," in Quebec. Next time, however, I shall hope to make better headway.

DAME DURDEN.

(To be continued.)

SOME VACATION SUGGESTIONS.

Why is it the farmer and his family so seldom take a vacation? The man who lives in the country does not always think that he and his wife and family need a vacation. Every person should take a vacation—the farmer, the seamstress, the working man, all need a rest and change of occupation, as well as the doctor, the lawyer, the minister and the professor. Work may be pleasant, but routine is deadening. The daily grind makes life become a beaten track, hard, dull and monotonous. No one can continue to do good work without some holidays at least once a year. One who has had an enjoyable outing will return to work with renewed vigor, feeling rested and refreshed. "The man whose brain has revolved around one set of ideas for twenty years is preparing for a peevish, ugly and tiresome old age when those ideas will have been set aside." Nature means her sons to rest.

The question naturally arises, What one should do during vacation? One knows his own needs best. "The vacation that you enjoy is the one that will send you back to your work best equipped for a new campaign."

Where shall the vacation be spent? is another question. If possible, somewhere in an atmosphere different from the ordinary one.

The weary farmer's wife or daughter, who has toiled early and late, and burnt life's candle at both ends, who has used more energy each day than she has in reserve, and has not stopped at nature's storm signals, would do well to seek the restful silence of cool woods and babbling brooks and waving meadows, with change of society and scene. Or, if one's home is inland, it is advisable to get to the sea or the lakes. What more soothing to weary brain and tired nerves than to listen to the soft lullaby of the waves as they lap the shore, and to watch the opalescent hues as they play on the

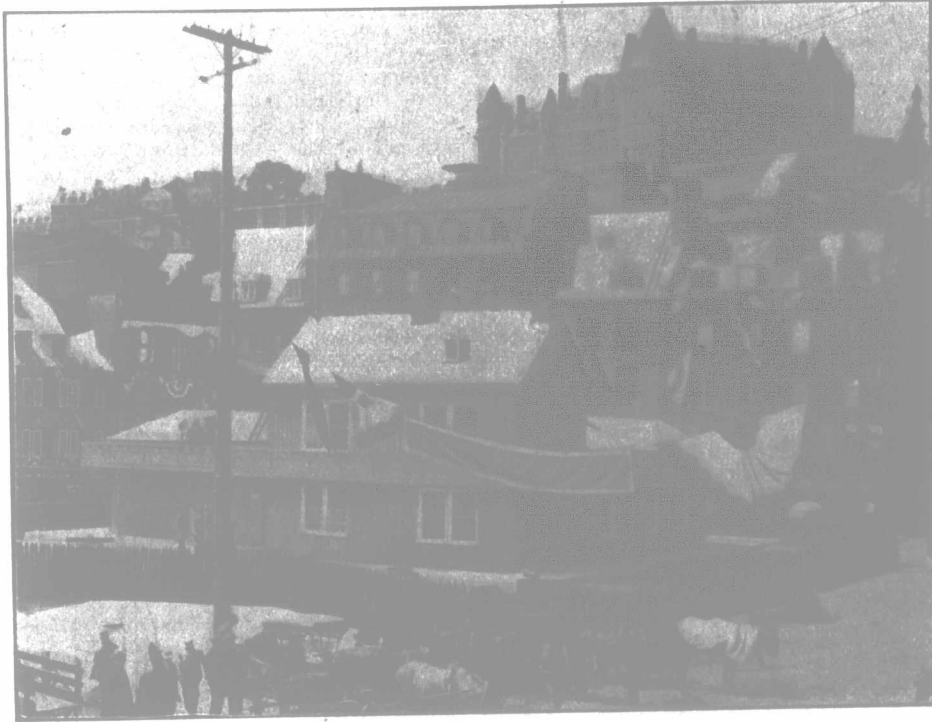
slightly-ruffled surface? When the nerve capital has been exhausted, the only way to restore it is the way of rest.

The robust and those that need rather excitement than rest, may go to the city, with its grand churches, magnificent parks, wide streets, and tall buildings, gay stores and public libraries. The great sights in the cities furnish food for recollections and descriptive stories for years after.

"We should do better work, be more amiable, easier to live with, and very much stronger both physically

quoted old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"; but if Jack, in the old days, got all the fun he wanted, he had often to get it by stealth, as it were, and more frequently than not, at the cost of smarting fingers from the school-master's "laws."

Nowadays there is a closer alliance between the public playground and the public school, and the inherent love of play in the child-nature is recognized by the teacher and provided for as a very important side-issue in child-training. Let the child play, by all means, but let op-



The Replica "Abitation" of Champlain, Erected on the Site of the Original "Abitation."

A reproduction of Champlain's drawing of this building appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," issue for July 30; the dovecot, however, does not appear in the present illustration, being hidden by the roof. In the background see Mountain Hill and the Chateau Frontenac.

and mentally, if we made it a rule not unnecessarily to wear out ourselves, and not to exact an over-amount of service from others."

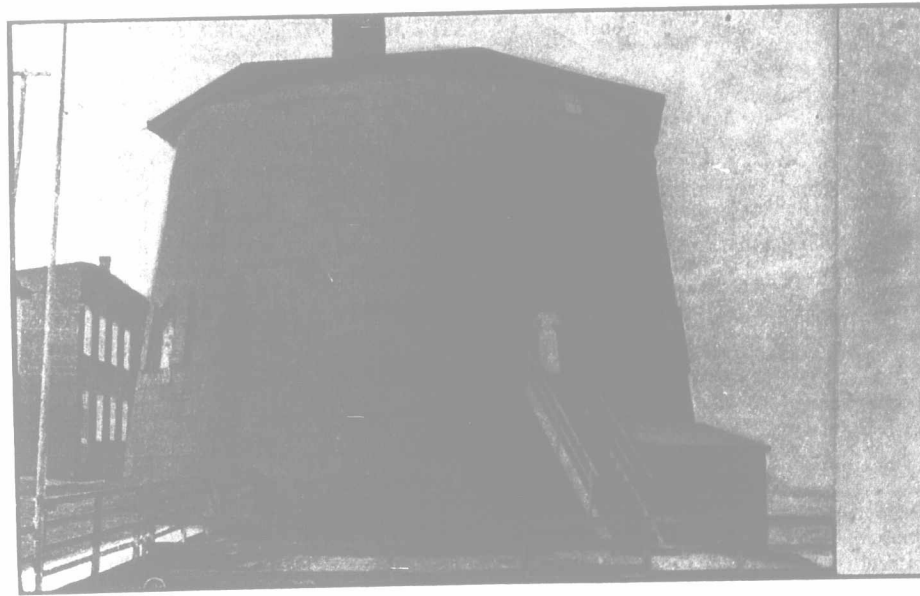
Farmers who frequently take a vacation will be benefited both mentally and physically, and return to their homes able to do better and accomplish more work than they were doing formerly, and their lives will be colored with pleasant memories for months to come. They also may see many new and improved ways of working and living which would be quite practicable in their own homes.

AN OBSERVER.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

portunity be afforded it, and provision be made for its safeguarding and kindly guidance during the hours of enjoyment.

One of the most earnest supporters of this effort, by way of illustration, has pointed out that the inveterate propensity of a kitten to play with a cork during an entire summer, to bounce it up and down, to follow it under the furniture, to excitedly pounce upon it, is clearly and obviously a preparation for the kitten's business in life later on. He said, "The mother cat well recognizes this, and she, therefore, by deceptive movements of her tail, and by other de-



One of the Martello Towers, Quebec.

TRAINING THROUGH PLAY.

No. 1.

That play is a very important factor in the training of a child, is becoming more and more recognized all the world over, and it is well for coming generations that it should be so. That it was not wholly ignored in the past, is proved by the oft-

continually eggs him on to more complicated and more difficult play at mouse-catching." Much of this instinct which combines pleasure and education in the kitten is of an anticipatory quality, and is as assuredly as underlying an element in this training of the child through play for its future career, for success in which, its full physical as well as

mental development is of the greatest importance.

The healthy child is always an active child, and the impulse to play is but the natural response of his nature. "God gives the instinct, man should provide the playgrounds." No child should be robbed of its childhood, as but too often has happened in the past in the crowded and congested quarters of the larger cities of the world. You, dear readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," can perhaps hardly realize how such things can be, for you live in the blessed country, with its free wide spaces, its freedom from sordid and vicious surroundings. Your children have nature's own beautiful playgrounds all around them, and the very nature of their work is healthy and wholesome. The children of the tenements have the same instinct as your own, but theirs are stunted and dwarfed by their cruel limitations. Think, then, what this play-ground movement may mean to them, and thank God for your happier lot in the farms and homesteads of the Dominion.

I will close with an instance given by a District Inspector, lately, on a public occasion in New York, when Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the well-known writer, having said, with truth, that a child should after school come home "tired enough from physical exercise and play to fall asleep on going to bed," was told the following true story:

"In one of the schools on the East Side a teacher found a little boy who was so sleepy in school that he could not possibly do his work. She said to him, 'When did you go to bed?'"

"He replied, 'At one o'clock in the morning.'"

"'Why, how was that? You should have been in bed at 9 o'clock.'"

"The boy said, 'My mother could not pull down the beds till one o'clock.'"

What did that mean? It meant that the pallets upon which the family rested at night were put up in a corner of the living-room, which was also the work-room, and that the work was not over till one o'clock in the morning; and neither father nor mother, growing child nor baby, could go to sleep for one hour after midnight! And what was true of this little lad is true of thousands of others.

The principle remains the same, and should be acted upon wherever possible, whether in town or country, for a child needs play as much as a flower needs light, and it is a subject worthy of the most careful study and of the most tactful handling by parents, teachers, and all others to whom the guardianship of children is entrusted.

H. A. B.

Current Events.

Wilbur Wright, the inventor, of Dayton, Ohio, has made a successful test of his aeroplane at Lema, France.

The Crows' Nest Pass Company has given orders that the Fernie works, destroyed in the recent fires, be reconstructed at once.

A surveying party of 100 men has left Winnipeg to survey a route for the proposed railway from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay.

Arms, ammunition and bombs are being secretly imported into Portugal, where the revolutionist propaganda is taking firmer hold every day.

Over \$400,000 has already been raised in Germany for Count Zeppelin, who will, in consequence, construct two new airships to replace the one destroyed by storm.

The work of preparing the plans for the reconstruction of the Quebec bridge has been put into the hands of three engineers, the best available.

in Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

The Shah of Persia is practically in the hands of the wild tribesmen whom he summoned to protect the capital against the revolutionaries, but who are now threatening to pillage the city if their extravagant demands for money are not met.

The Young People's Department.

[All letters for Young People's Department must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

A BOY'S LIFE IN INDIA.

If you were a Hindu boy, instead of taking your bath in a close room, you would run out to a fountain in a broad, open court, or perhaps plunge into a river where crocodiles were swimming, and which you would be obliged to keep away with clubs. Then you would put on your clothes—a pair of simple cotton trousers, very short in the legs, a cotton or linen coat, something like a shirt, and about your head you would wrap a turban. By the time you were dressed and had fed the pigs and the poultry in the farmyard, your mother or sister would call you to breakfast.

Your house will be a bamboo cottage thatched with the broad leaves of the palm, or it may be built of clay with flat, tiled roof.

Your breakfast will consist chiefly of baked cakes, unleavened bread, boiled rice, and possibly a little boiled fruit and cup of water. After the morning meal is over, you will be called to help your father yoke the cattle. The oxen are small, and have straight, sharp horns, long pendent ears, and queer bunches or humps growing behind their shoulders. And not only the bullocks, but the cows, have the same humps. The cows, too, are quite as often used to plow with and to carry burdens as are the oxen. The yoke is a straight piece of bamboo laid over the bullocks' necks. The plow will strike you, I think, as being peculiarly clumsy. It is of wood, and the handle is an upright piece of bamboo. This the husbandman holds with one hand as he labors, while with the other he pours the seeds into the mouth of a funnel-shaped tube that extends through the plowshare.

