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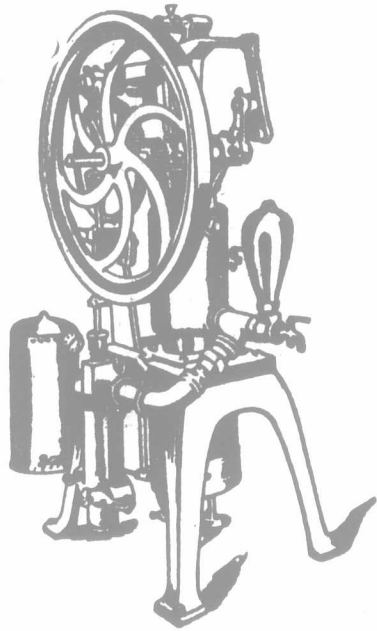
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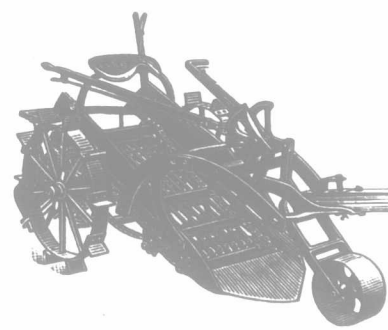
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and Home Magazine

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No. 768.

EDITORIAL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON EDUCATION.

"If there is one lesson taught by history, it is that the permanent greatness of any State must ultimately depend more upon the character of the country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for a loss in either the number or character of the farming population. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population, and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm."

Thus spoke President Theodore Roosevelt to the fifteen or twenty thousand people assembled to hear him, May 31st, on the campus of the Michigan Agricultural College, and a thrill of approval echoed the unanimous amen. Mr. Roosevelt took as his subject, "The Man Who Works With His Hands," and it will richly repay every person into whose hands this paper falls to read and ponder every word of the report found elsewhere in this issue. He speaks not as one on a pedestal talking at the people, but as one of the people discussing problems of mutual interest.

We shall not attempt a resume of his speech. It needs none; whoever reads will surely understand. A few words of comment and endorsement, however, will not be out of place. First, then, it is a speech fraught with vast significance to the farmer and artisan of the nation. It shows that the chief magistrate of the American Republic realizes clearly that the school systems in the various States are not fully adapted to the needs of the age. The public schools of to-day are for the many, not the few, and courses of study designed merely to produce scholars and cultured gentlemen are manifestly ill-adapted to train farmers, artisans, civil engineers and others who have necessarily to grapple with the stern problems of practical affairs. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the schools have inclined the boys away from the bench and the forge, and, worst of all, away from the stable and the plow. There is a great lack in the educational systems of the United States and Canada, a lack which must be recognized and met. As the President wisely pointed out, the American and Canadian worker need have little fear of competition by pauper labor; the real test is with those nations, such as Germany, which make a strong point of industrial efficiency. The fact that in the United States many of the skilled mechanics are of foreign birth, while in large areas of the country agriculture has been declining, points unmistakably to the need for a public-school system which will relate the child to his environment and develop his intellect, while instructing him, meanwhile, along lines that will enhance his efficiency as a worker, and not develop in him an unwillingness to labor with his hands. We must, as he further pointed out, get over the mischievous idea that to earn \$12 a week and call it salary is better than to earn \$25 and call it wages. We have not yet begun to appreciate the real dignity of labor. There is a deal of patronage bestowed upon it, but comparatively little willingness in so-called higher society, to acknowledge the working man as a social equal. All this must be changed. We must seek to eliminate, so far as possible, work which calls only

for unskilled muscular exertion. We must bring about conditions under which there is increasing play for the brain to aid the hand. We must increase the scope for intellect in the farmer and artisan. We must elevate the plane and improve the industrial economic and social position of the average citizen.

The social condition of the rural community must be raised. The boy leaves the farm very often to seek congenial social conditions in the city—more life, closer contact with the world of action. We must bring these city advantages to the country. The trolley, the telephone, rural-mail delivery, the magazine, the literary society, the library, the opera, the local assembly hall, the school, the church—all these and other agencies must be used to make farm life more attractive, for simply raising the average returns per acre of wheat and corn and pork will never of itself make children contented with farm life. The most important thing is to make rural life attractive.

Having done this, we must train the children to appreciate the other advantages that inhere especially in country life—the love of nature, health, freedom, independence, fresh air, and natural landscape beauty—and here, again, we must look to the school for help. We need more agricultural and technical colleges, and must insist that they make their courses increasingly practical; but, more important than this, we must devise some means of training the pupils in the public schools along lines that will be helpful in making them more efficient workers in the industrial and agricultural army. We need a few universities and a certain number of scholars, but we need everywhere men; we need men before scholars. Also, we need to train our daughters in domestic science, seeing that for the great majority of women the one indispensable industry is the industry of the home. We need good homemakers—the very best. In short, America requires to-day a long step forward in the direction marked out by the establishment of the American Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering. We must have a system of education rationally adapted to the needs of the daily life of the masses. We must improve the position of the rank and file.

We must train people to live well, it is true. We must not get the idea that the growing of corn or the erection of buildings is the be-all and end-all of the worker's education. He should be educated as broadly as possible; but to undertake to teach a child how to live, without also training him in such a way as to help him to earn a good living, so that he may obtain the privileges we have taught him to prize, is irrational and absurd. It is putting the cart before the horse. Rather, it is leaving the horse off the cart altogether.

THE PLACE OF CLOVER ENSILAGE.

Quite a few of our readers will doubtless be interested in a letter by Mr. Richard Attridge, of Wentworth Co., Ont., detailing his experience in the making of clover silage. The ensilage of clover is by no means a new idea, many having tried it here and there throughout America, including the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Mr. Attridge's experience is noteworthy, however, because of the gratifying success which attended his efforts.

It is a matter of no small importance in a country like Canada to know that good silage may be made from clover, for there is always the possibility of a failure of the corn crop, and in such a case it is a great boon to have an aftermath of clover to ensile. As to whether clover should be regularly grown as a substitute for corn, is another question. We never advise grow-

ing clover instead of corn, nor corn instead of clover. Our plea is for more of both. At least one-third of the average farm should be under clover each year, while in districts where corn succeeds we believe it will pay to have about a quarter of the arable land under this giant forage grass. Under such circumstances, it is certainly better to ensile corn than the clover, for the latter cures, as a rule, into a better quality of dry fodder. And, seeing that no animal should be fed wholly on silage, as it contains too much acid to be thus used, the ideal practice is to grow enough corn to fill the silo and some besides, and cure the clover into prime-quality hay to feed with the corn silage. In exceptional seasons, however, it is assuring to know that, so long as the clover grows, the silos need not go unfilled, even if the corn crop should be short. There are sections also in the Maritime Provinces, as well as in parts of Ontario and Quebec, where corn has not proven much of a success, even in the ordinary season. Hence, we commend our readers to a careful perusal of Mr. Attridge's experience.

THE SHORTAGE OF FODDER.

The late, cold spring experienced this year is responsible for what promises to be an unusual scarcity of hay and other fodder crops. Men who have been over the most of the Provinces report the same conditions prevailing everywhere, the young clover having been generally killed out, and the growth of meadows very backward, while pastures have been cropped closely already and will probably be short through the whole summer season. The necessity, therefore, of making provision for supplementary supplies of fodder seems to be urgent, as, unless the weather conditions undergo a radical change to heat and moisture—and that very soon—the returns from dairy herds will be seriously checked, and a considerable outlay for grain or millfeeds will be necessary. In such a contingency, fortunate are those farmers who have a supply of ensilage left over for summer use, but we fear these are few and far between. The next best provision will be the planting of a few acres extra of corn, to be cut green, and a few acres of millet or Hungarian grass, to be made into hay. There has been no time lost in not having these crops sown, as, up to date, the warm weather essentially needed for their growth has not come to us, but we may reasonably hope for and expect it later. Fields in which the young clover has been killed, will, if plowed soon and well disked or harrowed and rolled, make a good preparation for either corn or millet, or for peas, or a mixture of peas and oats, to be cut green or nearly ripe and made into hay for sheep, or indeed for any class of stock. The prospect is that millfeed, owing to the shortage and the higher price of wheat, will make bran and shorts more expensive than usual, and unless the season turns out more favorable than its present promise, there may be a general shortage of grain feed, and it may be wise to consider whether some land that is not likely to yield a paying crop of hay or pasture may not be used to advantage in growing fodder of the classes we have indicated.

Millet may be sown any time in June, as nothing can be gained by sowing it before the arrival of settled warm weather. Pearl millet is considered the best variety for fodder or pasture purposes, and should be sown at the rate of two to four pecks per acre; probably three pecks is safest on average lands, and the seed-bed should be made very fine by repeated tillage and rolling. The seed may be sown broadcast or with the grass-seed attachment of the grain drill, and lightly covered with the harrow.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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SETTLEMENT OF DRAINAGE DIFFICULTIES PROPOSED.

Good service in the drainage propaganda throughout Ontario is being rendered by the Physics Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by personally laying out farm-drainage systems and giving directions with regard to construction. Prof. W. H. Day, who has this work in charge, contributes a timely article to this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" on the perennial subject of drainage disputes, which have no doubt been the occasion of as many and probably more costly and heart-burning litigation than the proverbial line fence. Prof. Day entitles his article, "Co-operation in Drainage," as indicative of the policy to be pursued that would result in more practicable and amicable plans and settlements than calling in professional engineers and going to law, usually a never-ending and costly process. As a rule, township councils have civil engineers (when available) appointed as official referees, in case the parties concerned in these drainage embroglios cannot arrive at an agreement among themselves, but we are under the impression, from cases which have come under our observation, that these men, unfortunately, have frequently given little or no special study to farm-drainage problems, their title of "Civil Engineer" being no guarantee that the advice given will be that of an expert. As a matter of fact, it is liable to turn out that of a novice, interested only to the extent of his fees. Now, since the O. A. C. Department of Physics has been making itself useful in planning and laying out farm-drainage systems, why not, with the accumulated experience and technical information gained, go a step further, and, where several parties are concerned in a proposed drainage, and unable to decide upon the best plan and the proportion of costs to be borne, agree upon referring the matter to the Department to have a survey made and a settlement based upon its results.

Department would assume such a disinterested service, we are not in a position to say authoritatively, but entertain the conviction that Prof. Wm. H. Day and his staff, having the requisite experience and knowledge and the interests of the farming community at heart, a much more economical and efficient service would be rendered than frequently occurs under the present system. Being public servants in an agricultural institution, the outlay involved would simply be the matter of travelling expenses; so that, providing they are willing to assume such pacific and practical duties, the one consideration to be disposed of would be the time involved from the regular work of the Agricultural College. There appears to be ample scope from time to time in many localities for such an intermediary mission, and we are satisfied that our proposal is one deserving of a trial.

HORSES.

A CLASS FOR GRAYS.

Considering the paucity of gray horses in the Thoroughbred and the higher-class harness ranks, it is interesting to note a class specially for grays at the International Horse Show in London. There was a time when it was a proverb that, day or night, no one could cross London Bridge without meeting a gray horse. It is generally believed—on statistics—that gray horses were much more stout and healthy than any other color. The grays came originally from Cappadocia and Persia, which stock is still found in the magnificent heavy cavalry of the Russians. The grays, says the Sports of the Times, went for weddings, as the magnificent black Andalusians went for funerals. Yorkshire is the strong gray section of England; the "Tykes" breed to color extensively. Gray Orville, rest his glorious memory, was foaled in the famous West Riding of Yorkshire. He won the great St. Leger, sired Emilius, Ebor, Muley, and others. Browns come from the East Riding, with white locks at the tail, the sign-manual of Woodpecker in the third, fourth and fifth generations. In South Yorkshire reign the chestnuts, representing that magnificent horse Comus, side by side with the rich brown of Tinker, by Tramp. Breeding to "original" color was held in Persia, Russia, and later in England, from the birth of the Pyramids to the end of the sixteenth century, when breeding to type, speed, etc., came in, and the old "color" scheme faded, changed and developed in the present day, chestnut and brown, leaving scarcely a trace of the primary black and white—if, indeed, black is a "color."

HALTER - BREAKING.

Horses are not naturally vicious, and, with proper attention in colthood, bad habits would never be formed. The habits can generally be broken by intelligent management. A very troublesome habit is that of halter-breaking. Once a horse finds he can break the halter, he is everlastingly at it. To cure the habit is not nearly so easy as to keep the horse from learning it. However, two tried remedies for halter-breakers, suggested by an exchange, are herein given: Horses that are inclined to pull and break their halters when fastened in the stall have often been cured in the following way: Two straps are lightly attached to a rope which passes through a ring fastened in the end of the halter strap. The halter strap passes through a ring in the stall. If a horse endeavors to go backward suddenly, he finds that the harder he pulls the greater is the tendency to draw his fore legs from under him. A few attempts will cure even the worst halter-puller. Another simple and effective method is worked out by the use of a long rope. One end of the rope is first fastened to the manger. The rope is then threaded through the lower ring in the halter, back between the front legs, then over the back and down under the belly, between the front legs again and up through the ring to the other end, and then tied to the halter. The halter-breaker will soon find a surprise in store for him when he leans back against the rope, as the pull comes on his own back instead of on the rope.

For many diseases to which horseflesh is heir, an acre of grass paddock is better than all the drugs in the Pharmacopœia. Grass cures ailments without creating others. Drugs cure, very often, by stimulating or taxing other organs than those affected, thus weakening these and lowering the general vitality. Grass is the great physic, the great tonic, the natural medicine, and free exercise on Nature's carpet will do more for the majority of foot and limb troubles than the average veterinary surgeon, and is much cheaper. Veterinarians have a place, but so has the field.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

Lameness may be defined as an expression of pain in one or more limbs, the act of progression not, in all cases, being necessary to the manifestation of such, as a horse may stand lame.

Diagnosis of Lameness.—In many cases the seat of lameness is evident, while in others, even though the lameness be well marked, it is difficult, and requires care and knowledge to locate it. While we do not think it wise for an amateur to attempt to diagnose and treat a case of more or less obscure lameness, where professional help is procurable, it may be interesting, and to those who are not within a reasonable distance of a veterinarian, instructive, to deal briefly with the peculiarities of gait shown according to the part affected. The first point to be determined is the limb in which the animal is lame. This may seem an easy matter, but in reality is attended, in many cases, with no little difficulty, especially to those who have not given lameness especial study. It may be mentioned that a horse lame in one fore leg or foot will step as lightly as possible with the lame foot, lift it from the ground quickly, and tread heavily with the sound foot, his head nodding at the same time; that is, his head nods, more or less, according to the severity of the lameness, as the sound foot touches the ground. When lame in a hind leg, the elevation and depression of the hip of the lame leg will be more marked than that of the sound one. In some cases a mistake may be made by expressing an opinion that the lameness is in the hind leg when in reality it is in the fore, and vice versa. This mistake has so often been made that the peculiarity of gait that has led to it has been called "cross lameness." For example, a horse lame in the off fore leg is trotted from the observer; he seems to be lame in the near hind, for the quarter seems to ascend and descend. But when the animal is trotted towards the observer, it will be seen that the irregular motion of the hind quarters depends upon the elevation and dropping of the head and body, and that the lameness is really in the fore and not the hind limb. An opinion should not be given until the horse has been trotted from and towards the observer. Of course, there are many cases of lameness where the seat is so apparent that such an examination is quite unnecessary. In testing a horse for lameness, it is well to select a hard, smooth road and have the horse led with a loose rein, first walking and then trotting, both straight away from and straight back to the observer. A horse may walk sound and go sound when trotted fast, or excited, or with his head held up by the person leading him, and show lameness when allowed to jog with a free head.