In the afternoon when you return from the field, your mother will send you to the temple with an offering for the priests, or perhaps to the bazaar to purchase a shawl or a pair of sandals, or it may be a pot to cook rice in. If the village is at a distance, you may get a ride with a neighbor going the same way. Your mode of conveyance will be a cart drawn by zebras or by buffaloes. As you walk the streets, strange sights meet you at every step; ox-carts go lumbering by, the driver sitting on the tongue of the vehicle and urging the great, unwieldy animals into a gallop by twisting their tails.

In the afternoon after you get home, and your father has returned from his labor, and supper has been eaten out of doors, perhaps under the palm-trees that shadow the cottage, you will sit and listen to the strains of the village band, or to some wandering fakir who has come to seek shelter for the night, and for whose entertainment there is always a house maintained at the public expense. No lamps are lighted in the houses, and it grows very dark at last, for the moon is not out. It isn't much trouble to go to bed, for all you have to do is to throw yourself down on one of the mats on the floor of the kitchen, and go to sleep with the rest of the family lying around you. At length all is still, save perhaps the drowsy whir of insects, the lone song of the nightingale, and far off the occasional cry of a jackal.—Boys and Girls.

Jesus washed the disciples' feet not so much to teach them humility as to teach them the blessedness of lowly service done in the name of Christ, and to show them God's estimate of such service.—N. M. B.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.

The Quiet Hour.

June 8th, 1908.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—If permissible, and you have space, will you kindly insert the enclosed letter, with poetry, in your columns. Yours truly,
(MISS) E. F. SMITH.
St. Croix, Hants Co., Nova Scotia.

In a late number of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed in the "Quiet Hour" a statement by the writer, that she believes the distribution of tracts does more harm than good. It is not my object to raise an argument on that subject, but I am very sorry that one with Christian influence should hold that opinion, and I trust that not one of the readers of the "Quiet Hour" will agree with the writer on that point. In my view I cannot see the great difference between writing for the benefit of others than the distribution of what has been written for the same purpose, only that the latter is in a different form. How many Christians, both in the past and present days, owe their conversion to God through the reading of one of those silent messengers, channels so often used of God in bringing blessing to weary souls that perhaps would not be reached by other means. There is no truer index to the state of the natural heart in its enmity toward God and Christ than in the refusal of a Gospel tract. All other current literature will be gladly received so long as it does not disturb the conscience and bring souls face to face with Eternal realities and their own personal welfare in regard to it. On the other hand, perhaps there is nothing that so marks the Christian off from the world and a separation from it than in the offering of a tract in public, especially in these days of perilous times of which we read in 11 Timothy, days when Satan is using all his power to keep souls from the truth of God's Word, and God's own true children are disturbed and perplexed as to their salvation, and few can say with confidence, that "on Christ, the solid rock, I stand; all other ground is sinking sand." And I would add a word to all Christians who have an opportunity of serving their Lord and Master, in giving a little tract, either in private or public, God will reward that service, and Eternity reveal the blessing.

ONLY A TRACT!

It's only a tract! You may tear it,
And crumble it up in your hand,
The wind, as it passes, may bear it,
And scatter it over the land.

It's only a tract! You may spurn it,
And deem it unworthy a thought,
May ridicule, trample and burn it,
Despise it, and set it at naught.

It's only a tract! But it telleth
Of holiness, happiness, heaven;
Where God in Eternity dwelleth
With sinners His love has forgiven.

It speaks of a future in glory,
Of present enjoyment and bliss,
And will you neglect such a story,
So loving, so joyous as this?

It whispers, no matter how hardened,
No matter how vile you have been,
You may at this moment be pardoned,
And saved from the bondage of sin.

It points to the Substitute dying,
The Sinless, for sinners like you,
O soul! on His merits relying,
Come, prove that its message is true!

It is but a tract! Yet its warning,
It whispered in Jesus' own voice,
And now, at thy acceptance or scorning,
Either Heaven or hell will rejoice!

One sin shut Adam out of the garden,
And one sin will shut you out of
heaven; but "the Blood of Jesus Christ
His Son cleanseth from all sin."

Of course, when I frankly expressed my opinion that tracts were not a very satisfactory way of reaching the souls of men, I knew that many people would disagree with me, but it is a matter of private judgment, and not a thing to

quarrel about. As my good correspondent says, these are "perilous times," and we servants of a common Master must fight against evil, not against each other. Holding each other's hands in warmest comradeship, we may often have a difference of opinion as to the most effective way of attacking the enemy.

For example, many good people who are anxious to help their poorer neighbors, spend a great deal of money and energy in establishing free soup kitchens. To those who have only looked at the matter superficially this seems a splendid way of helping the poor. And yet that experienced philanthropist, Jacob A. Riis, who has probably done more than any other man to uplift the submerged masses of the great American cities, says in his book on "The Peril and the Preservation of the Home," that if there is anything more hopeless than "free soup" he does not know what it is. So, also, the recent agitation to provide free breakfasts for hungry school-children is earnestly advocated by some good Christians, and as earnestly condemned by others. On the surface, it appears to be a good thing, but it is declared by those who look deeper, to be pauperizing. Some Christians denounce cards and theatres, while others establish whist-clubs and children's theatres, even as they insist on having playgrounds attached to every city school. St. Paul tells us that in his time some thought it sinful to eat meat that had been offered to idols, and some did not. And he uttered a warning which is still valuable, when he told each person to be fully persuaded in his own mind, and careful not to judge his brother, though they had different opinions on that subject. So, my dear Miss Smith, will you bury the hatchet and shake hands? You shall go on distributing tracts to your heart's content. If love, and faith, and prayers, go with them, I do not doubt that God will work through them as He has worked through His children's efforts in all ages. The motive makes the act powerful for good or for evil, and only God can make effectual any of our efforts to spread His Kingdom. He who worked wonderful miracles by means of a rod in the hand of Moses, can still work spiritual miracles through tracts or any other means. But we, who call ourselves by the great name of the Prince of Peace, must be careful to heed the warning Joseph gave to his brothers to "fall not out by the way." Whether tracts do good or not, we certainly shall do harm to our cause if we are wanting in warm friendliness. Shall we agree to disagree in opinion, seeing that we are entirely one in aim and intention? We are all only children, making many mistakes, but God can always direct and bless our blundering attempts if we faithfully try to please Him and steadily try to do our best. Handling souls is delicate work.

Being perplexed, I say,
"Lord make it right!
Night is as day to Thee,
Darkness is light.
I am afraid to touch
Things that involve so much—
My trembling hand may shake,
My skillless hand may break;
Thine can make no mistake."
HOPE.

RELIANCE.

Not to the swift, the race;
Not to the strong, the fight;
Not to the righteous, perfect grace;
Not to the wise, the light.

But often faltering feet
Come surest to the goal;
And they who walk in darkness meet
The sunrise of the soul.

A thousand times by night
The Syrian hosts have died;
A thousand times the vanquished right
Hath risen glorified.

The truth the wise men sought
Was spoken by a Child;
The alabaster box was brought
In trembling hands, defiled.

Not from my heart life's crystal stream,
But from the stars above;
Not from my heart life's crystal stream,
But from the depth of love.
—Henry Van Dyke.



6069 Fitted Coat,
34 to 42 bust.



6053 Tucked Blouse
or Shirt Waist,
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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

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

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

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POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East"

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

It came to Rob, in a hot wave of recollection, this was the being with whom he had aimed to affiliate on first arriving at Power Lot, to whom he had appealed for a mutual clandestine procuring of the drink that had been a curse to them both. Shame and humiliation actually scorched him at this remembrance of the devils which had so vilely possessed him. He listened, trembling, too, with anger.

"Bate," said Mary, very calmly, "if you ever speak to me in that way again, I will appeal to Mrs. Stafford, whom you have more reason than one to fear. I know that you are hardly responsible, and I am patient, but you must be decent, do you hear me?"

"A nice sister I got," snarled Bate. "Bad herself, an' schemin' all the time to git me into trouble."

"Oh, but how I have worked and sacrificed myself to keep you out of trouble," cried Mary passionately, at last, "and you malign and insult me."

"Yer can't prove I took old Byjo's money," asserted Bate stolidly, but Rob detected the fear in his tone; "it's yer d—d suspicions. She prob'ly hid it away, an' then laid the loss of it onto other folks."

"We won't discuss a matter of which we both thoroughly understand the truth; but if you speak brutally to me again, I will appeal to her to let you suffer the consequence from, which we've so long tried to shield you."

"Ye will, will ye? ye d—d sneak-in' meddlin'!" Through the half-opened door Rob, unbelieving, saw Bate advancing upon Mary with upraised fists. He sprang like a lion; it was the work of but one instant of ecstatic indignation, and Bate lay stretched on the kitchen floor at his feet. Before he could stagger up, the avenging hand had felled him again.

"You would strike her, would you—you would strike her," Rob hissed, sobbed, through his teeth; "you would strike her. Oh, my God!"

Bate, half rising, reached for a knife that lay on the table. Rob kicked it fiercely from his hand, and seizing a rope that hung from a nail on the wall, and kneeling on the infuriated wretch, he tied him hand and foot. Imprecations, vile accusations were hurled at them both. Mary stood by, white as if laid in her grave.

"There," gasped Rob, rising from his knees, "let him lie there—till he's safe. Never mind what he says, never mind; it's of no consequence what he says."

He thought that Mary would fall. "Come, Miss Stingaree," he said, naturally, persuasively, as if she were the child, and he seeking to restore her to a normal realization of existence again; "come, we must get some supper. Will you help me? Bate will consent to behave himself and get up and eat with us, by and by. Come, show me what to do."

They made but a sad and poor pretense at eating. Mary placed Bate's supper to keep it warm, and went over to him where he lay.

"Bate," she said, sorrowfully, "won't you try to think for a moment how I have kept you free, how I have tried to help you always? I want to keep you free and to help you now; but you must not lie about people, nor abuse and strike them. You will promise not to do that? You will swear by the memory of our poor mother? Oh, Bate, my brother!"

The pleading in her voice choked her utterance, tears welled in her

(Continued on page 1313.)

The Ingle Nook.

Not long ago, when reading Emerson's biographical sketch on Thoreau, I came on the following: "He had no talent for wealth, and knew how to be poor without the least hint of squalor or inelegance." I suppose it is with you as with me, that sometimes a phrase or a sentence, or even a word, may send you off exploring new paths, or beholding of a sudden pictures which illumine the text you have been reading, and which stay with you often when the memory even of the book or article has long fled. When I read those words there arose before me, not a vision of Thoreau in his hut at Walden, but another fairer one—a gleam of sunshine over green fields broad enough to let the free winds roam over them; a background of wild woodland with shadows cool and deep; a little log house with vines clambering over the soft silver of its weatherbeaten timbers; in the foreground a grass-grown slope, a path swept clean and sweet, two or three spreading old trees, and a great clump of hollyhocks; and yet farther the little garden, with its clean and thrifty rows of potatoes and carrots, crimson-topped beets and corn rustling in a soft undertone with every passing breeze.

I had never seen this especial spot which came before my mind's eye, but I know its prototype, a humble log abode in a neighborhood of stately brick dwellings, a little gray song-sparrow in the midst of a throng of parakeets. It has windows reaching right down to the green grass, and within them you may see the snowy-white gleam of curtains knitted in the fashion of long ago.

Nor was my picture tenantless. In the garden, bending over the herbage, was a woman, neither young nor beautiful, but "tidy" in her clean faded-blue gown and sunbonnet. When she raised her face I could see that there was placid contentment upon it; for this woman had never worried because she could not keep up with the style that was bonding some of her neighbors hand and foot, nor overworked herself in a mad endeavor thereto. She had done what she could to be comfortable and healthy and clean, and sometimes she thanked Heaven that she was not enslaved to a large house and a myriad of things which could only bring with them added labor. In the summer she lived for the most part out of doors, and day by day she looked at the sunshine and the green fields, and the shade of the cool woods, and thought how beautiful they all were. As the world judges she was poor—yet in reality how rich. For she "knew how to be poor without the least hint of squalor or inelegance."