When a horse is lame in both fore feet, some difficulty is often experienced in its detection, as to the inexperienced he may appear to go sound. He will not nod in his gait, but will be short in his action; is said to go "groggy." Each foot is carefully put to the ground and quickly lifted up again; the step is short, and there is a rolling motion of the body. In other cases he may exhibit lameness in one foot as he goes from, and in the other as he approaches the observer. Such cases are very confusing, and require considerable power of discrimination. Care must be taken not to confound peculiarity of gait with lameness. For example, a horse, especially a young one, may appear lame in the near fore foot, if led with a short rein and his head pulled to one side, or when first bitted. This is called "bridle lameness," and disappears when the animal is run in a slack rein. Again, horses which are habitually exercised in a ring or round a circle usually appear lame in the fore limb nearest the center of the circle. When an animal is lame in both hind limbs, the difficulty of diagnosis is not so great, as he is both stiff and lame; but mere stiffness should be distinguished from lameness, although the two are often confounded. A stiff horse is certainly unsound, but may be very useful for slow work. Mere stiffness is not accompanied by pain; it may indicate fatigue in old age and pass off with exercise, or it may be constant, and, while the animal is discommoded more or less thereby, he does not suffer pain. But lameness is indication of actual pain or disease, and although it may disappear with exercise, it must not be confounded with stiffness. There are some forms of lameness which are apparent in the stable only, the movements caused by bringing the patient out of the stable being sufficient to cause the total disappearance of the lameness. Hence, the examiner should see a horse in the stable as well as out of it.

WHIP.

PROUD OF IT.

I have much pleasure in forwarding amount of my subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," a publication of which, in my opinion, the Dominion has reason to be proud. ALEX. McNEILL,
Grey Co., Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

SOME ENGLISH SHOWS.

THE NOTTINGHAM COUNTY SHOW was held last month at Retford. The classification provided for three sets of exhibitors, local, county, and open-to-all. It is with the latter classes we deal. To summarize is difficult when so many fine animals are in question, but a better lot of Shire horses are seldom met with at any county show, and in some cases the classes were equal in merit to that we shall see at the Royal. Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. F. E. Muntz, Mr. W. T. Everard, Lord Middleton, Earl Egerton, Sir P. A. Muntz, Sir A. Henderson and James Forshaw & Sons were amongst the leading exhibitors and winners. The light-horse section was also a very attractive feature of the Show.

The cattle classes, especially those open to the County only, were of most satisfactory description. Quite a number of these entries competed successfully in the open classes, in which the leading winners were owned by Sir A. Henderson, Mr. R. R. Rothwell, Earl Manvers and Lord Middleton, "Shenley Baron" winning first honors in yearling bulls for Mr. C. S. Raphael.

The old-bull class was a choice one, Sir R. Cooper's white bull Meteor being first and champion; Mr. Rothwell's Strowan Marquis 13th came in second, with Lord Middleton's Illustrious Count third.

A class of special merit was that of heifer calves. The competition was very keen, Sir R. Cooper, Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons, G. Harrison and Captain Harrison being the winners.

Twenty-four yearling heifers made a very strong class, Buscot Truth taking the leading honors for Sir A. Henderson, followed by Gainsford Fragrance as the second winner for Mr. G. Harrison.

The three-year-olds were a beautiful lot, the winner, Lady Graceful, being of specially high merit, and Mr. R. R. Rothwell sent her out in grand form. Ursula Raglan won first honors for Mr. G. Harrison in the cow class, and Towy Princess took the second place for the same owner.

There was considerable competition in the pig classes. The Large White breed was well represented. Messrs. D. R. Daybell, J. Tong Conningsby and W. E. Measures were the principal winners for boars, the last-named winning champion honors. These honors for females were won by Mr. R. Middleton Knowles, and Messrs. W. B. Wallace and W. E. Measures were the other principal winners.

The Lincoln sheep classes formed a very important and attractive feature at this Show. First honors for yearling rams and ewes went to Mr. Henry Dudding, and his yearling ram is probably one of the best he has ever exhibited at this age. Mr. T. Casswell was second and third for yearling rams and second for yearling ewes—choice and typical pens in each instance. Third and reserve honors went to Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons, whose sheep are of good merit. Sir Richard Cooper won first honors for yearling rams and yearling ewes in the Short-wooled classes.

THE WILTSHIRE COUNTY SHOW was held at Devizes, and was given a very hearty welcome, and the quality of the stock exhibited was fully satisfactory, particularly those sections of it that were more or less limited to the County. The most important section was that for Hampshire Down sheep. These came out in full force, with very keen competition. In the yearling lamb class, Mr. H. C. Stephens went to the fore, followed by Mr. James Flower and the Marquis of Winchester. In the lamb classes, which were very good indeed, Mr. James Flower won champion honors, reserve champion honors, first for pen of three ram lambs, second for single ram lambs, and first and second for yearling rams—a notable series of success, and one fully deserved by the merit and character. The Marquis of Winchester, Mr. H. C. Stephens and Sir W. G. Pearce were the other leading winners.

The Shorthorn classes were very representative of good strains of blood. Lord Calthorpe's Elvetham Monarch was the champion bull. His Lordship, Lord Wolverton, with Messrs. J. Deane-Willis, W. Nicholson and S. Dennis, were the owners of the leading animals.

Messrs. Pocock, J. Joicey, Mrs. McIntosh and Lady de Rothschild shared the honors in the excellent Jersey classes.

THE SHROPSHIRE & WEST MIDLAND SHOW.—The feature of this annual show, held at Shrewsbury, is undoubtedly the very strong competition in the classes for Shropshire sheep. At no other show, save the Royal, is the competition anything like so keen. This year the Mansell Memorial Challenge Cup, the Blue Riband of the Shropshire contests, went to Mr. M. Williams for a beautiful and typical yearling ram. Sir Richard Cooper's two-shear ram, first in its class, was reserve number for this honor. Two yearlings, also owned by Sir Richard Cooper, were second and fourth in their class. The intervening third place was occupied by a fine masculine sheep owned by Sir P. A. Muntz. Sir Richard Cooper was first

and second for pens of three yearling rams and pens of five yearling ewes, an honor and success few other breeders have ever attained. Mr. Victor Cavendish, M. P., was third in each of these classes. In the lamb classes, both for rams and ewes, Sir Richard Cooper was first again. The other leading winners in these classes were Messrs. Minton, E. Nock and the Duke of Sutherland. The competition in the local classes was very keen, and quite a number of real good sheep were found therein.

The Shire horse classes were very good, the younger classes particularly so, Mr. E. Muntz's King Forest adding still another success to his already long list of honors. Sir P. A. Muntz owned the winner in the yearling class.

Shorthorn cattle were not largely represented, but their quality, type and character left but little to be desired. Linksfield Champion, Mr. Miller's bull, was first and champion. Sir Richard Cooper took second and third in the same class for stud bulls, and led in the yearling bull class with Shenley Duke. The female classes were very even, the Earl of Powys and Sir Richard Cooper taking the leading honors.

The Hereford classes were very good indeed. Protection, owned by Messrs. P. & G. Hughes, occupied the leading position in the old bull class. Samson, owned by Mr. D. A. Thomas, was first in the yearling class, followed by Viscount, owned by Mr. Butters. The Earl of Coventry won in the cow class with a beautiful animal named Madame. Mr. Tudge won with Princess Beatrice in two-year-old heifers, and Lemster Plum, a beautiful, symmetrical heifer, won first honors in the yearling class for Mr. A. E. Hughes.

W. W. C.

trouble he has given you. Keep him in at night and he will look for his sleeping quarters as regularly as his master. Mr. H. thinks he could not find one good one. I do not doubt it at all, because he evidently would not know when he had found one. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. H. is chased and yapped at from all sides, at the rate of twenty collies per hour, when he has such a grudge against them. They evidently have got onto the racket, and one good turn deserves another. J. R. P.

Grey Co., Ont.

PRINCIPLES OF SHORTHORN BREEDING.

In the breeding of good Shorthorns, some men have aimed at producing a good type for winning prizes; some look to breeding from a particular line of blood; some pride themselves on having a herd descended from some particular animal; some think nothing of an animal which is not red—all these ideas have led to much notoriety, and some of them to the making of a deal of money, but none of them necessarily to the breeding of right down good, useful beasts.

Suppose a man wants to raise a sire which more or less directly is intended to produce beef cattle, the animal must have a heavy, well-fleshed body on short legs, a fine bone, a tendency to make the best of all the food he eats, and, beyond everything, a stout, hardy constitution. This tendency to make the best of all it eats, combined with a hardy constitution, is the great point; no straightness of back, roundness of rib, length of quarter, well-filled neck vein, general "smoothness," or redness of color, will make up for the want of a good constitution and a capacity to make much beef or milk out of little food. When an animal combines this constitution with this tendency, we may safely say that it is of a good sort, even if it may happen to be somewhat unsymmetrical. No man need look for lasting success unless he breeds from such a sort.

The power of judging of this goodness of sort in a strange animal is not given to many men, though, by experience and care, most men may learn to avoid the worst kinds, and close observation will soon tell everyone which are the good and bad sorts in his own herd. A certain want of symmetry need not affect the goodness of the sort, but no man can afford to breed unsymmetrical animals, and no one is likely to try, for though this prejudice or that whim has led many a man to breed bad sorts, every one sees the need to do what he can to keep up the desirable points in the general outline of an animal. In

estimating the relative value of the various points of form, a prudent man will set a high value on such as indicate a sound and vigorous constitution. Hence, the old-fashioned sneer about kitchen beef will not prevent the very highest consideration for a well-developed fore end and a wide chest. The great question with most breeders is, "How are we to use the mass of facts which is bound up in our herdbooks? Are we to go in for line breeding? Must every successive sire be of the same tribe? Or are we, while generally standing by some particular line of blood, to allow ourselves such liberty as we can find within these limits, or are we to give our judgment free play, and take a good beast when we find one?" As a matter of theory, the latter plan is, no doubt, the most defensible, but in practice it has serious drawbacks. If our judgment was sufficiently well informed, it might no doubt be right, but that is not often the case. In the second generation an animal has four grandparents, in the third eight, in the fourth sixteen, and in the fifth thirty-two. Everyone will admit that even in the fifth generation the individual qualities of each of the thirty-two ancestors has much to do with the qualities of its descendant; but how many breeders are likely to know the individual qualities of thirty-two animals living some twenty-five or thirty years ago? Hence, a good sire, bred from a good sire and dam, has often proved a snare, not because nature works untuly or because like does not produce like, but because we do not know all the elements which go



Holker Menestrel (18096).

Shire stallion, bay; foaled 1896. Sire Menestrel (14180). First prize, Shire Stallion Show, London, England, 1907.

THE DOG'S FRIEND.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Mr. Holdsworth seems to have a great spite at dogs. He thinks they should be fed on lead, and I think a dose of strychnine is what a goodly number deserve; but not all. There are men who deserve to be hanged, but that is no reason why all men should receive the same. Just the same with the dog—there are good and bad. No doubt the sheep industry is one well worthy of protection, but all dogs are not guilty of the name of sheep-killer. The dog needs training just as much as a horse or an ox, or our boys. I have seen boys run sheep, and no doubt Mr. H. has, also, and perhaps been guilty of at one time getting hold of the cow's tail to see which was the longest-winded, boy or cow. Now, why did he do this? Because he had not been taught differently. What shall we do with him? Try to teach him, or give him a dose of lead? If he is never taught anything, it is hard for him to do just right. It is the same with the dog. The old proverb says, "As you raise your pup you have your dog." Now, sir, what we want is some procedure to do away with those worthless renegades of curs; then, I venture to say, we would be rid of four-fifths of the sheep-killers.

We have no other animal so affectionate and kind and protective as the dog. How often we read of lives being saved by him, and valuable property as well. How would those people in the Arctic regions get along without their dogs. Take him into your confidence and he will repay you any

to make up the animal we are using. Line breeding, too, has its particular difficulties. A sire bred from animals of his own or closely-allied tribes has comparatively few causes of variation; that is, he is very potent, his capacities are pretty sure to descend; but then, his capacities may be good or bad, and as any good tendency becomes strongly developed, so does any bad one. The number of "blue-blooded weeds" which have been produced of late years, since line breeding became fashionable, is good evidence of the danger which is sure to come unless the system is worked by an unerring genius. Let us take the experience of Thomas Bates; he believed in his own blood beyond any other man. What was his practice? Up to 1823 and 1824 he used hardly any other than Duchess bulls, and it is said that "rickety" calves compelled him to change. Be that as it may, between the years 1823 and 1838 the great bulk of his calves were from Red Rose and Princess sires; between 1836 and 1843 he fell back on the Duke of Northumberland (1840), a Duchess bull, it is true, but with a double cross of a Princess sire and a Red Rose great-grandsire. From 1843 to the time of his death his calves were principally sired by Oxford bulls, some of whose recorded pedigrees would not now entitle them to registration. He was too wise a man to be bound by his own theories.

The best plan seems to be to take the middle course—in a general way, stick as much as possible to animals bred by men who have successfully carried out the ideas at which you aim, and, if possible, keep to animals with some blood connection. Similarity in blood is of advantage, as it reduces the tendency to sport, as botanists would say; but do not let a desire to have similar blood confine your judgment to too narrow a circle. When you have a good sort, do not let any prejudice or whim persuade you to part with it. The breeder is the best off who has a herd of sufficiently good character and enough variety of origin to enable him to keep the best of his own produce for his own use, without danger of lessening constitutional vigor; but before a man tries to breed his own sires, let him be very sure that he has the right sort of stuff to work with.

This opinion is no mere theory; it expresses the practice of most of the successful men of old, and in the few instances in which it has been carried out in modern times its safety has been proved. When the men of old found that they had not what they wanted within their own herds, they never hesitated to make a change.

The details of cattle management must vary with climate and soil, but there is one general principle which ought to be kept in view everywhere: Let your plan be as nearly as possible nature's plan. Do not give unduly stimulating food; do not fatten at one time and starve at another; do not expose unnecessarily to extremes of climate, and do not coddle your cattle.

Breeders of Shorthorns have nothing to fear so long as they keep utility clearly in view. Let the proof of the pudding always be in the eating.

OLD COUNTRYMAN.

Aberdeen, Scotland.

WINTER FEEDING OF LAMBS.

The old system of selling lambs in the fall at a fixed price of \$2.50 or \$3.00 per head each year, is a thing of the past. We sell to-day at so many cents, even fractions of a cent, per pound.

The Canadian public is developing a taste for choice mutton, and are willing to pay for it. Realizing this, we should study this growing industry as to how and when to place most profitably this product upon the market.

Let us look briefly at the care of the lambs in the autumn, as this determines largely success later on. After weaning, lambs should have a good run on clover, if rape has not been provided, with a light feeding of whole oats. Later on, in November, scarcity of pasture, with cold, sleet and rain, without shelter, will make the best flock poor, pinched, and almost worthless for feeding.

What I have to say regarding winter feeding applies to no particular breed, as our flock was composed of 25 grade Leicesters (our own raising), 10 Oxfords, 10 Shropshires and 20 Cotswolds. The last three bunches were bought, and were fair specimens of grades. Of the lambs bought for feeding, the Shropshires at 5½ cents per pound were cheaper than the Cotswolds at 4½ cents, being better bred, and consequently more uniform and more easily fattened.

Their winter quarters were bright and comfortable, 48 x 26, giving each lamb nearly 20 square feet of floor space. It is a mistake to think that the old moss-covered shed at the north of the barn, whose roof is threatened with collapse with every covering of snow, will do to feed a few lambs in.

As the lambs in the early spring seek the sunny slopes—not the low, damp places—so their winter quarters should be bright and dry. Light, and even sunshine, should be carefully considered. Nothing spoils the appearance of a flock of lambs like darkened and discolored fleeces.

A good and very necessary asset for winter

feeding is plenty of well-saved clover hay, not too coarse. For morning, we feed roots puped, what they will eat up clean; after this a small quantity of clover hay. At noon a grain ration of oats with cracked peas, 1½ to 2 pounds each. This, with roots and hay at night, constituted their regular bill-of-fare. Notwithstanding we fed roots, they always looked for water.

No matter how careful one may be, he need not be surprised to find an occasional dead lamb.

"There is no flock, however watched or tended,
But one dead lamb is there."



(Fig. 49.) Corn Roots Distribution.



(Fig. 51.) Corn Roots Mass.

As the stomach is the most vital part of a lamb, any disarrangement of that organ will soon make short work of the lamb. Plenty of salt is a good preventive for bloating. Great care should be taken to prevent draughts; while one door may be left open, if required, it is unwise to have open doors or windows at opposite sides. The reason for this will soon show itself in sneezing, drooping head and running at the nose, developing often into disease.

A most important part is to know when to sell. In feeding lambs, the two essentials to aim at are, lightness in conjunction with quality. When these two ends have been accomplished, with the lambs well rounded and solid, weighing around 100 pounds, it is only a waste and loss to feed on.

My Leicesters in October averaged 80 pounds; at time of selling, which was fore part of February, they averaged 110 pounds, for which I received \$6.40 per cwt. The Shropshires proved profitable feeders, many of them outweighing the Leicesters, and of excellent quality. The Cotswolds were a poor lot when they went in, and a poor lot when they came out. A man can't bank much on feeding a scrubby, run-out bunch of lambs in the winter.

For the average 100-acre farmer, twenty-five good lambs, well cared for in the fall, will, if carefully looked after, yield a sure and substantial profit.

W. D. W.

THE FARM.

ROOT DEVELOPMENT OF CORN.

It is only by careful study that the extent of root development in soil can be learned. The accompanying illustrations are copied from *Physics of Agriculture*, by Prof. F. H. King, of the University of Wisconsin. When the corn was 30 inches high, the whole of the soil to a depth of two feet was full of roots, as the engraving (Fig. 49) shows, between the two hills. When the corn was in tassel (Fig. 51), the roots had penetrated to a depth of 3 feet and had come closer to the surface; and at maturity the roots had reached 4 feet in depth, making their way through a fairly heavy clay loam and clay subsoil, the fourth foot only being sandy. It should be understood that the roots here shown grew in undisturbed field soil, and were obtained by going into the field at the stage of growth shown and digging a trench around a block of soil a foot through and the length of the width of the row. The cage was then set down over the block of soil to hold the roots in place, and then the soil washed away by pumping water in a fine spray upon the block. Three days' work for two men were required to secure the sample in Fig. 49.

CLOVER ENSILAGE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the summer of 1904, on the last day of June, I decided on filling my silo with clover, instead of corn. That was something new in our part of the country, at least. I commenced to cut the clover when in full bloom, or a little early for haying, about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when I considered it was free from any artificial moisture. I cut about two acres, and at 12 o'clock we had a heavy shower of rain; of course, this made the clover very wet. I had arranged to have the filling commenced that afternoon, and everything was ready. The opinion was that it might be no detriment to the ensilage, so the work went on. About one-quarter of silo was filled with the wet clover, and that came out in bad state. Then, there was about one-third of silo filled with clover in a half-cured state that turned out in very good shape, considered by all equal to any corn silage they had seen. The balance of silo was filled with freshly-cut clover, free from extraneous moisture, that turned out to be extra good, and seemed to be relished by all kinds of stock—cows, horses and hogs. It was cut and put in the ordinary way, the same as corn, and was well tramped down, but not covered or weighted down, but I consider all ensilage should be; it certainly would be to our advantage to do so. My silo is one of the ordinary wooden kind, with stone basement, 10 feet in diameter and 30 feet in height; but, if building again, I certainly would build cement by all means, particularly where good gravel is to be had at a reasonable cost, as it has nearly taken the place of lumber, stone or brick.

I do not hesitate for a moment to recommend clover for ensilage to any persons having silos to fill. They will find it ever so much nicer to handle than corn, and ever so much cheaper to produce, and it will afford lots of pasture afterwards—that is worth a great deal to any farmer—or the growth could be plowed down in good time for fall wheat; and it requires only about one acre more to fill an ordinary silo. Now, I cannot recommend clover in too strong a term to any agriculturist, as there is nothing better for improving our farms than the liberal sowing of clover with all kinds of grain, even at \$10 per bushel. Clover should never be sold off the farm. There are three ways only that I know of that clover should be used: First, converted into hay and fed on the farm; second, pastured off; third, plowed down.

RICHARD ATTRIDGE.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

**A PEEP INTO THE COTSWOLDS.
CIRENCESTER AND THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE.**

Almost all the year round, and especially during the summer and fall seasons, there is a constant stream of holiday-making visitors to the shores of the Old Land. Doubtless many among your readers will this year help to swell the throng, and to such, thus happily situated and who have leisure to wander at will, a visit to Cirencester, in the County of Gloucester, will amply repay them and form a pleasing feature of an enjoyable trip.

Cirencester (shortened form "Ciceter," or in the quaint vernacular "Zizziter") is situated well up in the breezy Cotswold hills. From points of vantage in the upland country around, magnificent views are obtained of the beautiful Severn Valley, and of a country varied by hill and dale, nestling with thickets and leafy woods, and sparkling with the clear waters of running streams and limpid pools. Nearby Father Thames has his source in many streamlets that fall from the Cotswolds to pursue their course united to the sea. The landscape is enriched by some of the most beautiful parks in England, and altogether presents a scene of beauty of a like that can be found but in the Home Land. The town itself is an ancient one. A fortified town in the days of the early Britons, and a center of considerable importance during the occupation of the Romans, it offers a delightful field for research to the lovers of antiquity. Evidences of the Roman occupation are abundant. Portions of the old Roman walls and buildings, fragments of sculpture and specimens of the decorative and useful arts are still extant. Its residential importance in those days is attested by the discovery of beautiful tessellated Roman pavements, many of which have been preserved almost intact, and some of which are hardly rivalled in excellence of beauty and design by any that have been discovered in important Roman stations, either in Britain or abroad. Roman coins and lesser relics continue to be dug up almost daily. The history of the place from then on to more recent years affords a fascinating study, but space forbids us even to attempt a slight sketch. The modern town lies at the meeting of four or five perfectly straight highways, old Roman roads transformed. Like all other old English towns, it is full of quaint and picturesque spots, each with its own peculiar charm, that lift the mind from its habitual channels and carry it back in pleasurable fancy to the stories of the olden days. The parish church of St. John the Baptist is a stately pile, with an imposing tower. The church, altered, enlarged and beautified at various times, still shows in its varied architecture the distinctive styles of the successive ages through which it has passed. The interior ornamentations of the church, the stalls of the chancel, some beautiful grained stonework, the ancient settings of some of the stained-glass windows, all alike are worthy of close inspection. An old full peal of twelve bells, in the key of D, to which has lately been added a thirteenth, in the key of C, are rung in scarce rivalled melody of tuneful sound.

But to many readers of this paper, by far the most interesting building will be the Royal Agricultural College. First mooted in 1842 at a meeting of the Cirencester and Fairford Farmers' Club, the discussion of "The Advantages of a Specific Education for Agricultural Pursuits" gradually resolved itself into a movement of national interest, and culminated on March 27th, 1845, in the grant of a charter for the Agricultural College, with H. R. H. Prince Albert as patron. Under this charter, Henry George, Earl Bathurst (who had offered a four-hundred-acre farm on a long and favorable lease), became first President. The following account is taken from local literature:

"The building of the College was begun in April, 1845, and was so far completed as to receive students in April, 1846. The College stands on an elevated site just outside the southern boundary of Lord Bathurst's beautiful park, to which the students have access, while the south front commands extensive views over Wiltshire. Within the walls accommodation is provided for the residence of eighty-five students; there is a commodious dining hall; a museum of the same dimensions, rich in specimens illustrative of the lectures on veterinary surgery and practice, geology, mineralogy, and botany, chemistry and practical agriculture; and a theatre and sundry class-rooms for the delivery of lectures. Various alterations in and additions to the College, in the shape of private studies, etc., have been added for the accommodation of a class of students resorting to the College willing to engage them; and an excellent common room. Contiguous to the College, but in a distinct building, has been formed, out of an old barn, one of the best chemical laboratories in England. A portion of this has been fitted up with all requisite appliances for the use of the chemical professor and his assistants; the remainder is adapted for the use of students. Biological and bacteriological laboratories and handsome out-students' room have been added in recent years. The farm buildings are on a large scale, and stand about a quarter of a mile from the College. There is a veterinary hospital, under the management of the veterinary professor, fitted up for the reception of all animals requiring operations, or treatment for disease, accident, or other ailments. The public are invited to send animals for treatment before the students. The dairy, erected by the College in 1885-6, is a model institution of the kind, for teaching dairying in all its branches, furnished with the best appliances, and supplied by cows of milking breeds. The Botanic Garden was laid out during the professorship of the late Professor James Buckman, and considerably improved during the time that the present director of the

Royal Gardens at Kew (Sir W. T. Thisleton-Dyer, F. R. S.) held the professorship of natural history.

"From 1865 the direct management of the greater part of the farm has been separated from that of the College, and been in the hands of a tenant, who has been an old student of the College, and who, in consideration of a capitation grant, gives every facility to students in studying the details of the farming and the management. The present tenant, Mr. Russell Swanwick, has held the post since 1867, and has made a name throughout the world, for the R. A. College Farm and himself, as a breeder of Berkshire pigs, Cotswold sheep, and Thoroughbred horses. Forty acres immediately round the College are retained for experimental purposes, and for the use of the dairy herd and a small flock of sheep, composed of representatives of different breeds.

"In 1849, and again in 1870, supplemental charters were obtained, and in March, 1880, Her late Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer the title of 'Royal,' and to command that henceforth the College should be called the 'Royal Agricultural College.'"

At present there are about 200 students, of all nationalities. Some of these may be seen at work on the land under the supervision of the Professor of Agriculture, and practical men in the employ of the tenant of the farm. But many of them are not of so practical a bent. A leading feature of the College education is the preparation for the management of large estates. The system of giant land-owners, so prevalent in England, calls for the employment of a numerous class of responsible land agents, to whom a knowledge and practical experience of every detail in the control and administration of large estates is essential. Many of the largest estates in the country are managed by graduates from the College. In furtherance of this special training, the immense woodlands of the Earl of Bathurst are thrown open for the use of students.

Cirencester is well known as the home of fanciers in poultry, dogs, etc., and the utmost good feeling prevails between the students at the College and the breeders in the town and neighborhood. On the one hand, the students are initiated into the secrets of the show breeder, and on the other hand, they, in return, patronize the shows and spend both time and money in the interests of the various associations.

There is a grammar and technical school in Cirencester, which has taken a forward step in the education of the working agricultural classes, that is well worthy of notice. The County Council of Gloucestershire have added an annual grant of £500 (\$2,400) a year to the endowment of the school, to further a scheme by which farmers' sons and others intending to live on the land and by the land, might receive a sound secondary education, supplemented by a specialized and practical instruction in the meaning of agricultural processes. By means of scholarships, the scholar may climb from the elementary school to the higher institution, and there fit himself for the highest and most responsible positions in agricultural life which the country affords.

A reference to Cirencester would hardly be complete without mention of its position as a fox-hunting center. Such celebrated packs of hounds as the Duke of Beaufort's, "Badminton"; Earl Bathurst's, "Vale of White Horse"; Mr. T. Butt Miller's, the original V. of W. H. pack; the "Heythrop"; "Cotswolds," and several others, all meet within a short radius of the town. For six days in the week one may hunt over a different stamp of country. One day over fine open country, good grass land, low-lying fences, occasional brooks, deep and wide ditches, with coverts small and long runs between; another day over stone-walled country, with grass and plow land mixed; yet again, over land of small enclosures, with fences high and blind, land to tax the powers of the best hunters the country can produce, and so on in endless variety. Hill and dale, well-preserved coverts and long grassy stretches, fence and stonewall, brooks and ditches, all provide a kingly sport to those who happen there during the hunting season, provided one is mounted on a clever, bold horse, in whom good jumping power is an absolute essential. It is a natural sequence that in this district are bred some of the finest hunters in the world.

To those who are not addicted to this royal sport, or who are not present during the hunting season, long drives into the surrounding country will everyday bring fresh delights and unfold to them the beauties and glories of a country unsurpassed in nature's charms and romantic associations.

In conclusion I would add, that he who visits the Old Land, in a true spirit of brotherly friendship, will find there, as elsewhere, a people warmly appreciative, rich in local coloring, but, above all, filled with that sturdy honesty and undying love of country and gentle pride of race which pulses with every heart-beat of your genuine Britisher.

CO-OPERATION IN DRAINAGE.

As from week to week we visit different parts of the Province, examining and surveying farms, or portions thereof, that need drainage, we are brought into contact with various phases of the problem as it affects the country at large. Perhaps no phase claims our attention more frequently than the outlet problem. Few farmers are fortunate enough to have a self-contained drainage system; their farms either receive water from or empty water into other farms. Next to the line fence, the drainage outlet is perhaps the most prolific source of disputes, quarrels and lawsuits among neighbors. Why is this? It seems to me it arises primarily from our failure to appreciate to the full the rights of others, and our consequent inability to accord "the other side of the case." a fair, unbiased consideration.

Some of the owners concerned in a certain outlet are indifferent, others are alive to the value of drainage. If the latter class go ahead and construct a drain sufficient only for their own needs, leaving the former out of consideration, and if by and by the indifferent ones, after watching the benefits their neighbors are enjoying, experience a change of heart and wish to drain their land, what shall they do? They have no share in the outlet already constructed, and hence have no right to drain into it. Neither would it be fair for them to carry their drains to the line and empty the water on the farm of a neighbor who had already provided an ample outlet for all the water natural to his own farm, and who had previously invited them to co-operate. The only logical (and legal) thing for them to do would be to construct another outlet drain, paralleling that already laid. This, of course, would mean a double expense, or nearly so, for outlet purposes, and those wishing this second drain must bear the full expense themselves, since it is of no benefit to those who constructed and drained into the first. Surely, in the long run, it would be economy and wisdom to construct one large, common-outlet drain, each paying his proportionate share, and thus having the right to drain into it whenever he might wish. The frequent outcome of the indifference, however, is that no outlet at all, not even a partial one, is constructed, and the whole community suffers. Of course, any owner has a right to institute proceedings under the "Ditches and Watercourses Act," provided the required drain would "enter not more than seven original township lots, and would cost not more than \$1,000" (R. S. O., ch. 285, sec. 5 and 13), in which case the township engineer examines the locality and brings in an award. If he finds the drain necessary and orders its construction, then it must (subject to appeal) be constructed, and each owner will be assessed in proportion to his interest in it, such assessment to be fixed by the engineer. If the drain would pass through more than seven original township lots, or cost more than \$1,000, then a majority of those interested have the right to institute proceedings under the Municipal Drainage Act (R. S. O., ch. 226, sec. 1). If the case falls within the scope of the former Act—and these are the ones with which we are concerned—then



The Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England.

the parties interested must, as a first step, get together and endeavor to reach an agreement. It is often at this point that the mistake is made. Sometimes there is only a few dollars between those on the one side and those on the other, yet no agreement is reached, and the engineer is brought in. It seems very easy to bring in this officer and have everything settled up equitably, yet his fees will usually amount to as much as the difference or more, and then there is always the possibility of appeals and additional cost. It is poor economy and poor policy to institute legal proceedings, often alienating neighbors, when a few dollars one way or the other would settle the whole difficulty.