I am writing to both rich and poor. If you are rich, accept my congratulations; it is pleasant to have riches if the struggle to attain them does not wear out body and soul. If you are poor I pass on to you this message from the life of Thoreau. May it be to you a light showing you the real contentment and independence that may be yours if you will but stop fretting and striving for things which you cannot easily attain. Remember there may be an elegance in simplicity, and this may be yours, though you do not buy a new article of fine furnishing in a twelve-year; in your sanest moments I am sure you will know that my picture was by no means a foolish or impracticable one. Material things are scarcely worth wearing one's life out for. Refinement, gentleness; these are the things that count, and these depend in no wise upon riches or great possessions. D. D.

On Using One's Head.

Visiting at a neighboring residence one day lately, I was struck by an occurrence which I have observed is a frequent performance in the daily rounds of a good many busy housewives. The incident in question occurred while the "clearing up" of the food and utensils used for the meal was in progress. The eldest daughter took from the table some articles which were to be placed in the cellar and put them there. No sooner had she returned than her mother journeyed to the same place with some other articles which her daughter might easily have carried in the first place. Scarcely had she returned when the youngest

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Special excursion rates, \$2.55, good going Sept. 1, 3, 5, 8 and 10. All tickets valid returning from Toronto on or before Sept. 15, 1908. See other advertising matter for special train service, or ask nearest Grand Trunk agent.

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Go via Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth on the Farm Laborers' Excursions.

\$10 GOING.

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Sept. 1—From Toronto, North Bay and intermediate stations, and all stations west thereof in Ontario.

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Tickets will also be issued via Toronto and C.P.R. on following dates under certain conditions:

August 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27; Sept. 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 14. For information as to territories, conditions, etc., apply to any Grand Trunk agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS

We will open fall season by teaching our personal course in dressmaking at school in Stratford. Class commencing Sept. 1st, taking four days to teach full course, pupils arriving in Stratford Aug. 31st. To all attending this class we will pay return railroad fare within one hundred miles of Stratford, also provide lodgings at school free of charge. Our course teaches how to cut, fit and put together any garment, from the plainest shirt waist suit to the most elaborate dress. We have been in business ten years, taught over eight thousand pupils and guarantee to give five hundred dollars to anyone we cannot teach. All wishing to take this personal course must send in their address not later than Aug. 27th. If not able to attend this class, take a course by mail in your spare time at home. For particulars address SANDERS' DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL, 21 Erie St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

YOU WANT MORE MILK.

MOLASSINE MEAL

Given to cows INCREASES THE QUANTITY, and makes it RICHER IN BUTTER-FAT. Equally good for BULLOCKS, HORSES, and is the best food for lambs and sheep. If used regularly on the farm its worth will be seen. Booklets and particulars from Andrew Watson, sole importer, 91 Youville Square, Montreal.

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

daughter requested milk and butter for fudge; the jug and plate but a few moments before taken down were brought out again—and so on, numberless steps were taken, which, by the use of a little foresight, could easily have been saved. In my own home I lately have been on the lookout for such inadvertences, and have thus saved a great many steps, as well as moments. I have noticed a member of my family carry a plate of something into the pantry (which is some distance from the kitchen); retrace her steps in a few seconds with another plate, which she could have as easily as not carried in her empty hand the first time; return empty handed in both instances, and not more than one minute afterwards have to return to the pantry for some needed article.

Thus I have come to see that a little thought proves advantageous—saving many of those extra steps, which in the life of a busy mother count terribly.

I have decided not to dust in the front part of the house while my cake is in the oven and frequent trips to the far-away kitchen are necessary; not to put all the utensils needed for my baking away when the breakfast dishes are being replaced, but to leave them in some convenient place while I get ready to use them; to put my berries, etc., on to boil while I am at breakfast, so that I need not start another fire afterwards; to make my hot biscuit for dinner while the kettle boils for my vegetables; to clean my lamps and make my bed while waiting for the tardy breakfasters; not to clean my stove the day before preserving, even though it is the day it is invariably done, and not to wash my floor on rainy mornings in the holidays, because little feet, no matter how careful their owners may be, are sure to have to race across it and leave remembrances. And so, one by one, my extra steps are being reduced, and my once weary feet are properly grateful for the extra work of my brain. L. E. J. Grey Co., Ont.

One woman of my acquaintance has adopted a very good plan for carrying things. She has a large, very strong dishpan with riveted handles, which she fills with dishes, eatables, etc., while setting the table or clearing it off; thus two or three trips suffices for either. The dishpan is better than a large server, because more easily carried, less liable to bend, and more secure, since it is utterly impossible for the dishes to slide off from it as they sometimes do from a server. D. D.

Cheesemaking.

Dame Durden,—I notice two requests for information regarding cheesemaking in July 2nd "Advocate." I get the rennet and coloring from a cheese factory. The drug stores do not keep it, as the demand is so small. For making cheese you require a vat or large tub, a dripper, cheese hoop, knife for cutting curd, and some sort of press. I use a hand cider press. To 100 pounds sweet milk, heated to 95 degrees, add 1 tablespoonful rennet, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful coloring, and 1 quart fresh buttermilk. Mix well into the milk by stirring. Let it stand for about ten minutes, or until coagulated. Take dipper and break it up, but do not stir too much. The whey will come to top, then dip off until the curd is all settled in the bottom of vat. Cut the curd with a knife into small pieces convenient to handle. Place these in dripper with a square of cheesecloth below; cover with lid and put on a weight to press out rest of whey. When it has stood a couple of hours cut into pieces an inch square. If it feels cold pour a little hot water over top, cover, weight, and let stand again two hours. Repeat the cutting three or four times until the curd feels oily, then cut fine, add two tablespoonfuls salt, mix well, put into cheese hoop and press. Use very little pressure at first, so as not to press the cream out. I use a Universal meat-chopper for grinding the curd, and find it works all right. Cheese requires a warm room for making, as the curds must be kept warm to work well. The cheese must be taken out of hoop and turned three or four times while pressing. I am only a novice at making cheese and wish someone with more experience would give some ways of making different kinds of cheese. I find 100 pounds of milk makes about 10 pounds cheese. The dripper is a wooden box

with holes in the bottom and a close-fitting cover. I hope this information will be of use to "Auntie" and that she will enjoy making cheese as much as I do. BRANT FARMER'S WIFE.

Brant Co., Ont.
Many thanks. Your directions seem very clear.

Black Ants.

"A Farmer's Daughter" asks how to eradicate black ants. The answer to this has appeared several times recently in "The Farmer's Advocate." If Farmer's Daughter will look over back numbers she will find it.

AUTUMN LANDSCAPE.

By A. Lampman.

No wind there is that either pipes or moans;
The fields are cold and still; the sky
Is covered with a blue-gray sheet
Of motionless cloud; and at my feet
The river, curling softly by,
Whispers and dimples round its quiet
gray stones.

Along the chill green slope that dips and heaves
The road runs rough and silent, lined
With plum-trees, misty and blue-gray,
And poplars, pallid as the day.
In masses spectral, undefined,
Pale greenish stems half hid in dry gray
leaves.

And on beside the river's sober edge
A long fresh field lies black. Beyond
Low thickets gray and reddish stand,
Stroked white with birch; and near at
hand,
Over a little steel-smooth pond,
Hang multitudes of thin and withering
sedge.

Across a waste and solitary rise
A plowman urges his dull team,
A stooped gray figure with prone
brow
That plunges bending to the plow
With strong uneven steps. The stream
Rings and re-echoes with his furious cries.

Sometimes the lowing of a cow, long-drawn,
Comes from far off; and crows in
strings
Pass on the upper silences.
A flock of small gray goldfinches,
Flown down with silvery twitterings,
Rustle among the birch cones and are
gone.

This day the season seems like one that heeds
With fixed ear and lifted hand
All moods that yet are known on
earth,
All motions that have faintest birth,
If haply she may understand
The utmost inward sense of all her deeds.

WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE AWAY.

When the children are away we forget
the noise they made,
We forget the sighs for peace that escaped
us while they played;
We forget how much we longed to be
free to leave it all,
And how lonely we become when the
night begins to fall!

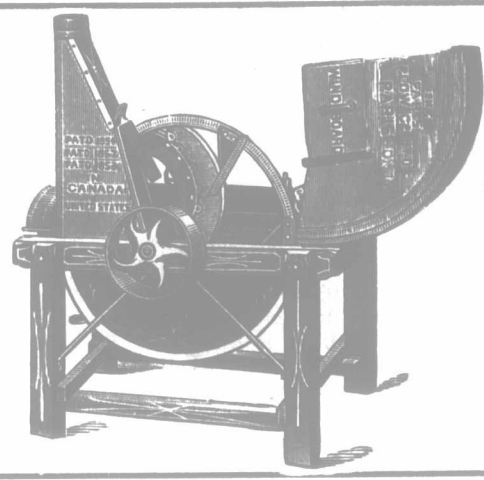
When the children are away, moved to
no more murmurings,
We forget the piercing shrieks and the
marred and broken things,
And the creak so loudly ticks as the
night falls, still and black,
That it seems as if it tried in its grief
to call them back.

When the children are away ghosts of
pleasures that are fled
Seem to hover in the rooms and around
each little bed;
Home is but an empty word, and how
distant seems the day
That shall bring them shouting home—
when the children are away!

—S. E. Kiser.

"When a man sits down and begins to
congratulate himself on being so good,"
says Uncle Eben, "is de time dat Satan
begins to look him over to see if he is
'bout ripe enough to pick."

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When you buy an Ensilage Cutter you want one which will not give everlasting trouble with breaks, getting out of gear, running hard, choking up, and the hundred other complicated ways that common cutters make trouble.

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C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, TORONTO

THE WHISTLE.

He cut a sappy sucker from the muckle
rodde-tree,
He trimmed it, and he wet it, and he
thumped it on his knee;
He never heard the teuchat when the
harrow broke her eggs,
He missed the craggit heron nabbin' pud-
docks in the seggs,
He forgot to hound the collic at the cat-
tle when they stray'd—
But you should have seen the whistle
that the wee herd made!

He play'd a march to battle, it cam'
dirin' through the mist,
Till the halflin squared his shouthers and
made up his mind to 'list;
He tried a spring for wooers, though he
wistna what it meant,
But the kitchen-lass was lauchin' and he
thocht she maybe kent;
He got ream and buttered hannocks for
the lovin' lilt he play'd—
'Wasna that a cheery whistle that the
wee herd made?

But the snaw it stopped the herdin' and
the winter frocht him dool,
When in spite of hags and chilblains he
was shod again for school,
He couldna sough the cartochis nor pipe
the rule o' three,
He was kept in and ficht when the
other boys got free,
But he often play'd the teuchat—'twas
the wee herd that play'd
For the mairker heard the whist'le that
the wee herd made!

THE OLD NORTHEAST.

Give me the old Northeast!
Give me her green hills crowned with
pine;
Her winds that stir the blood like wine,
The hidden nooks where green things
grow,
The banks where spring's first violets
blow,
Give me the wild-wood paths again
That lead far off from haunts of men,
What are your level lands to me?
Give me my green hills by the sea!

Give me the old Northeast!
Give me her storm, her shade, her shine,
Her changing moods to match with mine,
Her warm, green hills that brooding
Her still, gray woods and grayer sky;
Her grassy slopes, all warm and still,
Her melting lines of sky and hill,
What are your level lands to me?
Give me my green hills by the sea!

—Florence A. Jones.

TRADE TOPIC.

REDUCED RATES TO TORONTO

VIA Grand Trunk Railway system, on account of Canadian National Exhibition. Return tickets will be sold at single fare from all stations in Ontario to Toronto, good going August 29 to September 12. Returning from Toronto on or before September 15. Low-rate excursions will also be run on certain dates, particulars of which can be obtained from Grand Trunk Agents.

POWER LOT.

(Continued from page 1311.)

eyes as she entreated him. Bate gave a low, angry sneer.