Since writing the above, a specific case has come under our notice in Eastern Ontario. Five men interested in a ditch failed to agree by a difference of \$15, and the engineer was brought in. His fees, together with those of the clerk, amounted in all to some \$17. But worse still, the award was not satisfactory and they were threatened with the costs of an appeal, to avoid which another effort at settlement was made, and, needless to say, it proved successful. A word about the award: It was in general terms, and ambiguous, but its most reasonable and logical interpretation called for a ditch (canal) four feet deep, three feet wide at the base, and eleven at the top, if the same slope of side was maintained as at present, to drain 200 acres of land! At the road it would have been 18 inches below the road culvert, its only outlet. With regard to the junction of a new section on the old drain, one interpretation would have made the new section 18 inches deeper than the old at the junction; the other would have required the old to be deepened to an average depth of 5½ feet instead of 4, thus increasing the top width to 14 feet instead of 11, and bringing the drain 3 feet below the road culvert. Not much wonder the award was unsatisfactory.

Hence, I feel justified in repeating, "It is false economy and poor policy to let a drainage dispute reach the legal stage." Co-operation and conciliation should be the watchwords.

WM. H. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College.

SOME GOOD PHILOSOPHY OF FORMER DAYS.

"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

"We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be liberally fed.

"We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it, making the farmer and the farm both glad at once.

"We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

"We believe that the best fertilizer for any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

"We believe in good fences, good barns, good farmhouses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

"We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning-wheel, a clean conscience.

"We firmly disbelieve in farmers who will not improve; in farms which grow poorer every year; in starving cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whisky until honest people are ashamed of them."—[Henry Ward Beecher.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

GOOD PAY FOR MULCHING STRAWBERRY BEDS.

Last winter was a good one to demonstrate the advantage of mulching the strawberry bed. As a rule, we believe the mulched vines came through the winter and spring with comparatively little loss, especially on well-drained land. Down in Lincoln County last week we were shown a patch of Early Michels that had been covered last fall with coarse manure. As a result, they were thrifty and green, all the matted rows, except one corner, which had been left without protection, and here from one-third to one-half had been killed out. There was heavy damage to the Merry plantations in many parts, and canneries and growers, for a long time, were contracting supplies at \$1.50 per crate, the crates to be returned. Last year the price was \$1.00 a box, equal to 96c. or \$1.00 per crate. At these prices those who protected their beds were well repaid for their trouble.

According to Canadian Commerce, the outlook for Namara, Manchester, Eng., the outlook for the United Kingdom is very poor.

CAUSE OF LOSS OF PEACH TREES.

In response to a request for information regarding reported heavy losses of peach trees in an Essex County (Ont.) orchard last winter, Mr. J. Spencer, of Kingsville, writes:

"Allow me to correct some errors in the reports. The trees were not all New Prolific. They were composed of Elbertas, Yellow St. John, Early Crawford, Fitzgerald and Banner. All suffered alike. You wish to know my opinion of the cause of them being killed. I sprayed those trees in December with a solution called the Target Brand scale destroyer. The wind was blowing very strong at the time, so we only sprayed on the north-west side. That night and the following two days it froze very hard, and the thermometer dropped to zero. As the weather remained very unsettled, we did not spray any more till March, then we sprayed the south-east side; in fact, we sprayed the whole trees over again. You suggested it might possibly be sunscald, but I find that not one tree in a hundred was affected on the south side of the tree. We found from one inch to three inches on the south side perfectly green and fresh from the ground up to the branches. My own impression is that they were affected by the spray. The spray froze like fish scales, and fell off a few days after it was applied. We were particular in following the directions. We put in one gallon of the oil mixture to nineteen gallons of soft water. As we sprayed every peach tree on the place, we have no way of telling if the trees would have lived had they not been sprayed. I noticed, after the trees had been sprayed a few weeks, that they had a dark-brown appearance on the north-west side not natural to the tree. I may also say that the trees were perfectly green all around near the ground, and not a root was affected by the frost. I see the Reporter says I attributed it to the warm weather in February, but that is an error, for it froze every day in February. It was a little warm in January, and I thought it might possibly be owing to that. I am sending you by mail as small a branch as I have. The brush has all been burned, and we have only the trunks left for firewood."

A CELERY HUMBUG.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman, once said that people loved to be humbugged. Whether or not this may be so, there are always plenty who are willing to try it for a financial consideration. Probably no class of people are more victimized by this humbugging than the tillers of the soil. Old varieties of fruits are constantly being renamed and sold as new varieties. All sorts of nostrums are advertised as insecticides, and in a hundred and one ways the public is induced to pay a big price for something which, when they get it, is worse than useless.

One of the recent introductions of this kind is the so-called perennial celery, introduced as the "Silver King Hardy Celery." This plant is being widely advertised by a prominent Michigan nursery company. The following are some of the claims made for it:

"The most sensational discovery in the vegetable kingdom. A celery that is everlasting, and perfectly hardy in any climate. The root never dies; once planted, it stands for a lifetime. Four to five plants sufficient to supply a large family. It bleaches clear white, never rusts, is crisp and tender, and superior in quality to the common celery. Makes an astounding growth of two feet in four weeks; produces two or three heavy crops in one season. First crop ready for the table early in May. It matures in spring when there is no other celery in the market; is enormously productive. A veritable gold mine for the market gardener. Different from any celery in the world. One plant will produce from 15 to 20 choice stalks during the first year, and forty to a hundred the second year. Will grow on any soil that is in good condition for garden crop. Has been thoroughly tested since 1895, and plants are now for sale."

It is claimed that this new variety of celery originated in Elgin County, Ontario, and was discovered through an act of carelessness, by some common celery being left out over winter and proving to be perfectly hardy. The plants are sold at the rate of \$1.50 each, no order being accepted for less than two plants, and every purchaser must promise not to propagate, sell or give away any of the plants purchased.

In order to test this much-lauded new celery, the Horticultural Department of the Agricultural College procured plants and tested them at the college. As was expected, the fraud has been discovered, and the plant turns out to be an old one, commonly known as Lovage, the botanical name of which is *Levisticum officinale*. The plant is hardy, makes a strong growth, and has a peculiar, strong aroma, a little like that of celery, but it would require a strong imagination to convince one that in eating it he was eating celery. Stalks, when blanched, may possibly be used the same as celery, but they are so woody and possess such a rank, strong smell and flavor that very few people would be able to use it a second time. Those who

are familiar with the plant as Lovage know that it is sometimes grown for its aromatic seeds, which are used like caraway in confectionery. It might prove an interesting plant in any herbaceous border, but will never be of value as a substitute for celery. H. L. HUTT

Ontario Agricultural College.

INJURY TO ESSEX PEACH ORCHARDS OVER-ESTIMATED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The damage to peach trees by frost has not been as great as at first expected. When I began to prune my peach trees in early spring, I discovered that the wood just under the bark was quite black or brown at the base of the limbs and portions of the bodies of the trees. I considered them so badly injured that I discontinued pruning, thinking they could not live. I examined them from time to time, and found a month later that the discoloration was not so great. The tops and roots were in perfect condition, which has had the effect of overcoming the injury very largely, by forming a new cambium layer, and thus averting the destruction of the orchard. When I first examined the trees, I thought that not less than 75 per cent. would die. At the present writing, I think the loss will not exceed 2 per cent.

Last autumn was unusually dry during a long period, and on November 1st the temperature went down to 25 degrees, while the foliage was still on the trees. This I believe to be the cause of the trouble. It could not have been the cold during winter, as 5 degrees below zero was the lowest point reached here by a tested self-registering thermometer. Our peach orchard looks very promising at present, and I trust we shall still continue to grow peaches. W. W. HILBORN, Essex Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

LICE IN HENHOUSE.

Our henhouse and hens are infested with hen lice. Will you kindly give a name or recipe of any mixture that would rid us of the horrible pests. Thanking you in advance. J. W. P. Elgin Co., Ont.

There are two classes of external parasites of poultry, lice and mites. Of lice alone there are nine varieties attacking poultry, according to one authority, Dr. Woods. With two exceptions, each has a favorite part of the fowl's body which it inhabits in preference to other parts, but all these varieties look more or less alike to the average poultry-keeper. Contrary to popular opinion, they do not suck the blood of their victims. Their mouths are made for biting and chewing feathers and the scales of the skin. They are a source of much irritation by their constant running about and scratching the skin with their sharp claws. If present in considerable numbers, they may so worry and irritate the bird as to cause sickness. It is considered probable, also, that they carry infectious matter from sick fowls to well ones. The favorite seat of attack of the most common variety of lice is the down feathers immediately under the vent, where they may cause so much soreness as to result in indifferent or improper intercourse, the consequence being infertile eggs. In young chicks they cause dumpyishness, drooping wings, indifference to food, and, if very numerous, may stunt or kill the chicks. It is stated on pretty fair authority that every adult fowl is more or less lousy, and it is a good plan to treat all with suspicion, as lice may be troublesome when least suspected. Examine carefully feathers about the head, look under the large wing feathers next the shaft, then turn the fowl up quickly and examine the feathers and skin beneath the vent. If quick enough, you will probably find them on every fowl examined. The presence of one or two need not cause any alarm, but if a large number are found, means should be taken to get rid of them.

Prevention—One of the best means of keeping this pest down is the dust bath. The dust bath should be "dust" in name only. Fowls will wallow and dust themselves more often and to better advantage if they are provided with a wallow of soft, easily friable, slightly damp earth. This should be provided for them out of doors in some sheltered spot in the summer time, and in one corner of the house in winter. When fowls are exercising freely and seem to frequent the dust baths, or wallow and enjoy themselves therein at frequent intervals, there will seldom be a dangerous number of lice present.

Treatment—Dusting fowl with a good lice powder that contains a considerable percentage of tobacco dust is an effective means of getting rid of vermin, but it is too tedious to be used where a large number are to be treated. A good liquid lice-killer is an efficient means of fighting lice, and is easily used.

Two good dusting powders can be made as follows. Add one-half an ounce of 90-per-cent.

carbolic acid to a peck of freshly air-slaked lime and stir thoroughly; or, take sifted coal ashes, one-half peck, four fluid ounces of any good light liquid lice-killer, mix thoroughly, and then add tobacco dust bulk for bulk. In using dusting powders, they must be thoroughly worked into the feathers, down to the skin, if they are to be efficacious, and it will be necessary to dust regularly at weekly intervals for at least three dustings in order to get rid of the successive crops of lice.

Liquid lice-killer may be used on the roosts and dropping-boards, or the fowl may be placed in a box, the floor of which has been painted with the liquid, and a box lightly covered with burlap to confine the bird and partially prevent the escape of the fumes of the lice-killer, at the same time allowing sufficient air for the fowl to breathe. As the nits or eggs of lice hatch in about a week after they are laid, and as lice mature in from one to two weeks, one treatment with the lice-killer will not be sufficient to get rid of them, since the young lice will be newly hatched every few days, and several treatments given at weekly intervals will be found necessary.

Another authority recommends the use of mercurial (blue) ointment, a portion about the size of a barley corn divided into three or four parts, placed under the rump, and the fluff. Yet another treatment is the use of insect powder. In the evening the fowl is quietly taken from the roost and held by the legs, head downward, when a few pinches of insect powder are thrown under the wings and rump, on the back and head, and the bird quietly replaced upon its roost.

MITES.—There are several varieties of tiny blood-sucking mites to be found in carelessly-kept poultry houses. They are white or grayish in color, except when filled with blood, when they vary from red to black. They will attack sitting hens, frequently worry hens so much as to drive them from their nests, and kill young chicks. When mites are discovered, vigorous means should be adopted to get rid of them.

Treatment.—The fowls should be treated with a liquid lice-killer and removed to other quarters. The poultry-house should be subjected to a thorough cleaning and the free use of some good disinfectant or lice-killing fluid. In some cases it will be found necessary to fumigate the house thoroughly with burning sulphur. Liquid lice-killers should be freely used on the dropping-boards and roosting poles. Even if you are positive there are no mites in your poultry-house, it is a wise plan to inspect the roosts and dropping-boards carefully at regular intervals to make sure that they have not invaded the premises, as they are frequently brought into the poultry-house by wild birds, like sparrows, or may be brought in in litter material or by rats or mice. There are several varieties of these blood-sucking mites, of various sizes.

THE SCALY-LEG MITE.—A very troublesome enemy to poultry is the scaly-leg mite, which produces the unsightly disease known as scaly leg. To get rid of these pests, keep the poultry-houses clean and wholesome, and use liquid lice-killers frequently about the roosts and dropping-boards.

To cure scaly leg, one of the best means is to make a saturated solution of naphthalene flakes in kerosene (coal oil), and dip the fowl's legs in the solution several times, at intervals of two or three days, until the crusts are all easily moved. Three or four dippings will usually cure a severe case. Another good remedy is to use an ointment made by mixing a teaspoonful of coal oil with a cupful of lard, applying it freely. There are a number of insects which affect poultry, not as common as the foregoing, but the remedies advised will be found effective in treating all of them.

THE DAIRY.

THE GREEN-CHEESE DANGER.

There is evidently need of continued discussion on the subject of the sale and shipment of green cheese, so that the dairy public will clearly apprehend the results growing out of a continuation of the practice. Dealers must be aware of the consequences of shipping green cheese, and it is impossible to think that any of them really want to handle immature products. In consequence of some "short" sales during late seasons, and anxiety to "cover" before the price went up, there has been the inducement to take newly-made cheese. Should certain buyers refuse point-blank to take the green cheese, they would find themselves unable to obtain supplies at all if others continued to receive them. It is the determination of one buyer to prevent another from getting the start of him that causes him to make offers for green cheese.

Just how the situation may be met, is a knotty question. There are grave obstacles in the way of any control by legislation, and the buyers have so far failed to evince a very public-spirited interest in the welfare of the industry in which they form an essential link. Lacking any other solution, an appeal is being made to the factory sales-

men, and there is reason to believe it is doing some good, but there is serious need for our dairy leaders, and possibly for our legislators, to continue conjuring with the problem, in the hope of devising some more effective means of solving the difficulty than a mere appeal to the public spirit of the salesmen, a minority of whom, at least, are always pretty sure to turn a deaf ear to anything in the nature of reform, especially when it threatens to affect their pockets adversely. We trust, however, the better class of factorymen will respond to the appeal, and, though the fodder cheese may have been shipped pretty close to the hoops, let us see that the summer makes have at least a reasonable time in the factory, and thus avoid the "soft ends" which are sure to result from boxing the cheese right after they come from the hoops.

SELLING MILK IN GLASS BOTTLES.

Dairymen who retail milk in towns and cities, and have tried the bottle system, with indifferent success, may discover the reason, perhaps, by a perusal of the following letter, contributed by a Massachusetts milkman to Hoard's Dairyman. It is good stuff. Read it.

The practice of selling milk in glass bottles has been in vogue for so many years that the merits and the demerits of the system are pretty well demonstrated, but not always equally well understood, and the misunderstanding usually prevails among those who have not really tested the system in its entirety, either as consumers of milk or milk dealers. There are milkmen, for instance, who condemn milk bottles as a regular nuisance, and when the facts are known, they are men who are using them under compulsion, who have no more than are absolutely necessary, or, perhaps less even than that, and who resort to

commence milking at 4.30 morning and night the year round, seldom varying over 15 minutes either way. Each milker has a strip of burlap, with which he carefully wipes the flank and udder of the cow and then spreads it across his lap, partly for convenience and partly to prevent any stray drops of milk from unnecessarily soiling his overalls. We use pails which have a dish-like cover about 2 inches deep, and having a wire-gauze bottom. The object of this is to prevent loose hair, dirt, scales, etc., from getting into the milk, which, we think, is better than trying to strain it out after it has settled to the bottom of the pail. As fast as two pails are filled, they are carried to the dairy room, which in our case is an ell off the dwelling, and is situated about 75 feet from the barn. Here the milk is strained through four thickness of cheese-cloth, to remove the fine particles of dust which manage to get through the wire gauze, and then run over the cooler, when it is ready to bottle; and if this is the night's milking, it is packed in tanks of ice-water over night, and constitutes the first loads of the delivery wagons at 4.30 the next morning.

We run two wagons, and as we are situated on the edge of the town, and commence delivery within two minutes of the farm, we make one delivery of night's milk before breakfast, and while this is being done the men at the farm are getting the morning's milk ready for delivery after breakfast. Any milk unsold on the second trip is heavily iced down and delivered on the first trip the next morning. In the afternoon, one driver assists about the farm work and the other washes up all the bottles that have been collected in the forenoon. Being a church member and deacon, we do not think it right to ask a man to work seven days in the week, so we give our men a Sunday on the installment plan, allowing them Saturday and Sunday afternoons, at which time father and son do the washing up. We encourage our drivers to dress neatly in clean jumpers and overalls, but do not require uniforms nor anything but what common sense would declare to be reasonable.

Four years ago we adopted the plan of putting all our bills into the hands of one man to collect. This saves the time of the drivers and encourages prompt payment of bills, and in these days of weekly payments and industrial insurance, furnishing houses on the installment plan, etc., it is a very good rule to collect bills promptly, for "short accounts make long friends."

We have spoken of washing all the bottles. While the customers are encouraged to wash them, and some of them do wash them very nicely, yet it is

easier and quicker for us to wash everything than to sort out the clean from the doubtful ones, and then, too, unless we did thus wash everything, many of the more particular customers would want to mark their own bottles, and marked bottles are an intolerable nuisance. With a steam bottle-washer, the task is not so arduous as it seems, as two men working together can thoroughly clean 500 to 600 bottles in less than an hour.

The large city dairies use galvanized iron delivery boxes, and, with a lattice-work cover which clamps on so as to hold the bottles in place, the box is inverted over live jets of strong soap suds, which is forced into the bottles for a single second; the box of bottles is next pushed along over similar jets of hot water, which rinse out the soap suds, and another push along brings them over jets of live steam, when they are supposed to be fit for use, though, as a precautionary measure, they are carefully inspected, and any not absolutely clean are finished up by hand. We would not think of peddling milk in bottles without some convenient method of washing them, and yet this is one of the first corners that is cut by the man who "don't believe in milk bottles, anyway." His customers are not apt to enthrone over them, either.

For several years we used a small, two-bottle filler, costing \$7.00, and it did very satisfactory work. In fact, for a route of 100 to 200 quarts it is all right, but in these days of keen competition, anything which will save time, and thus reduce expense, must be carefully investigated. Finding by experience that we could save nearly one hour per day by using a four-bottle filler, we procured one about a year ago, and feel that the investment of \$45 which this called for was a wise policy.



Duchess IV.

First-prize aged Ayrshire cow, Ayr Show, 1907.

Where one is putting up 1,000 or more bottles daily, a still larger machine, filling 12 bottles at a time, would undoubtedly pay for itself in a very short time. We use for cooling the milk the Perfection Cooler, as we can get plenty of ice, but do not have running water. We have an ice-house holding 125 tons, which we fill in winter by drawing ice about one mile. Have about \$50 worth of ice tools, and usually help some four or five of our neighbors to fill their houses, and have them help on the teaming of our own. In this way the ice costs us, housed, about 75 cents per ton.

We buy our bottles in lots of ten gross at a time, and, barring accidents, this about keeps the number good for one year. We use waxed caps, which are bought by the barrel, containing from 40 to 50 thousand.

Bottles are all machine-made at present time, and are absolutely accurate in measure.

DRIVERS' DAILY STATEMENT.

1st Trip	Took out	qts.....
	"	pts.....
	"	cans.....
	Returned	qts.....
	"	pts.....
	"	cans.....
2nd Trip	Took out	qts.....
	"	pts.....
	"	cans.....
	Returned	qts.....
	"	pts.....
	"	cans.....
Tickets sold \$.....		
Cash paid out \$.....		
For.....		
Date.....		

Driver.....

We use tickets similar to the above, by which tabs can be kept on every day's business, and, by

maintaining the one-price-to-all system, one can easily tell whether things are going straight or not.

Thus far we have said nothing about the cows and their feeding. We boast of no particular breed, although a pure-bred Guernsey bull has usually been kept, and an occasional heifer calf of unusual promise is raised, but ordinarily we buy such cows as we can find that will give two cans per day when fresh, and not less than 5,000 pounds in the year. Every cow's milk is weighed night and morning, so no "boarders" are long allowed in the string.

We place no dependence upon pastures, as we have only ten acres of pasturage, but practice soiling in summer and siloing in winter. This past winter we have been feeding from one silo filled with apple pomace, and right good feed it is, too.

For green fodder crops, we feed winter rye, orchard grass, peas and oats, sweet corn, millet, clover, beans and barley.

We get but 6 cents per quart for our milk the year round, and at present prices of grain, cows and labor, the margin is exceedingly small—too small, in fact. It is one of the hardships of the business that we are obliged to compete with many ignorant men, who have no idea whether they are making a dollar or not until they find themselves unable to pay their bills, without resorting to selling a wood-lot or keeping summer boarders, or some similar side issue, independent of their milk business.

In enumerating the advantages, and disadvantages of selling milk in bottles, the following may be said in favor of the system: It is undoubtedly the most sanitary package for milk that has yet been devised. It allows the customer to see at a glance the quality of the article. It enables the dealer to insure equality of treatment for all his customers. There can be no "can toppers" without other customers soon find-

ing it out. The milk is not exposed to the dust and filth of the street, as happens when poured from a can into an open vessel. No over measure nor scant measure. Quick delivery; a magazine rifle as compared with a breech-loader. No metallic flavor; keeps sweet longer.

Against the system may rightly be urged the additional weight of the bottles over tin cans, loss by breakage, and the greater neatness required.

We overcome the first difficulty by using heavier horses and heavier wagons. The loss by breakage is more than compensated by accuracy of measure, and the greater neatness required is a spur to better work.

THE FARM BULLETIN

The corner stone of the new agricultural building at the Toronto Exhibition has been laid by Mayor Coatsworth, after which the new grand-stand, which contains 15,000 tons of iron, and will seat 15,000 people, was inspected.

A. E. Parr, of Ashley, England, a graduate of Edinburgh University and a member of this year's graduating class in the animal-husbandry department of the Iowa Agricultural College, has been appointed Director of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in British India, with headquarters at Calcutta. He will have the direction of the 39 experiment stations of that country.

E. D. Eddy, B.S.A., is to represent the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Manitoba, in place of J. Bracken, B.S.A., who has gone to take the place of Jas. Murray, B.S.A., in the Department of Agriculture at Regina, Mr. Murray having assumed the Superintendency of the Experimental Farm at Brandon.

"The Man Who Works With His Hands."

President Theodore Roosevelt's Address at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Michigan Agricultural College.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this College is an event of national significance, for Michigan was the first State in the Union to found this, the first agricultural college in America. The nation is to be congratulated on the fact that the Congress at Washington has repeatedly enacted laws designed to aid the several States in establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges. I greet all such colleges, through their representatives who have gathered here to-day, and bid them Godspeed in their work. I no less heartily invoke success for the mechanical and agricultural schools; and I wish to say that I have heard particularly good reports of the Minnesota Agricultural High School, for the way in which it sends its graduates back to the farms to work as practical farmers.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

As a people there is nothing in which we take a juster pride than our educational system. It is our boast that every boy or girl has the chance to get a school training; and we feel it is a prime national duty to furnish this training free, because only thereby can we secure the proper type of citizenship in the average American. Our public schools and our colleges have done their work well, and there is no class of our citizens deserving of heartier praise than the men and women who teach in them.

Nevertheless, for at least a generation we have been waking to the knowledge that there must be additional education beyond that provided in the public school as it is managed to-day. Our school system has hitherto been well-nigh wholly lacking on the side of industrial training, of the training which fits a man for the shop and the farm. This is a most serious lack, for no one can look at the peoples of mankind as they stand at present without realizing that industrial training is one of the most potent factors in national development. We of the United States must develop a system under which each individual citizen shall be trained so as to be effective individually as an economic unit, and fit to be organized with his fellows so that he and they can work in efficient fashion together. This question is vital to our future progress, and public attention should be focused upon it.

THE SCHOOLS TRAIN AWAY FROM THE SHOP AND THE FORGE.

Surely it is eminently in accord with the principles of our democratic life that we should furnish the highest average industrial training for the ordinary skilled workman. But it is a curious thing that in industrial training we have tended to devote our energies to producing high-grade men at the top rather than in the ranks. Our engineering schools, for instance, compare favorably with the best in Europe, whereas we have done almost nothing to equip the private soldiers of the industrial army—the mechanic, the metal worker, the carpenter. Indeed, too often our schools train away from the shop and the forge; and this, let together with the abandonment of the old apprentice system, has resulted in such an absence of facilities for providing trained journeymen that in many of our trades almost all the recruits among the workmen are foreigners. Surely this means that there must be some



President Theodore Roosevelt.

systematic method provided for training young men in the trades, and that this must be co-ordinated with the public school system. No industrial school can turn out a finished journeyman; but it can furnish the material out of which a finished journeyman can be made, just as an engineering school furnishes the training which enables its graduates speedily to become engineers.

MUST MEET COMPETITION OF FOREIGN SKILLED LABOR.

We hear a great deal of the need of protecting our workmen from competition with pauper labor. I have very little fear of the competition of pauper labor. The nations with pauper labor are not the formidable industrial competitors of this country. What the American workman has to fear is the competition of the highly skilled workman of the countries of greatest industrial efficiency. By the tariff and by our immigration laws we can protect ourselves against the competition of pauper labor here at home; but when we contend for the markets of the world we can get no protection, and we shall then find that our most formidable competitors are the nations in which there is the most highly-developed business ability, the most highly-developed industrial skill; and these are the qualities which we must ourselves develop.

THE REAL DIGNITY OF LABOR.

We have been fond as a nation of speaking of the

dignity of labor, meaning thereby manual labor. Personally, I don't think that we begin to understand what a high place manual labor should take; and it never can take this high place unless it offers scope for the best type of man. We have tended to regard education as a matter of the head only, and the result is that a great many of our people, themselves the sons of men who worked with their hands, seem to think that they rise in the world if they get into a position where they do no hard manual work whatever; where their hands will grow soft, and their working clothes will be kept clean. Such a conception is both false and mischievous. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that I think the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any healthy community, in any community with the great solid qualities which alone make a really great nation, the bulk of the people should do work which makes demands upon both the body and the mind.

SALARY VERSUS WAGES.

Progress cannot permanently consist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. To provide such training, to encourage in every way the production of the men whom it alone can produce, is to show that as a nation we have a true conception of the dignity and importance of labor. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, of doctor, of banker, merchant or clerk. The printer, the electrical worker, the house painter, the foundry man, should be trained just as carefully as the stenographer or the drug clerk. They should be trained alike in head and in hand. They should get over the idea that to earn \$12 a week and call it "salary" is better than to earn \$25 a week and call it "wages." The young man who has the courage and the ability to refuse to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions and to take to constructive industry is almost sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home, with reasonable freedom from worry.

TRAINING, DEXTERITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

We need the training, the manual dexterity, and industrial intelligence, which can be best given in a good agricultural, or building, or textile, or watch-making, or engraving, or mechanical school. It should be one of our prime objects to put the mechanic, the wage-worker who works with his hands, and who ought to work in a constantly larger degree with his head, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. To train boys and girls

in merely literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and technical training, tends to unfit them for industrial work, and in real life most work is industrial.

THE FARMER'S POSITION MUST NOT SINK.

There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-worker who does manual labor; and that is the tiller of the soil—the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history, it is that the permanent greatness of any State must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. When this nation began its independent existence it was as a nation of farmers. The towns were small, and were for the most part mere sea-coast trading and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture, and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.

SOME NATIONAL DANGER SIGNALS.

Yet it would be idle to deny that in the last half century there has been in the eastern half of our country a falling off in the relative condition of the tillers of the soil, although signs are multiplying that the nation has waked up to the danger and is preparing to grapple effectively with it. East of the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio and the Potomac, there has been on the whole an actual shrinkage in the number of the farming population since the Civil war. In the States of this section there has been a growth of population—in some an enormous growth—but the growth has taken place in the cities, and especially in the larger cities. This has been due to certain economic factors, such as the extension of railroads, the development of machinery, and the openings for industrial success afforded by the unprecedented growth of cities. The increased facility of communication has resulted in the withdrawal from rural communities of most of the small, widely-distributed manufacturing and commercial operations of former times, and the substitution thereof of the centralized commercial and manufacturing industries of the cities.

SCHOOL SECTIONS AND CHURCH DISTRICTS BROKEN UP.

The chief offset to the various tendencies which have told against the farm has hitherto come in the rise of the physical sciences and their application to agricultural practices, or to the rendering of country conditions more easy and pleasant. But these countervailing forces are as yet in their infancy. As compared with a few decades ago, the social or community life of country people in the east compares less well than it formerly did with that of the dwellers in cities. Many country communities have lost their social coherence, their sense of community interest. In such communities the country church, for instance, has gone backward, both as a social and a religious factor. Now, we cannot too strongly insist upon the fact that it is quite as unfortunate to have any social as any economic falling off. It would be a calamity to have our farms occupied by a lower type of people than the hard-working, self-respecting, independent and essentially manly and womanly men and women who have hitherto constituted the most typically American, and on the whole the most valuable element in our entire nation. Ambitious native-born young men and women who now tend away from the farm must be brought back to it, and therefore they must have social as well as economic opportunities. Everything should be done to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers. There should be libraries, assembly halls, social organizations of all kinds. The school building and the teacher in the school building should, throughout the country districts, be of the very highest type, able to fit the boys and girls not merely to live in, but thoroughly to enjoy and to make the most of the country. The country church must be revived. All kinds of agencies, from rural free delivery to the bicycle and the telephone, should be utilized to the utmost; good roads should be favored; everything should be done to make it easier for the farmer to lead the most active and effective, intellectual, political and economic life.

THE EXCEPTION MUST BE MADE THE RULE.

There are regions of large extent where all this, or most of this, has already been realized. In these regions the church and the school flourish as never before; there is a more successful and more varied farming industry; the social advantages and opportunities are greater than ever before; life is fuller, happier, more useful; and though the work is more effective than ever, and in a way quite as hard, it is carried on so as to leave more scope for well-used leisure. My plea is that we shall all try to make more nearly universal the conditions that now obtain in the most favored localities.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT NECESSARY ON THE FARM.

Nothing in the way of scientific work can ever take the place of business management on a farm. We ought all of us to teach ourselves as much as possible,

but we can also all of us learn from others; and the farmer can best learn how to manage his farm even better than he now does, by practice, under intelligent supervision, on his own soil in such way as to increase his income. This is the kind of teaching which has been carried on in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas by Dr. Khapp, of the National Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

But much has been accomplished by the growth of what is broadly designated as agricultural science. This has been developed with remarkable rapidity during the last quarter of a century, and the benefit to agriculture has been great. As was inevitable, there was much error and much repetition of work in the early application of money to the needs of agricultural colleges and experiment stations alike by the nation and the several States. Much has been accomplished; but much more can be accomplished in the future. The prime need must always be for real research, resulting in scientific conclusions of proved soundness. Both the farmer and the Legislature must beware of invariably demanding immediate returns from investments in research efforts. It is probably one of our faults as a nation—for we have some faults—that we are too impatient to wait a sufficient length of time to accomplish the best results; and in agriculture effective research often, although not always, involves slow and long-continued effort if the results are to be trustworthy.

While applied science in agriculture as elsewhere must be judged largely from the standpoint of its actual return in dollars, yet the farmers, no more than anyone else, can afford to ignore the large results that can be enjoyed because of broader knowledge. The farmer must prepare for using the knowledge that can be obtained through agricultural colleges by insisting upon a constantly more practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. He must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-sufficiency; and yet he must learn to work in the heartiest co-operation with his fellows.

CORNERSTONES OF PROSPERITY.