"Bate," said Rob, his lips tightening with pain as he watched the extremity of Mary's grief, he also undertaking to plead, for her sake, "I couldn't see you strike her; sure, you would have killed yourself afterward if you had done such a thing. Come, promise what she asks, for your own sake. I will untie you. Let's be friends, let's try to do better, let's help each other on. I've a quick temper myself, I know."

Another long snort of scorn from Bate. But just at this moment Mrs. Byjo stepped in briskly.

"Well," she declared, "if a good appetite is a compliment to a provider, my boarder has set me up, and no mistake. I know when people eat to be polite, and when they eat because they want to. He apologized once or twice. 'Go right ahead,' says I, 'I'm as able-bodied as the mixin' bowl as I am at the plow.' He's finished, at last, and gone off gappin' at the view. You'd think this was the only real up-and-down, helter-skelter, far-reachin' piece o' lan'scape on the sphere, by the way any strange-comer stan's an' opens his mouth at it—Why, what's the matter?" she exclaimed, discovering Bate stretched on the floor in a dimming corner of the room.

"What ye been doing, Bate?" she questioned the supine one with paralyzing force of directness. "I know. Ye've been tryin' to abuse somebody; and ye promised me straight, when I let ye off, ye promised me ye wouldn't."

Mrs. Byjo usually carried her whip with her. She had it now, and she brought the lash around with a sharp crack.

"Fraid to let him up, are you, Mary and Rob?" she inquired staunchly; "well, I ain't afraid to let him up." She stepped bravely forth and untied the knots that bound him, then she swung back and gave her lash a clear and resounding snap in the air, as it were, by way of experiment. Bate did not stir.

"Get up, by Jo," she commanded him, with the utmost cheerfulness, "or I'll thrash ye layin' down."

To the astonishment of Mary and Rob, Bate rose to his feet, the whole contour of his face and shoulders being that of sheepish obedience.

"Now, do ye promise," she adjured him, "and promise to keep, this time? Swar it, then, swar it by the knockin' over at Spook House. Disobey them, and see what 'll come to ye."

Bate, very pale, nodded a subdued acquiescence, "I swar."

"There's such folks as Bate in this world," continued Mrs. Byjo, lapsing from the sterner measures of her course to philosophize frankly and helpfully in the downcast face of her pupil. "Some says there's not. Some talk about everlastin' lovin'-kindness and patience; and you've showed it, Mary Stingaree. You've showed it to Bate Stingaree."

She pointed the handle of her whip from one to the other, as a simple and emphatic manner of elucidating her theme.

"Now, what Bate Stingaree needs, it appears, ain't lovin'-kindness, for it's been tried on him, and he ain't got sense enough to know it when he sees it; he thinks lovin'-kindness is a coward and afraid of him. What Bate Stingaree needs and admires, by Jo, is the whip." She gave hers another sonorous, free-hearted crack in the air.

"Bate Stingaree's got to be born again, like the man up the tree, 't the ministers preach about. I've got my opinions, and I believe he'll have his chance, and ef not in this world, then in some world he will git born agan, till he turns out decent. Mean-whiles, what he needs an' asks for in his very soul, poor fellow, is the whip. And, Bate," she added, with perfect friendliness of sympathy, "I've got some for ye whenever ye feel a

hankerin' after it, and bear you well in mind, young feller, I've got the whip-hand o' ye."

CHAPTER XVI.

Mrs. Prouty, of Prouty's Neck.

It was Rob's custom to work in the long, long twilight after supper. From six o' the clock to ten he made another day. This evening he did not change once more into his old clothes and go into the field; his heart was too restless. Doctor Margate would soon appear for another chat with Mary, and he, Rob, would be in the way. Bate had devoured his supper contemptuously and gone the way of the River. Rob sought to still the tumult in his brain by a solitary stroll of his own along the heights.

Passing through the dooryard, he espied the astounding vision of a choice—an especially choice—cigar lying in the grass. He hesitated a moment, then stooped and picked it up; it was one that had been quenched almost as soon as lighted, gallantly tossed away by the Doctor when he had first met Mary on the porch. Rob observed how intact it was, put it sweetly to his nostrils; ah, no molasses and ginger in this product. He made a mouthpiece of a bit of paper, inserted the cigar, and puffed rapturously as he tramped on. Velvet reclining chairs, blazing chandeliers, soft-footed attendants, the clink of iced champagne—all swayed his senses once more in seductive memory, with the fumes of that delicious cigar. A hearty voice broke the spell.

"Hold on, Rob, I can't keep up with you." Doctor Margate overtook him, breathing rather heavily, and laid a hand on Rob's shoulder.

"Ah, my boy, not so very long ago you could not keep up with me. And, now—but even in my heyday I had not your physique. Ah, but you're to be envied—envied." The doctor spoke with exuberant frankness, his hand still resting on Rob's shoulder.

"That"—thought Rob—"is his considerable way of appearing not to have noticed the fact that I'm smoking his discarded cigar." It was such a bald confession of penury, of classical beggaredom, of hopeless, weary, utter resignation, to smoke a cigar that one has picked up in the yard. Rob's face had been dyed with blushes. But, after the hot wave, despair makes a man fearless and bold; and he said:

"You are the one to be envied. Doctor Margate—if you are engaged to Mary Stingaree."

"But I'm not, Rob. Let's walk on a little. I am not. I asked her, but she would not have me."

Rob said nothing. Wonder, infinite relief, the pang of hopeless love on his own part, pity and a sudden mood of valiant championship for the doctor; all these possessed him.

"Life is no tangle here, is it, Rob?" said the great man, looking away to the scene spread before them. "Plain toil, plain struggle, the river, the basin, then the tremendous tides out yonder;—what is that passage there? What do you call it?"

"The Gut."

"Aye, out through the Gut at last, into the open—and, faith, but God works well. We'll believe that, though the cup we long for gets dashed from our lips." He stood with bared head, and seemed to forget where he stood as he gazed. Rob looked at the familiar gray head and rapt face. It appeared that Rob himself was seeing' visions. The gaudy tinsel of the cigar-laden atmosphere faded out of sight and sound, and cathedral organs of the long-ago pealed through his senses with revelations, with aspirations, dim to him once, divinely clear to him in this instant; and life was not much, and death was not much, but only to play true, that was all.

"You have doubted me a good deal, I suppose, Robert?"

Rob woke from his trance and met the doctor face to face.

"No, never—your honesty. I can

remember still how my father used to talk about you. But I've written you and never received any answer, and I do not understand. It is very strange, it seems to me, that a fortune such as my father left should go to the dogs so completely and suddenly as mine did. What was the matter? Is not there anything to be saved out of it?"

"Oh, a great deal to be saved—a great deal, Rob, my boy. Go back to New York to-morrow, if you want to, and find out for yourself whether those who have had the stewardship have been faithful."

Rob gasped. His own revulsion of feeling staggered him. Mary—never to see her more. Mary—left in the house with Bate, unprotected. The sea, the land, even his crop of potatoes—the wondrous product at last of his painful toils—the very air breathed, all seemed dear to him of a sudden, and he spoke impulsively, almost fiercely, words strange to his own ears.

"I don't want to go back," he said.

"I understand, Rob. I would not go back yet, if I were you."

So absorbed were the pair in their own thoughts they did not realize that they were passing Caroline Treet's house. She, however, had heard of the celebrated man's arrival at Power Lot; and Rob saw her standing in her own porch door and beckoning with a black kid-gloved hand.

"Look out, she's got on her black kid gloves; she's going to make a set at you, Doctor," he murmured low.

"She—who? You amaze me—that so handsome a woman should be put to it to pluck adorners from a foreign tree. Who is she?"

"Come in," called Caroline, smoothly; "friends known and unknown, come right into the Room."

For, at Power Lot, God Help Us, they called the parlor or place of state simply the "Room," and to enter it was, in itself, to fulfil the holiest of social obligations. Not every family had a "room," but, as for Caroline Treet, hers contained more bouquets from the grass of forgotten harvests, and mortuary wreaths under arched glass, and portraits, framed in sea-spoil, of those gone before, than, perhaps, any other house in Power Lot; and though she was considered everywhere as more of a kind-hearted than a vain woman, yet she could not quite banish from her manner, especially when in the very presence of these relics, a certain palmy and serene consciousness of elegance.

"Be pleased to seat yourselves, friends known and unknown," Caroline repeated the happy phrase with a soft emphasis on the "unknown," and the doctor's heart might be supposed to thrill; but he had a less sentimental emergency to reckon with, for the "room," being shut dark, and his glasses in his vest pocket, he sat down hopefully on what proved to be a very stout woman, who repudiated him with the angry lash of her arms and a scream of unflattering disgust.

"May God forgive me," drawled Caroline, at once letting in some light through a shutter; "fade as fade may, let's see what's going on here amongst ourselves."

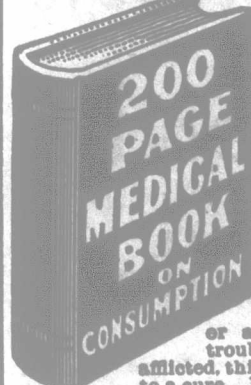
On discovering the doctor standing dismayed and immovable in the safe center of the room, she sought to reassure him through the methods of formal presentation:

"Let me introduce you to Miss Prouty, of Prouty's Neck."

Mrs. Prouty, of Prouty's Neck, observed the doctor's low and remorseful bow without much concern either way. Her mind, it was plain, was absorbed in another grievance. The light through the shutters revealed also two boys, respectively seven and eight years of age, their faces likewise distorted with misery.

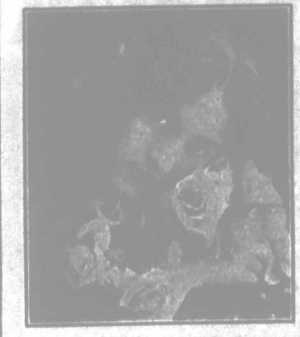
"They been talkin' all winter an' all spring about comin' over to the Baptist' 'cherry-carnival,' an' I made 'em some decent clo's, the Lord knows how, an' fetched 'em over an' (Continued on next page.)

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paid fifteen cents apiece for 'em, like all the rest—that filled up to the brim an' runnin' over—an' after all this how-de-do an' takin'-on that's nearly worn me out"—expounded Mrs. Prouty, the indignant mother—"them little sneaks pipped up all of a sudden without no warnin', like a colicky hummin' bird, an' never et five cents' worth, the two on 'em together."

"We though as how there'd be cherries to a cherry carnival," complained the older boy loudly, taking courage from the extended dimensions of his audience.

"An' when it was explained to you that this wan't the bearin' year f'r cherries, you little slouches put yerselves in rebellion ag'in the Lord on high, 'stead o' condimentin' down all the good vittles we could hold like the rest on us with sweet pickles an' be thankful."

"The pickles they giv' me wan't sweet," declared the boy, in tones of cold and resentful recollection.

"Hear to him!" cried the exasperated Mrs. Prouty.

"Sides, we et more bread 'n meat 'n anybody else thar,'" now spake the younger, rising stoutly to his brother's defense.

"Bread and meat!" sneered Mrs. Prouty; "makin' wild hoodoos o' yerselves, as though ye'd never seen Christian dainties afore an' was scared of 'em."

"I wan't afraid," maintained the elder. "I tasted onto ev'ry kind o' pie an' cake the' was."

"An' why didn't ye eat 'em?"

"'Cos," he explained, without any nice reservations, "they tasted jest like your ha'r ile smells, Ma."

"Vanilla's a mighty expensive spice, you little wild b'ar's cub."

"I can't help that, Ma," he answered, having now grown quite bold; "it makes me want ter vomick."

"Wal', when an air of wind comes up your father 'll be over to sail us home, and thar' you'll stay f'r all o' any carnival you'll ever go to ag'in."

The boy, now verging on the bounds of the 'saucy,' was about to express, to his mother's wrath, his complete satisfaction with this dictum, when Doctor Margate himself interposed.