The cornerstones of our unexampled prosperity are, on the one hand, the production of raw material, and

earnestly to be desired. How can life on the farm be kept on the highest level, and where it is not already on that level, be so improved, dignified and brightened as to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, of the farmer's wife, and of the farmer himself? How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance, not only to the farmer, but to the whole nation; and the Department of Agriculture must do its share in answering them.

The drift toward the city is largely determined by the superior social opportunities to be enjoyed there, by the greater vividness and movement of city life. Considered from the point of view of national efficiency, the problem of the farm is as much a problem of attractiveness as it is a problem of prosperity. It has ceased to be merely a problem of growing wheat and corn and cattle. The problem of production has not ceased to be fundamental, but it is no longer final; just as learning to read and write and cipher are fundamental, but are no longer the final ends of education. We hope ultimately to double the average yield of wheat and corn per acre; it will be a great achievement; but it is even more important to double the desirability, comfort and standing of the farmer's life.

We must consider, then, not merely how to produce, but also how production affects the producer. In the past we have given but scant attention to the social side of farm life. We should study much more closely than has yet been done the social organization of the country, and inquire whether its institutions are now really as useful to the farmer as they should be, or whether they should not be given a new direction and a new impulse, for no farmer's life should lie merely within the boundary of his farm. This study must be of the east and the west, the north and the south; for the needs vary from place to place.

First in importance, of course, comes the effort to secure the mastery of production. Great strides toward this end have already been taken over the larger part of the United States; much remains to be done; and the debt of the nation to the various agencies of agricultural improvement for so great an advance is not to be overstated. But we cannot halt there. The benefits

of high social organization include such advantages as ease of communication, better educational facilities, increased comfort of living, and those opportunities for social and intellectual life and intercourse, of special value to the young people and to the women, which are as yet chiefly to be had in centers of population. All this must be brought within the reach of the farmers who live on the farms, of the men whose labor feeds and clothes the towns and cities.

CO-OPERATION AS AN AID TO ADVANCEMENT.

Farmers must learn the vital need of co-operation with the Government, and the Government can best give its aid through associations of farmers rather than through the individual farmer; for there is no greater agricultural problem than that of delivering to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the National and State Governments, and by the agricultural colleges and schools. It is needless to say that every successful effort to organize the farmer gives a great stimulus to the admirable educational work which is being done in the Southern States, as elsewhere, to prepare young people for an agricultural life. It is greatly to be wished that the communities from which these students are drawn, and to which they either return or should return, could be co-operatively organized; that is, that associations of farmers could be organized, primarily for business purposes, but also with social ends in view. This would mean that the returned students from the institutions of technical learning would find their environment prepared to profit to the utmost by the improvements in technical methods which they had learned.

RIGHT KIND OF COMBINATION.

The people of our farming regions must be able to combine among themselves as the most efficient means of protecting their industry from the highly-organized interests which now surround them on every side. A vast field is open for work by co-operative associations of farmers in dealing with the relation of the farm to transportation and to the distribution and manufacture of raw materials. It is only through such combination that American farmers can develop to the full their economic and social power. Combination of this kind has—in Denmark, for instance—resulted in bringing the people back to the land, and has enabled the Danish peasant to compete in extraordinary fashion, not only at home, but in foreign countries, with all rivals.

Agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes have



Glimpse of the Crowd Listening to President Roosevelt on the Grounds of the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing.

its manufacture and distribution on the other. These two great groups of subjects are represented in the National Government principally by the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor. The production of raw material from the surface of the earth is the sphere in which the Department of Agriculture has hitherto achieved such notable results. Of all the executive departments there is no other, not even the post office, which comes into more direct and beneficent contact with the daily life of the people than the Department of Agriculture, and none whose yield of practical benefits is greater in proportion to the public money expended.

But, great as its services have been in the past, the Department of Agriculture has a still larger field of usefulness ahead. It has been dealing with growing crops. It must hereafter deal also with living men. Hitherto agricultural research, instruction and agitation have been directed almost exclusively toward the production of wealth from the soil. It is time to adopt in addition a new point of view. Hereafter another great task before the National Department of Agriculture and the similar agencies of the various States must be to foster agriculture for its social results; or, in other words, to assist in bringing about the best kind of life on the farm for the sake of producing the best kind of men. The Government must recognize the far-reaching importance of the study and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the social and the economic standpoints; and the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture should co-operate at every point.

STRIVE TO MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE.

The farm grows the raw material for the food and clothing of all our citizens; it supports directly almost half of them; and nearly half the children of the United States are born and brought up on farms. How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive? Such a result is most

done much in instruction and inspiration; they have stood for the nobility of labor and the necessity of keeping the muscles and the brain in training for industry. They have developed technical departments of high practical value. They seek to provide for the people on the farms an equipment so broad and thorough as to fit them for the highest requirements of our citizenship; so that they can establish and maintain country homes of the best type, and create and sustain a country civilization more than equal to that of the city. The men they train must be able to meet the strongest business competition, at home or abroad, and they can do this only if they are trained not alone in the various lines of husbandry, but in successful economic management. These colleges, like the State Experiment Stations, should carefully study and make known the needs of each section, and should try to provide remedies for what is wrong.

MEN, NOT SCHOLARS, THE GREATEST NEED.

The education to be obtained in these colleges should create as intimate relationship as is possible between the theory of learning and the facts of actual life. Educational establishments should produce highly-trained scholars, of course; but in a country like ours, where the educational establishments are so numerous, it is folly to think that their main purpose is to produce these highly-trained scholars. Without in the least disparaging scholarship and learning—on the contrary, while giving hearty and ungrudging admiration and support to the comparatively few whose primary work should be creative scholarship—it must be remembered that the ordinary graduate of our colleges should be, and must be, primarily a man and not a scholar. Education should not confine itself to books. It must train executive power, and try to create that right public opinion which is the most potent factor in the proper solution of all political and social questions. Book-learning is very important, but it is by no means everything; and we shall never get the right idea of education until we definitely understand that a man may be well trained in book-learning and yet, in the proper sense of the word, and for all practical purposes, be utterly uneducated; while a man of comparatively little book-learning may, nevertheless, in essentials, have a good education.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

It is true that agriculture in the United States has reached a very high level of prosperity; but we cannot afford to disregard the signs which teach us that there are influences operating against the establishment or retention of our country life upon a really sound basis. The over-extensive and wasteful cultivation of pioneer days must stop and give place to a more economical system. Not only the physical, but the ethical needs of the people of the country districts must be considered. In our country life there must be social and intellectual advantages, as well as a fair standard of physical comfort. There must be in the country, as in the town, a multiplication of movements for intellectual advancement and social betterment. We must try to raise the average of farm life, and we must also try to develop it so that it shall offer exceptional chances for the exceptional man.

Of course, the essential thing, after all, are those which concern all of us as men and women, no matter whether we live in the town or the country, and no matter what our occupations may be. The root problems are much the same for all of us, widely though they may differ in outward manifestation. The most important conditions that tell for happiness within the home are the same for the town and the country; and the relations between employer and employee are not always satisfactory on the farm any more than in the factory.

AN ASPECT OF THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM.

All over the country there is a constant complaint of paucity of farm labor. Without attempting to go into all the features of this question, I would like to point out that you can never get the right kind, the best kind, of labor if you offer employment only for a few months, for no man worth anything will permanently accept a system which leaves him in idleness for half the year.

IMPROVE THE FARM HOME.

And most important of all, I want to say a special word on behalf of the one who is too often the very hardest worked laborer on the farm—the farmer's wife. Reform, like charity, while it should not end at home, should certainly begin there; and the man, whether he lives on a farm or in a town, who is anxious to see better social and economic conditions prevail throughout the country at large, should be exceedingly careful that they prevail first as regards his own womankind. I emphatically believe that for the great majority of women the really indispensable industry in which they should engage is the industry of the home. There are exceptions, of course; but exactly as the first duty of the normal man is the duty of being the homemaker, so the first duty of the normal woman is to be the homekeeper; and exactly as no other learning is as important for the average man as the learning which will teach him how to make his livelihood, so no other learning is as important for the average woman as the learning which will make her a good housewife and mother. But this does not mean that she should be an overworked housewife.

HIGHER TYPE OF FAMILY SET-UP.

I have hearty sympathy with the movement to better the condition of the average tiller of the soil.

the average wageworker, and I have an even heartier sympathy and applause for the movement which is to better the condition of their respective wives. There is plenty that is hard and rough and disagreeable in the necessary work of actual life, and under the best circumstances, and no matter how tender and considerate the husband, the wife will have at least her full share of work and worry; but if the man is worth his salt he will try to take as much as possible of the burden off the shoulders of his helpmate. There is nothing Utopian in the movement; all that is necessary is to strive toward raising the average, both of men and women, to the level on which the highest type of family now stands, among American farmers, among American skilled mechanics, among American citizens generally; for in all the world there is no better and healthier home life, no finer factory of individual character, nothing more representative of what is best and most characteristic in American life than that which exists in the higher type of American family; and this higher type of family is to be found everywhere among us, and is the property of no special group of citizens.

CHILDREN THE BEST CROP.

The best crop is the crop of children; the best products of the farm are the men and women raised thereon; and the most instructive and practical treatises on farming, necessary though they be, are no more necessary than the books which teach us our duty to our neighbor, and above all to the neighbor who is of our own household. You young men and women of the agricultural and industrial colleges and schools—and, for that matter, you who go to any college or school—must have some time for light reading; and there is some light reading quite as useful as heavy reading, provided, of course, that you do not read in a spirit of mere vacuity. Aside from the great classics, and thinking only of the many healthy and stimulating books of the day, it is easy to pick out many which can really serve as tracts, because they possess what many avowed tracts and treatises do not, the prime quality of being interesting. You will learn the root

invaluable adjunct to the home, but it is a wretched substitute for it. The family relation is the most fundamental, the most important of all relations. No leader in church or state, in science or art, or industry, however great his achievement, does the work which compares in importance with that of the father and the mother, "who are the first of sovereigns and the most divine of priests."

PROF. H. S. ARKELL.

H. S. Arkell, whose appointment to the position of Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., was announced last week, and a half-tone portrait of whom is presented herewith, was born at Teeswater, Bruce Co., Ont., in 1880, and is in his 27th year. He graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1904, with the degree B.S.A., and then spent seven months as Instructor in Animal Husbandry at the State Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio. In March, 1905, he succeeded Prof. Cumming as Lecturer in Animal Husbandry at his alma mater, the O.A.C. His appointment to Ste. Anne dates from June 1st. Prof. Arkell's capability is exceeded only by his modesty. Esteemed as a man, successful as an instructor and a trainer of students, unusually proficient as a judge of stock, practical in ideas and energetic in whatever he undertakes, he has won golden opinions from those who know him best, and will undoubtedly make good at Ste. Anne's. Notable among his successes has been the honor of helping to train the O. A. C. stock-judging teams, which won the Spoor trophy at the Chicago International Live-stock Exposition, and ranked highest in general average among the competing colleges in 1905, and again in 1906.

QUEBEC NOTES.

A cold April and a backward May was not conducive to early vegetation, but our farmers did not lose the spirit of hope, and sowed and planted as usual, although about two weeks later than former years. Seeding was well-finished about May 28th, and planting has been in order ever since, and that will be completed about the end of this week. At this writing (June 5th) much corn for silage has been planted, although there is yet a considerable acreage to put in, as some are breaking up old meadows that have been winter-killed and planting them to corn, which is a judicious move, as there will likely be a shortage of rough feed this fall. Much of the grass and clover, both in old and new meadows, has been winter-killed, and even if we have the most favorable weather for the next six weeks, hay will be a short crop, and as the old hay is well cleaned out of our country, it is up to our farmers to put in a larger acreage of corn and so provide a large supply of feed to take the place of the hay. It is quite possible that the building of silos may be encouraged this season as they have not been for some years, as no better way has been devised to store the corn crop for the winter feeding, nor as an auxiliary food have we any better for this section. Roots are not grown very successfully, as our soil is rather heavy.

A larger acreage of grain has been sown, mostly oats and barley, as a larger acreage of land was plowed last fall. I think more spring wheat has also been sown on account of the possibility of a shorter crop in the West, and a probable higher price for flour. Many of our farmers had given up raising wheat of late years, owing to the uncertain yield, finding it more profitable to grow oats and barley instead, and buy the flour required. The grain was sown with the land in good condition, and, although just through the ground, it appears to have a good even stand, and all that is required is a moderate amount of moisture and heat to bring it on. With the fine, warm, showery weather since the advent of June, the grass has come on rapidly, and cows are getting a good bite now (June 5th); but, owing to the lateness of the season, cows were kept in the stable much longer than usual, this, with poor grass, has cut down the milk flow at least 30 per cent., and it is now a question whether the cows will come up to their usual milk flow in the months of June and July. In many cases, they were underfed in May, and have become so thin and gaunt that it will take several months for them to recover their full flesh again.

Prices of cheese are well maintained, over 12c. was realized at the board here last week, and 20c. for butter. Creameries paid for April from 95c. to 98c. per cwt. for milk. It is expected that, for May, creameries will pay about \$1.10 per cwt. for milk, and creameries about 85c.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

W. F. S.

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

July 13-20—Winnipeg Industrial.
July 22-26—Brandon, Man.
Aug. 23-30—Iowa State, Des Moines.
Aug. 26 to Sept. 9—Canadian National, Toronto.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 6—Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 2-4—Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.
Sept. 13-21—Canada Central, Ottawa.
Sept. 6-14—Western Fair, London.
Sept. 9-13—Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 9-14—New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Sept. 17-19—Guelph.
Sept. 18-20—Woodstock.
Sept. 27 to Oct. 5—Springfield, Ill.



H. S. Arkell, B. S. A.

Professor of Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

principles of self help and helpfulness toward others from "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," just as much as from any formal treatise on charity; you will learn as much sound social and industrial doctrine from Octave Thane's stories of farmers and wageworkers as from avowed sociological and economic studies; and I cordially recommend the first chapter of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" for use as a tract in all families where the men folks tend to selfish or thoughtless or overbearing disregard of the rights of their womenkind.

NO SYMPATHY FOR SHIRKERS.

Do not misunderstand me. I have not the slightest sympathy with those hysterical and foolish creatures who wish women to attain to easy lives by shirking their duties. I have as hearty a contempt for the woman who shirks her duty of bearing and rearing the children, of doing her full housewife's work, as I have for the man who is an idler, who shirks his duty of earning a living for himself and his household, or who is selfish or brutal toward his wife and children. I believe in the happiness that comes from the performance of duty, not from the avoidance of duty. But I believe also in trying, each of us, as strength is given us, to bear one another's burdens; and this especially in our own homes. No outside training, no co-operation, no government aid or direction can take the place of a strong and upright character; of goodness of heart, combined with clearness of head; and that strength and toughness of fiber necessary to bring success from a rough work-a-day world. Nothing outside of home can take the place of home. The school is an

THE GALT HORSE SHOW.

The seventh annual horse show, which opened at Galt, Ont., on June 6th, continuing the two following days, was favored with perfect weather and good crowds, and had the equine-loving fraternity in remoter portions of the country realized the treat in store for them, thousands more of distant visitors would have been in attendance. The three days' crowds would probably aggregate about 9,000. When without racing or grand-stand tomfoolery such crowds can be attracted and held through three long days, it must be conceded that the management know their business, and a flat contradiction is given to the notion that high-class educational shows of this sort cannot be made a splendid success. Expert judges present had no hesitation in pronouncing it a top-notch exhibition. Senator Beith, who has been at every Galt show save one, when he was on the Atlantic, observed a decided improvement all along the line this year, and reckoned the show a great factor in promoting horse-breeding. He could not wish for a better all-round display of Canadian horses. The complete list of judges was as follows: T. A. Boaz, of Ravenshoe, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, in heavy harness; Mr. Brencley, of New York, and Senator Beith, of Bowmanville, in heavy harness; Messrs. Carey and Brencley in saddle class; T. M. Lowery and Mr. Brencley in hunters; William Bishop, of New Hamburg, in roadsters.