"I—I came to this beautiful country, hop'ing to find cherries, too," he advised the boys, and they read him literally, nor realized the depth of pathos in the great man's confession; "but for me, too, I find it is not a cherry-bearing year. I doubt, if I shall ever gather many more cherries. But I like little boys who prefer bread and meat to cake; such good sense deserves its reward, and I wish your good mother wou'd take this slight appreciation of my regard for you, and spend it for you as she deems wisest."

It was a five-dollar note, and the disaffected family clasped each other's hands and beamed as one. "That pays for not having them fill up, doesn't it?" the doctor inquired of the mother in his simple way, that was on a rational and unassuming level with the crying needs of any situation.

"A few minutes ago," replied Mrs. Prouty, "I really didn't know what I come for. But the guidin' hand was after me same as usual. I was meant to come, an' I come, an' now I see why I come."

She clasped the greatly-augmented treasures of her purse firmly.

"And now, Mis' Prouty," said Mrs. Trest hospitably, "you'll take off your things, bein' far away an' seldom seen, an' make yourself at home."

"No," responded Mrs. Prouty, gracefully, "I'll set here just as I be an' pray for an air o' wind. I was never one that felt easy settin' 'round away from home. But I'm glad to see ye, Car'line. What's this I hear about old man Trawles?"

The question was so uncompromisingly put it reflected the terrors of a court of law, and the whole company appeared startled.

Except Caroline.

"Oh my, ya-as, what's this I hear, an' what's that I hear?" she murmured discursively. "Somebody on ev'ry hand is allus hearin' somethin'. The neighbors hearin' in here, often, an' allus welcome received an' their yarns listened to, whatsoever. Cap'n Belcher was passin' this mornin' an' reeled me off a yarn, that, ef it's true, some folks in an' around Power Lot, God Help Us, is ignorant enough to need missionaries sent to 'em, an' no more so amongst them that fries in the sun naked on the isles o' the sea. What think you?"

They were all too interested to push their inquiries further than by the appeal of open mouths. Only the doctor said, kindly:

"What was his yarn?"

Caroline blushed; her attitude toward the doctor seemed to be eminently that of approval, and the rest realized that, for all practical purposes her audience was an audience of one.

"You don't know old Tim Tibbits, 't's kind o' half-baked—in the line o' bein' silly, I mean—an' allus aroun' in the woods, huntin'?"

"Not yet," replied the doctor earnestly: "I do not know him yet."

"Wal', perhaps you won't be so anxious to make his acquaintance after you hear what was told to me. Cap'n Belcher swore it was true in ev'ry line an' precep' of it, an' I leave him to his Judge, only tellin' of it as he told me. 'T seems, one o' these 'ere religious agents, Church o' England this one must 'a' been—wal', he lit onto this region, prospectin' around, with his arms full o' prayer an' hymnal books; an' what should he do, to get a sample o' the folks 'round here, but run afoul, first thing, o' old Tim Tibbits hailin' out o' the bresh with his gun slung over his shoulder.

"Good-mornin', sir," says the man, to Tim; "are there any 'Piscopalians round here?" says he; "an' whar', ef you please, be they, sir?" says he.

"'Piscopalians?" says old Tim Tibbits—who's allus got to be good-natered an' oblige everybody, whether he knows what they mean or not. "'Piscopalians?—wal', now I think on it," says he, scratchin' his old fool of a head, "I did see somethin' queer over thar' by the aidge o' Finly's woods this mornin'," says he, "but I didn't fire. Yes," says he, "now I think on it, that must 'a' been it," says he, an' grinned at him all over in his obligin' way; "but I was goin' down to the store to sell my skunks' fur, an' I never stopped to fire," says he; "why, do you want one?" says he.

"No," says the man an' walked on, an' wobbled his coat tails direc' right out o' sight an' bearin' o' the whole place, never stoppin' to exchange a word with somebody 't was more 'n half-witted, so as to get a better sample; but lit right out, an' how he'll spread it 'round about us here, only the Lord knows; but as for me, I consider that our luck was poor, an' the sample, so far as I have any feelin's, one that I should never have selected to have myself spread abroad by."

"Them that is ignorant won't have it laid to their charge," said Mrs. Prouty, of Prouty's Neck, solemnly.

"I s'pose not," said Caroline, "but I'd rather have somethin' charged up ag'in me, and not be quite so simple, I believe."

"It must 'a' been the same agent," continued Mrs. Prouty, "that hove along thro' the Neck a week ago; an' talkin' o' samples, Car'line, I doubt ef he took a much better one off us, an' ef you got spread 'round for your innocence we're likely spread fur an' wide for our wickedness, him tumblin' first thing onto Rip Wizz'll, an' askin' of him, 'Have you giv' yourself to the Lord?'" says she, "myself to the Lord?" says Rip Wizz'll. Says he—"who in matter's a-going to do my havin'?"

"To be sure," says the doctor, "but I don't know what you mean."

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

RIGHT OF WAY.

A and B are two brothers living on adjoining farms. One of the concessions along their farms is closed, except for a small portion, which gives both an outlet by A crossing B's farm. He has done so for twenty-two years, at the end of which B sells his farm to C (a stranger). A has an outlet to other concession, but it is very inconvenient for him.

1. Can C close the road across his place used by A, knowing at the time of his buying that such a road existed?
2. Can he put obstruction in or charge rent for this road? A READER.

Ans.—1 and 2. The facts stated are insufficient to warrant giving an opinion. There are many more points involved in such a matter than mere use for a length of time. Better consult a local solicitor.

TRADE TOPIC.

A FIRST-CLASS FLY-DESTROYER.—During the June excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College, visitors were informed that on the dairy herd the fly-repellant in use this season was Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer, a daily application of which served to protect the cows quite effectually. This excellent preparation has now been advertised for two or three seasons in "The Farmer's Advocate," and a considerable number of our subscribers have used it with great satisfaction, not only for lice on stock of all kinds, but in poultry houses, for bugs, cockroaches, buffalo moths, and, in fact, for almost every kind of vermin. It acts with promptness and thoroughness. It is put up in gallon, half-gallon, and quart tins, and a gallon will spray 350 cows.

GOSSIP.

REMEDY FOR SICK SWINE.

I have only one remedy for a sick pig. It is a simple one. Rheumatism, paralysis, blind staggers, thumps, scours, etc., I treat all alike, though in varying proportions. My cure-all is nothing more than fresh new milk and turpentine. For a young pig, say six weeks old, administer a teaspoonful of turpentine in, say, half pint of milk. Unless the pig is sick it will readily drink this. If too sick to drink, it must be administered with a spoon. An older pig, however, will seldom refuse new milk, even when a tablespoonful is given in a quart or more. Grade the dose from a teaspoonful at six weeks to a tablespoonful or more for a mature hog.—An English Swine-raiser.

A court-martial was held, with grand-ma as president.
"Johnnie," she said, "who destroyed those flowers?"
Johnnie thought a moment. Then:
"Sister Kathleen," he said.
"Now, then," reproved grandpa, "be a man! Tell the truth! Say I did it."
A beaming smile of relief illumined Johnnie's countenance.
"Oh, yes," he cried, "that's right. Grandpa did it!"

Surgeon-General Rixey was talking about his recent statement concerning the harm that cigarettes do sailors.
"Let them defend the cigarettes as they please," he said, "whenever I hear these defences I think of the sick horse and the turpentine."
"Tom met Bill on the road one day."
"Bill, I want a word with you," he said.
"Be quick, then," said Bill. "I'm in a hurry."
"What did you give your sick horse the other day?"
"A pint of turpentine."
"Tom hurried home and poured a pint of turpentine down the throat of his own ailing nag, which at once grew worse, and in an hour was dead."
"Then Tom, disgusted with Bill's veterinary ability, sought him out."
"Why, Bill," he said, "I gave my horse a pint of turpentine and it killed him."
"So it did mine," said Bill.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, sternly, "on my way home just now I saw the policeman who was in the kitchen with you so long last evening, and I took occasion to speak to him—"
"Oh, shure, that's all roight, ma'am. Oi'm not jealous."

It is the man who looks for trouble who generally finds it. When Bishop Dudley was about to transfer the field of his labors to Kentucky, some of his friends were inclined to remonstrate.
"So you are really going to Kentucky?" said one of them.
"Yes, indeed," replied the bishop.
"But do you know what kind of a State that is?" inquired the anxious one.
"Why, I saw in the paper that in a Kentucky town one man killed another dead for just treading on a dog. What are you going to do in a place like that?"
"Well," replied the bishop, calmly, "I am not going to tread on a dog."

Billy Crane brings this story from San Francisco to the Lamb's Club:
A friend met a cheerful Irish citizen who had plainly suffered all that was the fate of the hardest hit. "Well, Pat, how are you making out?"
"Oh, Oi'm on me uppers yet, but I have a fine job in Honolulu, and fare paid. I sail to-morrow."
"Sure, man, you'll never be able to work there. The temperature is a hundred in the shade."
Pat had endured too much cheerfully to be discouraged. "Well," he replied, hopefully, "I'll not be worruking in the shade all th' toime."

An Irishman out of work applied to the boss of a large repair shop in Detroit. When the Celt had stated his sundry and divers qualifications for the job, the superintendent began quizzing him a bit. Starting quite at random he asked:
"Do you know anything about carpentry?"
"Shure."
"Do you know how to make a Venetian blind?"
"Shure."
"How would you do it?"
"Shure, I'd poke me finger in his eye."

In the British House of Commons a few days ago Mr. Harold Cox asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether James Walker, aged fifty-five, who was recently charged with bigamy at the Huddersfield Police Court, and who was alleged to have gone through the form of marriage with eleven women, would be entitled, on attaining the age of seventy, to an old-age pension; and, if not, under what provisions of the Bill would he be excluded from the reward intended for veterans of industry. Mr. Lloyd George said in reply: "My hon. friend seems to assume that these facts prove an irrefutable proof of industry. As I understand that the case is still under the consideration of the courts, I do not think it would be proper for me to discuss it in this place." (Laughter.) Mr. Bottomley, of Hackney, South, remarked: "Is there any case on record of a man having had several wives who ever attained the age of seventy?" (Laughter.)

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese ambassador, said modestly at a dinner in Newport: "I am aware that the honors heaped upon me are due to my exalted office, not to my humble self. It is my office, it is not I, that gains and merits your consideration. Yet this is a mortifying truth of a kind that all of us—ambassadors or no—are apt to forget. May such a truth never be recalled to our memory with the harsh shock that came to a Rhode Island farmer who won a blue ribbon at a Woonsocket stock show with a fat hog—a 1,250-pound hog."
"Get my right name," he said, excitedly, to the reporters, with their pencils and yellow paper, who crowded round him at awarding time. "Get my name right, boys. It's Hiram Y. Doolittle, son of the late General Augustus Anderson Doolittle, of St. Joseph, who settled in Rhode Island in the year—"
"Oh, never mind all that," the oldest reporter interrupted. "Give us the pedigree of the hog!"

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I have still on hand 1 stallion, black, rising 4 yrs., by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride, 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right.
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OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS
Four imported and home-bred stallions for sale. Ten imported and home-bred mares for sale. Among these are prizewinners at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome to inspect stock.
JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CAN.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P. O. Ont.; Newmarket Sta., G. T. R. Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

Clydesdales
Imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are bred to Acme (imp.), the 8th best breeding horse in Scotland in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from high-class (imp.) mares, for sale right.
R. M. HOLTBY, Sta. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., G.T.R.; Myrtle, Ont., C.P.R.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE!
I have on hand several Clydesdale stallions, as choice a lot as ever crossed the ocean. Missie, Stamford, Claret and Gem of Balechin Shorthorns; up-to-date in type and quality. 50 imported Shropshires, 20 ewe and 30 ram lambs from imported stock. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition horse barns. THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

GOSSIP.

Veterinary instruments for the use of horsemen, dairymen, swinemen, and the general farmer, are advertised in our columns by the well-known house of Hausmann & Dunn Co., 392 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill., who will be pleased to forward their large illustrated catalogue to people who write them for it.

Mr. R. J. Hine, of Dutton, Elgin Co., Ont., well known as a leading importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, writes: "Having sold our farm and having to give possession this fall, among other things have to dispose of our flock of Oxford Downs, composed of about 90 head, and we think we have a good lot. Our flock is sprung from the best ewes procurable in England, and we have used nothing but the best imported rams. We have a nice lot of rams, our imported Hobbs ram amongst them. We also have some choice yearling ewes, among them the ewe lambs shown at Guelph last winter. Some of the rams were sold for exhibition purpose on the other side of the line, but owing to the new regulation made by our neighbors, quarantining sheep for 30 days, could not get them over the line for their shows, and they will have to be sold here now, so we think any of our Canadian friends who want something good had better write us or give us a call." See advertisement in another column.

Messrs. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., writes: "We have just gotten our imported Oxford Down sheep home from quarantine, and we must congratulate Mr. Geo. McKerrrow, who bought them for us in England, upon his most excellent selection. We do not think we have ever had a better all-round lot, and we feel confident we are putting forward the strongest and best show we ever did. We have two yearling rams in excellent show condition, and of splendid quality and size, bred respectively by Lord Brassey and H. W. Stilgoe. We also have imported a full show of ram lambs, which are a very even, uniform lot, and in better condition than we have had them for some years, having stood the sea journey well. Mr. McKerrrow is also entitled to special praise for his selection of yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Our yearling ewes are of Horlick's breeding, while our lambs were bred by Geo. Adams, and they were chosen from the winning pens at the Royal. We are fitting a large number of home-bred sheep, and expect to be able to make a strong Canadian-bred show. We shall exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

ALASKA - YUKON - PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The preliminary prize list, rules and regulations in the department of live stock for the great Exposition to be held at Seattle, U. S. A., in the summer of 1909, together with conditions of entry, quarantine, customs requirements, etc., has been issued, and may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Department, Frank A. Welch, Salem, Oregon. The live-stock exhibition will be held during the month of September, covering a period of two weeks.

The classification and prize list is prepared on an exceedingly liberal scale, embracing all the recognized breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, generous and substantial cash prizes being offered in numerous sections in each class, together with senior, junior and grand championship money offerings in all classes, over \$100,000 being offered in prizes in this department. Ages of horses and foals, except for lots for draft breeds, will be reckoned from January 1st of year of birth, and in the case of draft breeds from first of September of said year. The dates of computing ages of beef breeds are fixed as September 1st for senior and January 1st for junior classes, and for dairy breeds as August 1st for senior classes and January 1st for junior classes. For sheep and swine, ages will be reckoned from September 1st. An entry fee of 10 per cent. of the first prize offered will be charged for each and every entry in individual classes, a herd or group being considered a single entry. No stall rent will be charged. For full particulars write for the published prize list.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STREET-CAR RAILS FOR GIRDERS.

Will you, or some of your readers, please inform me where I can get three street-car rails about 18 feet long, wanted to put over root-house under barn floor.

R. W. Ans.—We would suggest inquiring of manager of nearest street-car line. Will any reader who has had experience in securing these for similar purpose please answer.

BLADDER CAMPION.

I have found a weed in our crop that we must have got in the clover seed two years ago. What is it?

S. W. S. Ans.—This is bladder campion, of which seven or eight specimens have come to our desk from various sources this summer. It is a deep-rooted perennial, difficult to eradicate. Deep plowing and a short rotation of crops are necessary. Frequent cultivation with a broad-shear cultivator will be found very effectual in holding this weed in check.

HOP CLOVER;

I inclose a plant I find growing in great numbers on my clover field; have two fields seeded two different seasons, and it is in them both. I wanted to cut one piece for seed, and would like to know whether it would be wise, as I do not know if it is a harmful weed or not. If it is, how can I best get rid of it? It was not so bad in the spring, just a few plants, but since cutting my hay crop it seems very thick and the plants are quite large.

A. I. C. Ans.—The inclosed plant is what is known as the "small hop" clover, or hop trefoil; scientific name is Trifolium procumbens. It is not a very noxious weed, is an annual, but seeds quite easily and the seed keeps coming every year. Follow the meadow with a hoe crop and very few will be seen later, unless obtained as a weed-seed impurity again in seeds.

RASPBERRY BLIGHT.

I planted raspberries two years ago, and last summer they appeared to be blighted, and did not have any berries on them. This year they are blighted again, some bushes worse than others. I got a few berries off those that are the least injured by blight. They appeared to be strong, healthy bushes till after they blossomed. I am inclosing some leaves to let you see what they are like. Please tell me when to treat them and what is best to do with them so that they will bear fruit next year. The leaves on the young canes are not as yellow as on the old canes.

E. M. T. Ans.—We would suggest that you make an examination of the roots of the diseased raspberries. If swellings or enlargements of any kind are found, kindly forward the same to us. We would be glad also to have more samples of diseased leaves, and also portions of twigs. I am unable to state the cause of the trouble without more information.

NUT GRASS (Cyperus esculentus).

I am sending you a sample of the grass which I sent you some time ago that is in full bloom. I have never met anyone who knew the name of this grass, but I trust when in bloom you may be able to identify it for me. It remains in this stage till fall, and then dries up and grows green from the roots the next season.

J. W. S. Ans.—The grass-like plant sent is too well known in some parts of the United States, as a very troublesome weed. It not only forms a great deal of seed, but a large crop of fleshy, edible nutlets on the rootstocks, by which it spreads rapidly in some places. In Canada it grows in sandy, damp land, usually near river banks. It is not very uncommon, but it is seldom complained of as a weed. Should it ever become troublesome the best treatment will be to plow up the land rather late in June, when most of the growth would have been made by both the old plants and the young plants which had started from the nutlets of the year before. The fleshy tubers are sometimes collected by mice and chipmunks as food. This plant is not a true grass, but belongs to the Sedge family.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC
John Douglas, Peter White,
Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

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.

TWO IMPORTED BULLS.

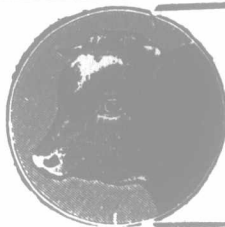
Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070-. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

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

For Sale: 10 Shorthorn Bulls

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

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



Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.
Manager.

The Salem Stock Farm

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

SHORTHORNS
A SPECIALTY.
Write for any information.
J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R.

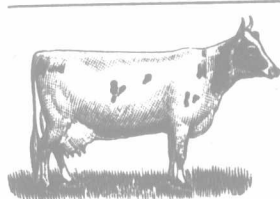
One handsome roan SHORTHORN BULL for sale, and several choice heifers. LEICESTERS of the best kinds, bred from champion prizewinners. Several in good show fit.
A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

5 SHORTHORN BULLS 10 HOME-BRED

Herd headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm.
Burlington Jct. Stn., G. T. R. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS!
In Shorthorns, a few females, different ages, of good milking family. Half dozen shearing Leicester ewes.
JOHN LISHMAN, HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO.

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



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.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to
ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers, winners of high honors in Scotland and Canada; 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick P.O. and Sta., Que.

AYRSHIRES
Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones.
N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.

Hickory Hill Stock Farm,
Dundas Station and telegraph.



Springhill Ayrshires!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good tests." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. Long-distance 'phone.
ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

Ayrshires—Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, all by imp. sire, and some out of imp. dams.
JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P.O., Ont.
Lancaster station.

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

Burnside's Champion Ayrshires

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



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.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy test champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 22½-lb. cow, one from 17.80-lb. 4-year-old, a Top Notcher from 19.48-lb. 2-year-old. Come and inspect the herd.
G. A. GILROY, Glen Buel, Ont.

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

Maple Grove offers a richly-bred bull calf, 6 weeks old, sired by an Aaggie, Cornucopia Pauline, A. R. O., 34.31 lbs. butter; his dam is sired by a son of Beryl Wayne, A. R. O., 27.14 lbs. butter. For particulars write: H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.



Amatite ROOFING

About all you need is a hammer

IN making Amatite our endeavor has been to produce a ready roofing that would not require painting or repairs and that anyone could lay without special tools.

We have succeeded beyond our expectations.

Send for a Free Sample of Amatite and examine it carefully. Note the kind and quality of materials used—how they are put together, and, lastly, the top surface of real mineral matter which does away entirely with the need of painting.

It is a complete roofing when it reaches you.

All the labor required you can do yourself and nails and liquid cement are furnished free. There are no extras required and no special tools. About all you need is a hammer.

Once Amatite is on your roof it requires no further attention.

If you are building or contemplating a new roof it will pay you to send for a sample of Amatite. We will send same free with descriptive Booklet on request to our nearest office

The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg.
S. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A. R. O. daughters, including world's champion milch cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves, by 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from.
W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., Bronte, Ont.

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.

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to

Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

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

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE MOLSONS BANK, MONTREAL.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

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

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's

Count De Kol. **BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way to arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence.

Also a few young bulls, 100 head to select from. Imported **Pontiac Hermes**, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented.

Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.

WALBURN RIVERS, Faldon's, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm

Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.
Brighton Tel. and Stn.

FAIRVIEW HERD

offers you another son of the great Pontiac Korndyke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull.

We have four of his daughters that have seven days' records that average over 28 lbs. each, and over 4 fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, the sire of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., Near Prescott, Ont.

Only Bull Calves

GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.

FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES, Of the best performing strains.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Boncheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont.** Woodstock Station.

To Head Your Herd

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

E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario.

Electricity in Peach Culture.

In view of the announcement of Sir Oliver Lodge, that in some English experiments a marked increase in the yield of wheat, tomatoes and strawberries had been accomplished by treatment with electricity given off by overhead wires, the following item from the Saturday Sunset, of Vancouver, B. C., possesses a very timely interest; at least pending disillusionment by the ever-agnostic scientist. Who knows but it may yet turn out that farmers who have sold or leased right of way for electric transmission lines may receive a double remuneration by virtue of the extra yield and earlier maturity of the crops promoted by waste energy sizzling off from the high-tension lines?

"In the orchard of Mr. R. C. Hodgson at Cedar Cottage there is a fine early Crawford peach tree growing against the southern end of a building, down the wall of which passes an electric wire.

"The peaches on this tree are now ripening in good style, and are nearly uniform all over the tree, but two weeks ago Mr. Hodgson picked a fully-developed, ripe, highly-flavored specimen before there was any sign of any of the other specimens even changing color, although many of them are growing close up against the wall.

"The phenomenon was of sufficient interest to warrant some investigation, and the only peculiar fact that was discovered was that the peach that ripened two weeks earlier than any of the others on the same tree had rested against the electric wire. This may or may not be the cause, but Mr. Hodgson is convinced that the electric wire had something to do with the early development of that particular specimen and proposes to conduct experiments next year that will determine whether the ripening of fruit can be hastened and the flavor improved by the use of electricity."

GOSSIP.

A splendid 7½ x 11-inch photo-engraving of that prince of Clydesdale stallions, Baron's Pride, may be purchased through this office for 50 cents in cash, or it will be given as a premium to any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50.

Mr. John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: "We have had a very good trade for young Shorthorn bulls this last spring and summer, but still have two very good red yearlings to sell. The Shropshire rams I am now offering are nearly all my own breeding, from the best imported Minton & Buttar ewes I could buy. To any one wanting a ram to show at the fairs this fall, or to head a flock, I will be pleased to quote prices."

Among the congratulatory messages received by John D. Rockefeller on the recent occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday were the following lines from the pen of the Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D.D., rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Brooklyn:

Cling to the habit of still being young; Cultivate leisure without being lazy; Garner all joys that the poets have sung; And prove every year Dr. Osler is crazy.

The English Winston Churchill's reputation for wit is well known, and on the occasion he made a neat little joke at the expense of a self-opinionated army officer. The incident occurred during a dinner in South Africa, and Mr. Churchill and the officer were seated side by side. Throughout the meal the latter was airing his views, until at last Churchill could stand it no longer. "Do you know," he said quietly, "I met a man to-day who would gladly forfeit £50 for the pleasure of being able to kick you?"

"To kick me, sir?" exclaimed the astonished soldier. "I must ask you to tell me his name at once!"