The total number of horses entered was over 450. Hackney-bred horses were an outstanding feature.

If the directors of the fall shows would pattern their ring performances after the Galt and similar horse shows, cut out the circus nonsense, and, instead of paying out money to clowns and roughs of both sexes from all over the world, put the money in good prizes that would induce breeders of all classes of horses to raise better ones and fit them for the shows, the money spent would largely stay in our own country, a policy which every good Canadian should support.

To illustrate: Thursday and Friday's ring performances began at 1.15 p.m., very fittingly with heavy drafts, the stalwarts of the horse industry, which were well represented. The different features occupied from 15 minutes to half an hour each, with good band music at intervals. Thursday's programme included: Pair agricultural; single harness (district); pair general-purpose, runabout; saddle (amateur); single harness, over 15.2 (amateur); saddle, 15.2½ and under; hunters, light-weight (amateur); harness pairs, 15.2 and under; hunters (heavy-weight); roadsters, 15.2 and under; saddle (district). Friday, p.m.: Single draft; combination saddle and harness; single harness, 15.2 and under (amateur); pair roadsters; single harness, over 15.2; ladies' saddle; pacers; hunters (light-weight); harness tandem; three-year-old Standard-bred; pony in harness, over 12 hands; high jump; harness pairs (amateur).

Then ring shows went on from 1.15 p.m. to about 7 p.m. without break or delay, something to interest and instruct being before the people all the time. Perhaps the most sensational part of the performance was class 37, high jumpers, it being of the nerve-testing

variety. Of the five horses shown Friday by E. H. Weatherbee and Crow & Murray, every horse went the seven feet, the prizes going in order to Pearl, Senator and Rupert, although in the opinion of many spectators, The Wasp was reckoned to have made perhaps the finest leap of the day.

Combination saddle and harness brought out a strong class, and this was a really fine exhibit of what a horse could do, both in saddle and harness. A. Yeager, of Simcoe, won red and blue, with Derby Ideal and Lady Sapphire. Sporting Girl, by Crow & Murray, took the yellow; Lassie Blair the white.

Pair roadsters brought out a big field. Miss K. L. Wilks took first with Lady Cresceus and Lulu McGregor; 2nd went to Scottie Wilkes and Vic Wilkes, shown by R. H. Fortune, of Ayton; 3rd to Pet and Spank, by A. M. McConnell, of Guelph. Other exhibitors in this class were J. C. Dietrich, Galt; Jas. Tovell, Guelph; J. D. McGibbon, Milton; R. J. Young, London, and others. The "Slide-wheelers" (class 42) brought out a big field, and some real good ones. Class 47, tandem, was also an interesting feature of the show, as was the ladies' saddle horses, and ponies amused the children immensely.

President, M. N. Todd; Vice-President, J. C. Dietrich; F. Stewart Scott, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, T. T. Aitken, with other members of the executive committee and board of directors, did everything in their power to further the success of the show, and "The Farmer's Advocate" can most heartily bear testimony to the success that crowned their efforts.

Good Prospects for Canadian Fruit Crop.

The May Fruit Crop Report, of the Fruit Division of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, came to hand last week, bearing date May 31st. It deals with weather conditions, crop prospects, insect attacks, and contains a reprint of subsection 2, section 326, of the Inspection and Sales Act dealing with fruit baskets. A copy of the report may be had free on application to the Fruit Division, Ottawa.

Under weather conditions it is noted that exceptionally cold weather during May had kept the buds back phenomally late, and had the effect of making the crop much safer from late frosts, consequently, the somewhat severe frosts reported from the southern mainland of British Columbia did little harm. The crops suffering most severely from the backward season are tomatoes, early vegetables and strawberries. Notwithstanding the severe winter, few serious injuries to trees have been reported. Peach trees suffered most. Strawberries and raspberries show the effect of the cold, long winter. Owing to light snowfall in the districts along Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and especially in the Essex peninsula, unmulched strawberries on low land suffered heavily. Raspberries and blackberries wintered poorly. Many correspondents report severe killing back.

CROP PROSPECTS.

To assist in estimating the marketable crop, the fruit districts of the Dominion are divided by the Fruit Division as follows:

- District No. 1.—Counties north of Lake Erie.
 - District No. 2.—Counties on Lake Huron and inland to York County.
 - District No. 3.—Lake Ontario counties north to Sharbot Lake and Georgian Bay.
 - District No. 4.—Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys to Lake St. Peter and south-western Quebec.
 - District No. 5.—New Brunswick with north-eastern Quebec.
 - District No. 6.—Hants, King's, Annapolis and Digby counties, Nova Scotia.
 - District No. 7.—Nova Scotia not included in district 6.
 - District No. 8.—Prince Edward Island.
 - District No. 9.—Lower mainland and islands, British Columbia.
 - District No. 10.—Inland valleys, British Columbia.
- Districts 1, 9 and 10 ship the commercial crop of peaches and other tender fruits.
- Districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 10 grow plums, pears and winter varieties of apples for long-distance markets and export.
- District 4 ships Alexander, Wealthy, Fameuse and McIntosh Red apples.
- Districts 5 and 7 will not produce sufficient winter fruit for home consumption.

Using the key numbers to designate the several districts, the report goes on to detail the outlook for each particular fruit substantially as follows:

Apples.—Apple blossoms are not sufficiently advanced to permit of a full report. Districts 5, 6, 7 and 8 are so backward that it is somewhat difficult to form a correct estimate this time. Yet, it would appear that the outlook generally is a very promising one for a medium to a full crop of early, fall and winter apples. British Columbia correspondents complain that the past winter has been exceptionally severe. However, the prospects there for all kinds of fruit, with the possible exception of pears and peaches, is very encouraging. A full crop of early, fall and winter apples, and a full crop of crab apples is reported. In districts 2 and 3, the crop of Spies and Russets is more promising than at this time last year, and the indications are for a medium to a full crop. The Duchess, a medium to full crop, except in district 1, where it is reckoned light. Baldwins for winter stock are reported medium to a full crop; Baldwins in the south, medium,

Nova Scotia, Gravensteins are reported a light crop; Greenings have an excellent showing everywhere.

Pears.—The pear crop will be a good one, according to present indications in the Niagara Peninsula. A medium to full crop is expected generally of both early and late pears; late varieties are the best. Blight is only occasionally mentioned this spring, but may appear later. Bartlett's, a light crop in some sections, in most cases medium to full crop. A promising outlook in British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Plums.—Outlook very encouraging. Trees blossoming heavily in the commercial plum sections of Ontario. Nova Scotia reports a medium crop. British Columbia a full crop. The Japan plums are showing much better than last year. The effects of recent late frost is not determined, but damage has been done in some cases. A medium to full crop of Japan, European and American varieties is the prospect.

Peaches.—The peach crop will probably be below the average. A short crop in Essex and Kent. Many report an entire failure in this section. In the Niagara district, the outlook is much more encouraging, and a good crop is looked for. Young trees were root-killed owing to absence of snow and long-continued, but not exceptionally low, temperature. The fruit buds in many cases were killed by cold, drying winds. In fact, few trees not protected by shelter-belts, buildings or the lay of the land have escaped.

[Note.—From recent advices, it would appear that the injury to peach trees in Essex and Kent will prove less than expected.—Editor.]

Cherries.—Cherries show well everywhere. Outlook favorable to a record-breaking year in Niagara district.

Grapes.—Grapes have wintered well, and are looking generally thrifty and vigorous. If favorable weather prevails, the crop should be good.

Small Fruits.—Strawberries have suffered in all sections. They wintered poorly in Southern Ontario, and in the majority of instances, where not covered, were severely killed back. On the whole, the acreage in Ontario is estimated to be slightly less than last year, and a light to medium crop is expected. The late frosts will materially lessen the first early picking. An increased acreage of strawberries is reported in British Columbia, with a medium to full crop. Cannerymen are contracting for large additional acreage at 5 and 6 cents per box.

Raspberries and blackberries have felt the effects of the open, cold winter, even more than strawberries. The canes of the old patches, especially, were frozen back quite badly; but new patches generally wintered fairly well. The acreage of raspberries is about the same as last year. Prospects for a light to medium crop of red raspberries and a medium crop of blackberries is reported.

Tomatoes.—This has been a very favorable season for growing tomato plants. Last month was so cold, and there was so little sun that a great many plants were attacked in the beds with the damping-off fungus. In some instances, a few were touched with frost. Weather conditions so far, have been ill adapted to transplanting. Outside of district No. 1 the season is too late for a full crop, except autumn weather should be unusually favorable. Many thousand plants just set have been destroyed by frost during the past week.

Insects.—On the whole, insects promise to be less numerous than last year. There is a pronounced increase in the interest taken in spraying and in orchard management. The severe, somewhat open winter and late spring will probably have a tendency to check the development of insect and some fungous diseases. Many growers may entertain the idea that this will have the effect of destroying the eggs of insect pests and the spores of fungous diseases. Great evil may result from this belief if it is used as an excuse for not spraying. Those who spray early, and repeat the operation at

least two or three times during the season, can count on exceptionally clean fruit. Do not neglect to spray with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture shortly after the blossoms fall. The codling moth, it is anticipated, will be less troublesome than last year. The bud moth is frequently mentioned. It can be controlled by spraying early with arsenical poisons, such as Paris green.

The appearance of the brown-tail moth in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, as previously reported in these columns, and discussed by Dr. Fletcher, is commented upon. This moth, it seems, is fairly well distributed over three counties, viz.: Annapolis, King's and Digby. Prompt measures are being taken to locate and eradicate it.

The oyster-shell bark-louse is again this year reported particularly prevalent in the district north of Lake Ontario. Special attention is being given to control these lice, which threaten in some cases to kill the trees. The insect is also appearing in large numbers in the Georgian Bay district, and is a serious pest in British Columbia. Spraying with some alkaline wash, preferably lime whitewash, either in early winter, or, better still, in early spring, is advised. This causes the shells to loosen and scale off with the lime, the eggs underneath being destroyed. Kerosene emulsion sprayed on the trees just as the young lice are emerging from the eggs in late May or June will kill all with which it comes in contact. Applications of the emulsion are necessary at frequent intervals during the time the lice are moving to destroy those that are subsequently hatched. It is claimed by some that thorough applications of Bordeaux mixture and Paris green at this season for codling moth and apple scab will, incidentally, smother the minute lice which are reached. This is regarded as probable, although the poisoned Bordeaux is usually ineffectual in controlling sucking insects.

The San Jose scale is still confined to Southern Ontario. It is being held well in check in the Niagara peninsula with the lime-and-sulphur wash, but no attempt is being made to check it in the Essex and Kent district, except by the members of the Co-operative Association.

Recently a specimen of this scale was received at the Department for identification from the New Westminster district, British Columbia. It was reported to have been found in an Indian orchard. Every precaution should be taken to exterminate this pest as soon as it is discovered. Too often it is permitted to gain a foothold in many orchards, sometimes completely ruining them before serious attention is attracted to it.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The prices for apples in Great Britain for March, April and May were high. Good keeping stocks of Spies, Baldwins and Golden Russets brought from 27 to 32 shillings per barrel.

Winnipeg buyers bought well-kept apples offered at Ontario points at five to seven dollars per barrel during April and May.

Merchants in smaller cities and towns report a shortage of strictly No. 1 fruit, since January. These conditions point to the necessity of cold storage to keep stock for supplying the domestic demand during March, April and May.

The prospects for fruit in the Old Country, and in Europe generally, are fairly favorable. The winter in England and on the continent has been unusually severe, and the spring late; however, the weather is now reported very favorable.

The report notes that a greater interest is being taken in spraying this year than ever before. It also urges the sending of specimens and notes of unknown insects to Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, Professor of Entomology, Ontario Agri-

cultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Prof. William Lochhead, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Prof. H. W. Smith, Agricultural College, Truro, N.S., or the Fruit Division, Ottawa. We need scarcely remind our readers that specimens may also be sent, as in former years, to "The Farmer's Advocate." In fact, this is probably the best place to send them, for the reason that any information given by us is at once made public, for the benefit of the whole country.

INTERNATIONAL INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CONVENTION.

(Special Correspondence.)

The annual convention of the International Independent Telephone Association was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, June 4th to 6th, 1907. There were present, approximately, 1,000 delegates, and officers interested in independent telephony. Among them was a large representation from various parts of the Dominion of Canada, among the more prominent being Alpheus Hoover, President of the Canadian Independent Association; Francis Dagger, telephone expert for the Government of the Province of Manitoba; Dr. W. Doan, of Harrietsville, Ontario, President of the Harrietsville Telephone Company, and Dr. J. T. Demers, General Manager of the National Telephone Co., of Quebec.

The principal subject that came up before the convention was the question of connection of the Independent with Bell companies, and the sentiment was unanimous that no such connection should be made by any of the Independent companies in the United States and Canada, as such contracts would have a tendency to stop the development of independent telephony, and to restore in a great measure the Bell monopoly. It was the sentiment of the convention that the Independents should develop not only their local stations, but pay particular attention to the construction and standardization of toll lines.

The reports made by the Canadian delegates of the progress of the Independent movement in the Dominion were most enthusiastically received by the convention, which showed its appreciation of the importance of the Canadian field by electing Mr. Hoover, President of the Canadian Association, Fourth Vice-President of the International Association, this being the first time in the history of the association that such distinguished honor was conferred on anyone residing outside of the United States.

Reports made by the various States and Provinces showed that there are now in operation in the United States and Canada, approximately, 3,400,000 Independent telephones, which are connected by a splendid system of proper long-distance lines. Mr. Dagger, of Winnipeg, announced that the Government of Manitoba had begun the construction of 1,500 miles of copper toll lines, which will make connection with the Government lines of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and also with the Independent telephone lines of the Tri-State, T. & T. Co., of Minneapolis. In an easterly direction the Manitoba toll lines will connect with the municipal stations at Neepawa, Fort William and Port Arthur. This statement was received with great applause, as was also the statement made by Mr. Hoover, that the Independents of Ontario were connected with the Independent lines of the United States, by means of a cable under the Niagara river, this being done by the Provincial Long-distance Telephone Co. We append a copy of resolutions passed by the convention:

Whereas the Bell Telephone Company is insidiously proposing long-distance connection to local independent telephone companies in various parts of the United States and Canada, offering in consideration of entering into such connection to abandon the local field; and

Whereas, it is the sense of this convention that any such connection is bound to injure the Independent telephone cause as a whole;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this association frowns upon and denounces any affiliation or connection of Independent companies with the Bell Company anywhere on the American continent as being injurious to the people as a whole.

Whereas, there are difficulties and dissensions arising from an infringement by an Independent Company on the territory already occupied and served by another Independent Company; and

Whereas, such an infringement is injurious to the cause of Independent telephony;

Therefore, be it resolved, as a sense of this convention, that the company on the ground and satisfactorily serving the public shall be entitled to recognition by this association, and any company or individual infringing on the rights of such Independent Company shall be repudiated, and shall not be admitted to membership in this association.

MONEY IN APPLES.

The report presented at the annual meeting of the co-operative fruit-shipping association, known as the Oshawa (Ont.) Fruit-growers', Limited, showed an average return last year of \$1.60 per barrel for apples, firsts and seconds. Over \$8,000 was paid out to members of the association. The subscription of \$500 at the meeting shows the local farmers' faith in the organization. Elmer Lick was re-elected secretary-treasurer. There are a large number of first-class orchards in the neighborhood of Oshawa, and it is said their owners are nearly all joining the co-operative association. The show for fruit is said to be the best in years.

AN OFFICER TO PROSECUTE IN CASE OF MILK ADULTERATION.

Owing to the fact that the Ontario Department of Agriculture is unwilling to have its staff of dairy instructor-inspectors regarded as detectives or prosecutors, it placed them this year under orders not to do any testing of milk for watering, skimming, or other adulteration, except when the cheesemaker or creameryman had reasonably good evidence that such practice was being carried on by one or more of his patrons. As the maker seldom takes it upon himself to do such testing, there has this spring been practically no means of detecting and checking this abuse, which is, unfortunately, not so rare a one as we could wish it were.