"Oh," replied Winston, "I'm not quite sure that I ought to do that."

"But I insist on knowing," demanded the other, angrily.

"Well, then, I suppose I must tell you. It was a poor young fellow in the hospital who has just been hit by the bursting of a shell."

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery

AND ALL

Summer Complaints

DR. FOWLER'S

EXTRACT OF

WILD STRAWBERRY

IS AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE.

It has been used in thousands of homes during the past sixty-two years and has always given satisfaction.

Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Price 35 cents at all druggists and dealers. Do not let some unprincipled druggist humbug you into taking so-called Strawberry Compound. The original is DR. FOWLER'S. The rest are substitutes.

Mr. G. Bode, Lethbridge, Alta., writes: "We have used DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY and found it a great remedy for Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint and Cramps. We would not like to be without it in the house."

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Can.

W. Willis & Sons, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont. Breeders of registered high-class JERSEY CATTLE. Stock for sale of both sexes, and reg. Cotswold sheep. Correspondence solicited.

Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited.

ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box III, Tweed, Ont.

Shropshires, Cotswolds

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.

Claremont station, C. P. R.

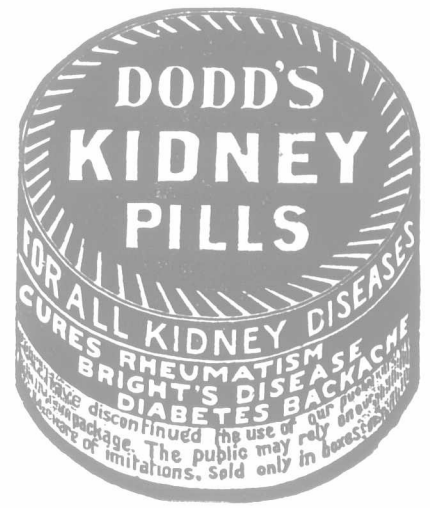
A Mormon's wife, coming downstairs one morning, met the physician who was attending her husband.

"Is he very ill?" she asked anxiously.

"He is," replied the physician. "I fear that the end is not far off."

"Do you think," she asked, hesitatingly, "do you think it proper that I should be at his bedside during his last moments?"

"Yes. But I advise you to hurry, madam. The best places are already being taken."



TRADE TOPICS.

NEW BALLOON ACT FOR THE CENTRAL CANADA FAIR.

Prof. Hutchinson, the renowned balloonist engaged for the Central Canada Fair, has a new act calculated to thrill any visitor to the fair. Prof. Hutchinson calls it his "sixtuple parachute drop," and it consists in reaching the ground by means of six separate drops from as many parachutes. The balloon has to ascend 1,200 feet to permit of the daring aeronaut performing this act. Prof Hutchinson has nearly 3,000 ascents to his credit. The dates for this exhibition are Sept. 18th to 26th.

A NO-PAINT ROOFING.—Everybody recognizes nowadays that the so-called Ready Roofing proposition has made good so far as giving thorough protection is concerned. There has always been the objection, however, that these materials were expensive in the long run because they required coating with a heavy paint about every two years. This objection has now been met by the well-known Amateite Roofing.

Amateite is provided with a top surface of crushed mineral. This surface needs no painting, nor indeed any care whatever. It is perfectly capable of withstanding any kind of weather, and will give continuous satisfaction without attention or repairs for many years.

Doing away with the painting nuisance removes the last obstacle to the wide use of ready roofings, and a great boom in this kind of business can be confidently predicted.

A sample of Amateite Roofing will be sent any inquirer on request. Address the nearest office of the Paterson M'fg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

COOPER'S FLUID.—Through Mr. W. Staley Spark, the Canadian manager of Cooper & Nephews', Berkhamstead, England, the Agricultural College, Guelph, have received as a present a thoroughly typical Shropshire shearing ram. This, no doubt, will do something to improve the breeding of Shropshires in Ontario. The Canadian Branch of Cooper & Nephews have also imported a great many sheep which will be shown at Toronto Exhibition. All these have been dipped with Cooper's Fluid. People wishing to see the results of this Fluid, which is advertised in our columns this week, should examine the wool and general condition of those sheep. Cooper's Fluid is unexcelled as a disinfectant, as a destroyer of ticks and lice, and as a cure for scab, ringworm and sores. We advise our readers to write at once for their free booklet P, to be obtained from Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 506 and 507 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

"It's a great help to be able to size up the men you come in contact with," said a business man to his son; "but it's more important still that you should first know yourself."

"For instance: A noisy bunch tacked out of their club late one night, and up the street. They stopped in front of an imposing residence. After considerable discussion, one of them advanced and pounded on the door. A woman stuck her head out of a second-story window and demanded, none too sweetly: 'What do you want?'"

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

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

IMPORTED HORNED DORSETS

My importation for 1908 will arrive in a few days. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition. I have for sale a few of both sexes, the get of last year's champion all round the circuit, Imp. Romulus 2nd. Canada's banner flock of Dorsets, **JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

For sale: Sunset, imp., 2 yrs. old—a grand ram and a grand, good sire; 15 shearing ewes; 4 shearing rams; this year's lambs of both sexes. A high-class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction is guaranteed. **J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head P. O., Ont.** Beeton or Bradford Sta.

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep

Bred from high-class show stuff. Our flock of 70 is now one of the very best. For sale are 12 shearing rams, 2 two-shear rams, a number of shearing ewes, and this year's crop of lambs of both sexes. Show stuff among them. **WM. BARNET & SON, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT.** Fergus Station.

IMP. HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

My breeding ewes are all imported from the noted flocks of Stephens and Kays. I am offering for sale 20 shearing rams, 3 of them imported, balance imp. sire and dams; also 9 shearing ewes and a number of ewe lambs from imp. stock. High-class show stuff among them.

L. E. Morgan, Milliken, Ont. P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

SOUTH DOWNS AND COLLIES!

Imported winning collie at stud. **HOLLYROOD PROFESSOR.**

Breeding ewes, imported and home-bred; 15 shearing rams; 20 shearing ewes. Ewe and ram lambs by the same sire as the grand champion wether, over all breeds, at Chicago International, 1907.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.
Long-distance telephone. Ry. Station, London, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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

J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Clayfield Stock Farm—Buy now—buy something good of the **Champion Cotswold Flock** of America of 1906, also of the oldest and most reliable flock in Canada. We now offer for immediate sale, flock headers, ranch rams, and ewes of different ages, of first-class quality, at reasonable prices for next 60 days; also our entire flock of Hampshires. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing **SHROPSHIRE EWES**, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write.

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

Amatite

ROOFING

About all you need is a hammer

IN making Amatite our endeavor has been to produce a ready roofing that would not require painting or repairs and that anyone could lay without special tools.

We have succeeded beyond our expectations.

Send for a Free Sample of Amatite and examine it carefully. Note the kind and quality of materials used—how they are put together, and, lastly, the top surface of real mineral matter which does away entirely with the need of painting.

It is a complete roofing when it reaches you.

All the labor required you can do yourself and nails and liquid cement are furnished free. There are no extras required and no special tools. About all you need is a hammer.

Once Amatite is on your roof it requires no further attention.

If you are building or contemplating a new roof it will pay you to send for a sample of Amatite. We will send same free with descriptive Booklet on request to our nearest office.

The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
 Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg.
 S. J. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.



LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A. R. O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves, by 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from.

W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., Bronte, Ont.

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Meechthilde Fosch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Ianthe Jewel Meechthilde, 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, Agr. Ont.

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to

Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

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

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE MOLSONS BANK, MONTREAL.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

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

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's

Count De Kol. **BROWN BROS., LYN. ONT.**

HOLSTEINS

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

Putnam station, near Ingersoll. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.**

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Meechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm

Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.
 Brighton Tel. and Stn.

Only Bull Calves

FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES, Of the best performing strains.

GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Boncheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

To Head Your Herd

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

E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario.

Electricity in Peach Culture.

In view of the announcement of Sir Oliver Lodge, that in some English experiments a marked increase in the yield of wheat, tomatoes and strawberries had been accomplished by treatment with electricity given off by overhead wires, the following item from the Saturday Sunset, of Vancouver, B. C., possesses a very timely interest; at least pending disillusionment by the ever-agnostic scientist. Who knows but it may yet turn out that farmers who have sold or leased right of way for electric transmission lines may receive a double remuneration by virtue of the extra yield and earlier maturity of the crops promoted by waste energy sizzling off from the high-tension lines?

"In the orchard of Mr. R. C. Hodgson at Cedar Cottage there is a fine early Crawford peach tree growing against the southern end of a building, down the wall of which passes an electric wire.

"The peaches on this tree are now ripening in good style, and are nearly uniform all over the tree, but two weeks ago Mr. Hodgson picked a fully-developed, ripe, highly-flavored specimen before there was any sign of any of the other specimens even changing color, although many of them are growing close up against the wall.

"The phenomenon was of sufficient interest to warrant some investigation, and the only peculiar fact that was discovered was that the peach that ripened two weeks earlier than any of the others on the same tree had rested against the electric wire. This may or may not be the cause, but Mr. Hodgson is convinced that the electric wire had something to do with the early development of that particular specimen and proposes to conduct experiments next year that will determine whether the ripening of fruit can be hastened and the flavor improved by the use of electricity."

GOSSIP.

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

Mr. John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: "We have had a very good trade for young Shorthorn bulls this last spring and summer, but still have two very good red yearlings to sell. The Shropshire rams I am now offering are nearly all my own breeding, from the best imported Minton & Buttar ewes I could buy. To any one wanting a ram to show at the fairs this fall, or to head a flock, I will be pleased to quote prices."

Among the congratulatory messages received by John D. Rockefeller on the recent occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday were the following lines from the pen of the Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D.D., rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Brooklyn:

Cling to the habit of still being young; Cultivate leisure without being lazy; Garner all joys that the poet's have sung; And prove every year Dr. Osler is crazy.

The English Winston Churchill's reputation for wit is well known, and on the occasion he made a neat little joke at the expense of a self-opinionated army officer. The incident occurred during a dinner in South Africa, and Mr. Churchill and the officer were seated side by side. Throughout the meal the latter was airing his views, until at last Churchill could stand it no longer. "Do you know," he said quietly, "I met a man to-day who would gladly forfeit £50 for the pleasure of being able to kick you?"

"To kick me, sir?" exclaimed the astonished soldier. "I must ask you to tell me his name at once!"

"Oh," replied Winston, "I'm not quite sure that I ought to do that."

"But I insist on knowing," demanded the other, angrily.

"Well, then, I suppose I ought to tell you. It was a poor young fellow, in the hospital who has lost both his legs, and is bursting of a shell."

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery

AND ALL

Summer Complaints

DR. FOWLER'S

EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

IS AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE.

It has been used in thousands of homes during the past sixty-two years and has always given satisfaction.

Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Price 35 cents at all druggists and dealers. Do not let some unprincipled druggist humbug you into taking so-called Strawberry Compound. The original is DR. FOWLER'S. The rest are substitutes.

Mrs. G. Bode, Lethbridge, Alta., writes: "We have used DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY and found it a great remedy for Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint and Cramps. We would not like to be without it in the house."

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Can.

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

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

Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited.

ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box III, Tweed, Ont.

Shropshires, Cotswolds

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.
 Clarendon station, C. P. R.

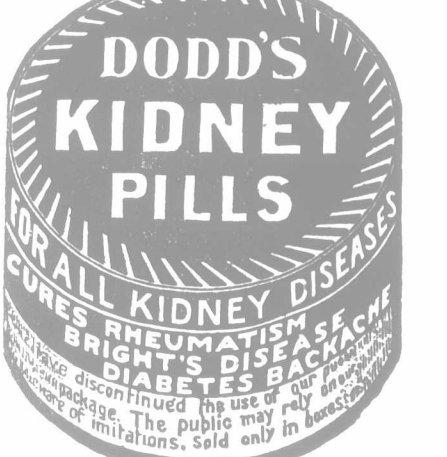
A Mormon's wife, coming downstairs one morning, met the physician who was attending her husband.

"Is he very ill?" she asked anxiously.

"He is," replied the physician. "I fear that the end is not far off."

"Do you think," she asked, hesitatingly, "do you think it proper that I should be at his bedside during his last moments?"

"Yes. But I advise you to hurry, madam. The best places are already being taken."



TRADE TOPICS.

NEW BALLOON ACT FOR THE CENTRAL CANADA FAIR.

Prof. Hutchinson, the renowned balloonist engaged for the Central Canada Fair, has a new act calculated to thrill any visitor to the fair. Prof. Hutchinson calls it his "sixtuple parachute drop," and it consists in reaching the ground by means of six separate drops from as many parachutes. The balloon has to ascend 1,200 feet to permit of the daring aeronaut performing this act. Prof. Hutchinson has nearly 3,000 ascents to his credit. The dates for this exhibition are Sept. 18th to 26th.

A NO-PAINT ROOFING.—Everybody recognizes nowadays that the so-called Ready Roofing proposition has made good so far as giving thorough protection is concerned. There has always been the objection, however, that these materials were expensive in the long run because they required coating with a heavy paint about every two years. This objection has now been met by the well-known Amatite Roofing.

Amatite is provided with a top surface of crushed mineral. This surface needs no painting, nor indeed any care whatever. It is perfectly capable of withstanding any kind of weather, and will give continuous satisfaction without attention or repairs for many years.

Doing away with the painting nuisance removes the last obstacle to the wide use of ready roofings, and a great boom in this kind of business can be confidently predicted.

A sample of Amatite Roofing will be sent any inquirer on request. Address the nearest office of the Paterson M'fg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

COOPER'S FLUID.—Through Mr. W. Staley Spark, the Canadian manager of Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead, England, the Agricultural College, Guelph, have received as a present a thoroughly typical Shropshire shearing ram. This, no doubt, will do something to improve the breeding of Shropshires in Ontario. The Canadian Branch of Cooper & Nephews have also imported a great many sheep which will be shown at Toronto Exhibition. All these have been dipped with Cooper's Fluid. People wishing to see the results of this Fluid, which is advertised in our columns this week, should examine the wool and general condition of those sheep. Cooper's Fluid is unexcelled as a disinfectant, as a destroyer of ticks and lice, and as a cure for scab, ringworm and sores. We advise our readers to write at once for their free booklet P, to be obtained from Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 506 and 507 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

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ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

IMPORTED HORNED DORSETS

My importation for 1908 will arrive in a few days. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition. I have for sale a few of both sexes, the get of last year's champion all round the circuit, Imp. Romulus 2nd. Canada's banner flock of Dorsets. **JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep

Bred from high-class show stuff. Our flock of 70 is now one of the very best. For sale are 12 shearing rams, 2 two-shear rams, a number of shearing ewes, and this year's crop of lambs of both sexes. Show stuff among them. **WM. BARNET & SON, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT.; Fergus Station.**

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

For sale: Sunset, imp. 2 yrs. old—a grand ram and a grand, good sire; 15 shearing ewes; 4 shearing rams; this year's lambs of both sexes. A high class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction is guaranteed. **J. A. Gerswell, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Beeton or Bradford Sta.**

IMP. HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

My breeding ewes are all imported from the noted flocks of Stephens and Kays. I am offering for sale 20 shearing rams, 3 of them imported, balance imp. sire and dams; also 9 shearing ewes and a number of ewe lambs from imp. stock. High-class show stuff among them.

L. E. Morgan, Milliken, Ont., P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

SOUTH DOWNS AND COLLIES!

Imported winning collie at stud. **HOLLYWOOD PROFESSOR.** Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.
Ry. Station, London, Ont.

Clayfield Stock Farm—Buy now—buy something good of 1906, also of the oldest and most reliable flock in Canada. We now offer for immediate sale, flock headers, ranch rams, and ewes of different ages, of first-class quality, at reasonable prices for next 60 days; also our entire flock of Hampshires. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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

J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write.

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

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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.

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AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

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100 head of brood sows, imp. and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imported sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P. O., Ontario.
Manotick Sta., C. P. R.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

PRESERVING INSECT COLLECTION.

In making a collection of insects, how would I preserve them in an open glass case?

Ans.—I should advise your correspondent not to attempt to keep his insects in any kind of a case without a cover, otherwise dust, museum pests, or even mice will soon destroy the collection. If the case is covered and a moth ball fixed in one corner, the collection will usually keep all right. If, however, at any time he finds anything attacking them, a few drops of carbon bisulphide dropped into the case will kill the invaders. No fire must be allowed near when carbon bisulphide is for at least 24 hours, as the vapor, mixed with air, is inflammable.

YOUNG FARMER.

L. CAESAR.

PEAR BLIGHT.

We have a number of pear trees, apparently dying, the branches dry up and the fruit withers and falls off. Would you kindly let us know, through your valuable paper, if we can do anything to save them.

Ans.—Your trees are, no doubt, affected with pear blight, a bacterial disease for which there is no cure. By removing affected branches, being careful to cut some distance below the infection, and destroying the same by burning, the spread of the disease may be very materially checked. Pear trees should not be forced into rapid growth, as the soft, succulent tissues are most easily attacked. It is on this account that many pear-growers put down their orchards permanently to sod. Applications of lime, wood ashes, or potash fertilizers are often made. These are said to have a very marked effect in lessening injury of this pest.

PROTECTION OF PERENNIAL FLOWERS.

I planted out pansies last spring and they did well last summer. This spring, what was left of them, did very well up till about three weeks ago, when the leaves started to turn yellow, and now they are seemingly dead. I gave them plenty of water.

1. What happened them, being quite healthy at the beginning of the summer?
2. How shall I protect them through the winter, the snow lying light where they are?
3. How shall I protect daisies and forget-me-nots?
4. Got some peony slips three years ago. They grew and did well. They have been moved once since I got them. They don't get much rain. Can you tell why they don't flower?

Ans.—1. Pansies seldom do well the second year from sowing. The extreme heat of summer is very trying to them. Pansies like a cool temperature, lots of moisture, and partial shade. It is best to have young plants every year. By sowing the seed at once (August 7th) you can have nice plants for early flowering next spring. Or seed can be sown early in spring for summer and fall flowering.

2. The best protection for pansies in the open garden is to throw a little coarse rubbish, such as old raspberry canes or maple boughs, or other similar kind of rubbish over them.

This should be thrown over them about the first week in November. On this throw light sprinkling of straw manure or leaves. The covering should be removed as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Remove the covering in dull, mild weather.

3. Daisies and forget-me-nots can be protected in the same way if necessary. Here at Guelph, we find they do quite as well with only the covering of snow and no other protection.

4. The peonies would probably have been better left undisturbed and not dug up, as they will grow for several years without transplanting. They like an open position and a rather rich clay loam soil suits them best. Peonies do not do well in a sandy soil.

Possibly having moved the plants mentioned so soon after planting has kept them from flowering. It takes two or three years for peonies to become established to flower. We have seen small ones that start flowering.

BUCKTHORN, OR RIBGRASS.

Last spring I bought what I supposed was alfalfa seed, which I sowed about May 24th. Herewith is a sample of what grew. What is it? I fear it is some noxious weed.

Ans.—The plant inclosed is what is popularly called buckhorn, or buckthorn. The proper common name is ribgrass. Scientific name, *Plantago lanceolata*, L. For a complete description see the bulletin on Farm Weeds of Canada, a copy of which may be found in your Public Library and Public School, and sent out by the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Canada.

The seed of this plant is a very common weed-seed impurity in red clover seed, and its presence in a seed crop lessens the value of the clover seed according to the amount found in it. The best way to kill it is with the short rotation, clover, followed by a hoe crop, and then grain seeded down with seed free from ribgrass or other weed-seed impurities. Any time within a week or ten days after a field of clover is cut, these plants may be easily seen, and by going over the field in narrow strips these plants may be destroyed by hoeing or spudding out. In pulling the stems they often break off from the root, and as it is a perennial plant, it will grow more stems directly. Get it out by the roots to be safe. If the clover is not too heavy a crop, many plants may be removed yet so as not to contaminate the clover seed. Otherwise than being a bad weed-seed impurity, it is not considered to be very noxious, as stock relish it very well. Better off without it, however.

T. G. RAYNOR.

BLIGHT ON HOPS—PLANTS IDENTIFIED.

1. What is the cause of this blight which attacks the hop plants, and what is the best remedy? (Inclosed find affected leaf.) Have been spraying with lime and Paris green, but it does not seem to be a perfect cure.

2. Is there any prevention for this appearance on lettuce leaf? Rhubarb leaves were, last year, similarly affected.

3. What are the names of the plants marked 1, 2, 3?

Ans.—From the fragment of hop leaf sent I judge that the trouble on your hops is due to a fungous disease. I should not expect lime and Paris green to have any effect whatever on this disease. Paris green and other arsenical poisons are used as a remedy against those insects which eat the foliage of plants, but are not a panacea against all the ills that plant life is heir to. The proper remedy for this blight would have been to spray the vines as soon as the disease made its appearance with the Bordeaux mixture, made by mixing 4 lbs. of fresh lime with 4 lbs. bluestone in 40 gallons of water.

The lettuce leaves show no injury which can be recognized as caused by insects or fungi. The two small leaves were crushed together, the small holes in them were probably made by a caterpillar. It is strange, though, how few insects eat lettuces, which, from their tenderness, it might be supposed would be very attractive to many kinds of caterpillars.

The three plants sent by you for names are as follows:

1. Fragrant Mayweed (*Matricaria discoidea*). This plant is common in the Maritime Provinces, and also from Winnipeg west to the Pacific coast. It is of small growth, and is an annual. It cannot be considered a bad weed. No. 2 is the common Groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*). This plant, which has been accidentally introduced from Europe, is common in all parts of the Maritime Provinces, and is gradually becoming commoner in other parts of Canada. It is an annual, but stands much hardship and thrives where many other plants succumb. Its seeds heavily and the seeds are easily scattered by means of their silky down. It should be hoed out while young, before the new crop of seed is ripe. It flowers and seeds right up to winter. No. 3 is Willow-leaved Meadowsweet (*Spiraea salicifolia*). One of our most ornamental native flowering shrubs. It grows in damp spots throughout Canada.

J. FLETCHER,
Dominion Entomologist and Botanist.



LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmey Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat-stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

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

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.



MEADOWBROOK YORKSHIRES—Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmey Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Hagersville, Ont., P.O. and Station.

Duroc-Jersey Swine and Leicester sheep. 25 one and two shear ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean. Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.

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



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JAMES WILSON & SONS,

FERGUS, ONTARIO.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A few boars fit for heavy service. JOHN McLEOD, MILTON, ONTARIO. Importer and Breeder. Post office and stations, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Six young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.



WILLOWDALE CALL BERKSHIRES. Call and see my exhibit while at Toronto and London exhibitions. Make yourself acquainted. I will be pleased to meet with you. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ont.

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

The Secret of Strength

Do you sometimes wonder why you are not as strong as others and why you can't put through the day without a great loss of vitality? It is because you lack a full supply of electricity. Electricity is life itself. It is the foundation of muscular, nerve and mental energy. Lack of electricity is shown in weakness of any organ of the body, in Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Nerve Weakness, Indigestion, Stomach, Kidney and Bowel Troubles. Why? Because the nerves control the organs and muscles, and electricity supplies to the nerves the power to control. Electricity is nerve food. When the supply is less than is necessary the nerves become weak and the organs perform their functions in an irregular manner.

The secret of strength, then, is plenty of electricity in the human body. Keep it full and every organ will do its duty; pain and weakness will disappear. The nourishment that we get out of our food is electricity. The digestive juices of the stomach produce this force by a chemical action upon the food. This electricity is forced through the nerves to every muscle and tissue of the body, to repair the waste caused by mental and physical exertion. When the waste is greater than the repair, your stomach cannot supply the necessary amount of electrical nourishment, and a debility of the organs is the result. Then, can't you see that the only way to restore your strength is to restore electricity where it is needed?

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