The situation resulting has been a subject of considerable discussion of late among the leading members of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, and others interested in the business. To discuss it, an executive meeting of the Western Association was called on May 25th, at which a committee, consisting of J. N. Paget and Thos Ballantyne, Jr., was appointed to go to Toronto and interview the Minister of Agriculture. The committee discussed the subject thoroughly with Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture; C. C. James, Deputy Minister, and G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction. The Minister agreed that, as a way out of the difficulty, the Western Association should appoint a special officer to lay the charges of adulteration, in cases where such may be found by either the maker or the instructor. The practical effect of this is to relieve the Department and its employees of the onus of prosecution for adulteration.

At a further meeting of the executive of the Western Association, held in London, Ont., on June 8th, at which Mr. Putnam was present, it was decided to appoint a special officer as suggested. At date of this writing the appointment has not been made, but it is expected an announcement will soon be made. We trust the moral effect of his appointment will so discourage the practice of watering and skimming that he may find his duties light.



The Late Robert Hamilton.

THE LATE ROBT. HAMILTON.

An old and highly respected resident of Grenville, Que., passed away on May 7th, in the person of the late Rev. R. Hamilton. In the earlier years of his life he had been employed by some of the best establishments in the Dominion, travelling extensively throughout Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces in the interests of the seed trade. When the present Government extended the system of exhibitions throughout the world, the Hon. Mr. Fisher chose Mr. Hamilton as Superintendent of Canadian fruit exhibits in 1900, and as such he had charge of those exhibits at the several exhibitions held at Paris, Glasgow, Japan, St. Louis, and at Liege in Belgium. It was at the latter place that the disease which finally terminated his life first manifested itself, in the form of neuritis. Although upon his arrival home he somewhat recovered and became fairly active, nevertheless the disease progressed, until finally acute paralysis ended his life in Montreal, where he had gone for treatment a few days previously.

The funeral was held at Calumet, on the 9th of May, the services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Aseah, and the Rev. Mr. Tucker, the interment taking place in the cemetery of that village, overlooking the Ottawa River. The late Mr. Hamilton was 69 years old, and leaves a widow and one daughter to mourn his loss.

Our agricultural colleges have broadened the minds and strengthened the arms of our farmers, and increased their efficiency. They have helped them into a class by themselves among farmers, and dignified their calling.—Secretary James Wilson, Head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PROFIT AND PLEASURE COMBINED.

We trust that every one of our subscribers who can possibly arrange it will take advantage of the Farmers' Institute excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. It is worth visiting and revisiting. There is much to see and much to learn. One man said to us a year ago, he had taken in the June excursion from his neighborhood nearly every summer for the past eleven years, and never went without learning something new. It is worth going, just to learn the results of the past season's field experiments, to say nothing of the live-stock, dairy, poultry, horticultural and many other departments.

If there is a new weed or insect in your neighborhood, take a specimen along, and show the weed to Prof. McCready, or the insect to Dr. Bethune. If you don't know where to find these men, inquire at the president's office, or of anyone belonging to the College. Visitors are gladly welcomed in all departments, and it is the pleasure of all the men connected with the institution to give any help in their power. The man, woman, boy or girl who goes to Guelph, and keeps eyes and ears open, may enjoy a splendid holiday and learn more than he could at any exhibition in the land. It is good, too, to get acquainted with the staff, for, afterwards, when one sees an article in "The Farmer's Advocate," or a bulletin, it may be, by Prof. Zavitz, Prof. Day, Prof. Hutt, or some other man on the staff, it will have a sort of personal interest, and he will know better how to size their writings up.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH-SCHOOL CLASSES.

The Ontario Government has appointed the following teachers for the six agricultural classes to be inaugurated in high schools: Collingwood, R. E. Mortimer, of Honeywood; Galt, F. C. Hart, of Wallace Bay, N. S.; Essex Centre, A. McKenney, of Corinth; Lindsay, F. H. Reed, of Georgetown; Perth, R. S. Home, of Bradford; Morrisburg, W. A. Munroe, of Chesterville. All the young men are Bachelors of the Science of Agriculture.

At a conference on the subject in Toronto last week, Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, presiding, the Premier, Hon. J. P. Whitney, intimated that liberal Government aid for these schools would be forthcoming for five or six years, and Dr. John Seath, Provincial Superintendent of Education, said that in making a future financial arrangement the county authorities would be expected to contribute a fair share towards the expenses of the classes. The teachers are to receive a salary of \$1,200 per year, or \$700 for the balance of this year, leaving out of the Government grant of \$1,000 to each school, \$300 for other expenses. Delegates representing the six schools concerned being present, a resolution was by them adopted, without dissent, accepting the proposal.

TEACHERS' SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Ontario Education Department has arranged for the summer school for teachers at the Agricultural College, Guelph. The term will be for four weeks, commencing Tuesday, July 2nd. Three distinct courses will be given, and students will have the option of any selection. The courses are: 1.—Nature Study (correlated with art and constructive work); 2.—Manual Training; 3.—Household Science. Arrangements have also been made for the continuation of the summer work in subsequent years, leading to a special certificate in rural science. The faculty consists of Prof. S. B. McCready, in charge of the work in nature study; Prof. John Evans, in manual training, and Miss M. U. Watson, in household science; each will be assisted by specialists in his or her several department. The Macdonald Hall will be open for the use of teachers during the term.

OTTAWA FAIR DATE CHANGED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice you are advertising the dates of our fair as Sept. 6 to 14. These are the first dates we selected and are wrong. We changed to a week later, on account of the Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke. Our correct dates are Sept. 13th to 21st, after Sherbrooke. Please correct in next issue. F. M. MAHON.

FOR SLUGS ON CELERY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue, dated May 16th, E. N. T. asks for a cure for slugs on celery. I herewith enclose an old and tried remedy that I use, which I have never had equalled yet, either in Canada or England. Spread fairly thickly good coal soot around the plants, which will not only stop slug attacks, but acts as a very beneficial fertilizer as well. RALPH S. COUPLAND, York Co., Ont.

Mr. Alfred A. Booker, chartered accountant, of London, Ont., who is auditor of "The Farmer's Advocate," has been elected a Fellow of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

On page 951, issue of June 6th, appeared a list of dates of Farmers' Institute excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College. A later list to hand from President Creelman includes South and Centre Bruce, which are slated for Tuesday, June 25th, the same day as North Middlesex and North Perth.

South Perth Farmers' Institute annual meeting will be held at St. Mary's, Ont., Tuesday, June 17th.

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MARKETS.

TORONTO.
LIVE STOCK.

Considering the season of the year, receipts of live stock were large last week, amounting, all told, to 326 cars, consisting of 5,123 cattle, 6,185 hogs, 624 sheep and lambs, 814 calves and 1 horse. The quality of fat cattle was the best of the season thus far, but when compared with other years, it was not up to the usual standard; that is, the percentage of choice, well-finished cattle was far below that of other years. Trade was brisk, with prices higher than at any time this year. Receipts of cattle at the Junction market, on Monday, 10th, were 1,500 head. Trade was brisk, and prices 25c. to 50c. higher than last week. Exporters brought \$5.65 to \$6.25, and one load of prime, \$6.50; best loads butchers', \$5.65 to \$5.85.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$5.40 to \$6.50, the bulk selling from \$5.60 to \$6.25. Bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold from \$5.50 to \$5.85; loads of good at \$5.25 to \$5.45; medium at \$4.90 to \$5.20; common and mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.80; cows, \$3.85 to \$4.85; common cows and canners, \$3 to \$3.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—There has been little doing in these classes, owing to the scarcity of fat cattle to fill all demands, everything with any pretence to being fat, or at all fleshy, was bought for butcher purposes. A few common stockers sold at unchanged quotations.

Milk Cows.—The number of milkers and springers offered was not as large, nor was the general quality as good. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$60, the bulk selling at \$40 to \$50 each.

Veal Calves.—The run of veal calves was large, the demand good, the quality generally being far from good. Prices were firmer in sympathy with the higher quotations for fat cattle. The bulk sold at \$4.50 to \$5.75, with a few of the best new-milk-fed at \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Deliveries light in comparison with other years at this season. Market strong, with prices firm all round. Export sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.50 for ewes; rams, \$4.50 to \$5; yearlings, \$7 to \$7.50 per cwt., these prices being for unclipped. Spring lambs sold at \$4 to \$6.50 each, with a few prime-quality heavy-weights at \$7 and even \$8 each.

Hogs.—Last week selects were quoted at \$7.10, and lights at \$6.85. Monday's prices were \$6.75 for selects, and \$6.50 for lights and fats.

Horses.—There was a fairly steady trade at the Repository during last week. Burns & Sheppard report that it is hard to buy horses from farmers at a price so that a reasonable profit can be made for handling. There is a steady demand for heavy-drafts, expressers and carriage horses at following prices: Heavy-drafts horses, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., \$160 to \$225; expressers, \$175 to \$225; carriage horses, per pair, \$350 to \$550; roadsters, \$150 to \$225 each; serviceable workers and drivers, \$60 to \$125; cheap workers, \$40 to \$60 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, 88c. asked, outside points; No. 2 mixed, 87c.; No. 2 red, 88c. Manitoba—No. 1 Northern, 55c., at lake ports; No. 2 Goose, 84c. Corn.—No. 3 yellow American, 62½c. to 63c., lake and rail, 63c. to 63½c. all rail, Toronto basis.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 45½c. to 46c. Barley.—No. 3 extra, 56c. asked, outside.

Peas.—No. 2, 81c. Rye.—72c. asked, 70c. bid. Buckwheat.—56c.

Bran.—Market firm at \$23, at Toronto; \$21 to \$22 outside.

Shorts.—\$22 to \$23, outside points. Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$4.05; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.30 bid; Manitoba special brands, \$5 to \$5.20; strong bakers', \$4.75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market easier. Creamery pound rolls, 22c. to 24c.; creamery boxes, 21c. to 23c.; dairy pound rolls, 20c. to 21c.; tub, 19c. to 20c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Prices firm at 18½c. Cheese.—New; prices firm. Twins, 13½c.; large, 13½c.

Honey.—Strained, 12c.; combs, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per dozen.

Evaporated Apples.—8c. to 8½c. Potatoes.—Market strong. New Brunswick Delawares, firm at \$1.30 per bag for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry.—Limited supplies sold as follows: Turkeys, 13c. to 15c. for gobblers; hens, 16c. to 18c.; spring chickens, 40c. to 50c. per lb., dressed; alive, 30c. to 35c.; yearlings, 16c. to 18c.; hens, 11c. to 13c.

Hay.—Baled, \$13 to \$14 per ton for car lots, on track, here, of timothy; \$12 to \$13 for mixed.

Straw.—Baled, \$7 per ton, by the car. Beans.—Market steady. Prices unchanged.

HIDES.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front Street, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 9½c.; No. 2 steers and cows, 8½c.; country hides, 7½c. to 8c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c. to 12c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.75 to \$1.85; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.50; horse hair, No. 1, per lb., 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Peterboro, 11½c. Woodstock, 11½c. bid. Madoc, 11½c. Kingston, 11 9-16c. Tweed, 11½c. bid on board, no sales, afterwards 11½c. to 11 9-16c., sold on curb. Kemptville, 11 9-16c. bid. Huntingdon, Que., white cheese, 11 7-16c. to 11½c.; colored cheese, 11 7-16c.; salted butter, 20½c. Perth, Brockville prices. Brantford, 11½c., 11 9-16c., 11½c. Ottawa, 11½c. Napanee, 11 5-16c. Toronto, the market is quiet, with prices unchanged; large quoted at 13c. per lb., and twins at 13½c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5 to \$6.65; cows, \$3.25 to \$5; heifers, \$3 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.60; calves, \$3 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.15.

Hogs.—Medium to choice, heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.25; butchers' weights, \$6.20 to \$6.25; light to good, mixed, \$6.17½ to \$6.25; packing, \$5.50 to \$6.17½; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$8.66; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.85; yearlings, \$7 to \$7.60.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Light demand and steady; prices unchanged.

Veals.—\$5 to \$8.50. Hogs.—Slow and 10c. to 15c. lower; heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.60; mixed Yorkers and pigs, \$6.60; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Steady; lambs, \$5.50 to \$8.90.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—Cattle, 11c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef is 9c. to 10c. per lb. Sheep are 14½c. to 15c. per lb.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Demand for Canadian cattle was fairly active in the English markets this week, and prices were higher than a week ago. The export market shows increased activity, but the demand for ocean space is not very marked. Prices in the local market are rather above an export basis. The market seems to show additional strength each market day, and this week prices show an advance over those of a week ago. The situation simply is that quantity of stock offering is below what is needed for domestic consumption, so that there is very little for export at the moment. Choice cattle are now bringing as high as 6½c. here, and the indications are that these figures will hold firm and, possibly, even advance. Fine quality sells at 6c. to 6½c.; good, 5½c. to 6c.; medium, 4½c. to 5½c., and common, 3½c. to 4½c.; milkmen's strippers, 4½c. to 4½c. There are rather more sheep offering than formerly, and prices are accordingly lower, at 4½c. to 5c., some having been taken for export at these figures. Spring lambs are \$4 to \$6 each, and calves are selling at \$2 to \$8 each, according to quality. Hogs are steady, at about 7½c. for selects, off cars.

Horses.—There is a good demand for everything offering. The whole trouble is that the supply of horses is insufficient. Receipts continue very light, and the animals are no sooner in the stables here than they are taken away again by purchasers. However, it seems difficult to advance prices, so that these continue as before, as follows: Heavy-draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$275 to \$350; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$250 to \$300; express horses, \$175 to \$250; common plugs, \$75 to \$150 each, and choice driving and saddle animals, from \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Owing to the continued firmness of the market for live hogs, dressed hogs are fully up to last week's figures. These were 10½c. per lb. for fresh, abattoir-dressed stock, there being a good demand for everything offered. There is little new in the different lines of salt and smoked meats, barrelled pork continuing steady at \$20.50 to \$24.50 per bbl., and hams and bacon being still in good request. Hams are quoted at 12½c. to 14c. for 25-lb. weights, per lb.; 14c. to 14½c. for 18 to 25-lb. weights; 14½c. to 15½c. for 12 to 18-lb. weights, and 15½c. for lighter. Green bacon is selling fairly well, at 10½c. to 12c. per lb., and smoked at 14c. to 16c. Lard sold at 9½c. to 10½c. per lb. for compound, and 12½c. to 13c. for pure.

Potatoes.—Stock appears to be getting scarcer and more difficult to get from week to week, and prices become proportionately dearer. At present, deliveries are very light, and enquiries coming in from all over the country show how scarce stock is becoming. Some Boston stock has been coming into Ontario of late at about equal to Canadian prices. Local quotations are about steady at \$1.10 to \$1.12 per 90 lbs., for white, carloads on track, \$1.15 in broken lots, on track, and \$1.20, bagged and delivered into store, in a jobbing way. Red potatoes are about 2c. cheaper than those quoted, finest quality being always referred to. New stock is coming in from the U. S., also, and is very dear.

Eggs.—Some dealers appear to think that prices will decline, now that the weather has shown the first real signs of summer. The demand has kept up splendidly all spring, and the quality of the eggs was never better, the weather having been too cool to have any injurious effect. At the present time, prices of straight-gathered stock are the same as a week ago, 17½c. to 18c., in a wholesale way, selects being 20c. to 21c., No. 2 stock not being offered, apparently.

Butter.—Practically no full-grass butter had reached the city early this week, but the purchases made in the country were grass goods, and about Wednesday the stock began coming in. Dealers quoted choicest Townships at 20½c. to 21c. The fact is that the make of butter is so small this season, so far, that there has been barely sufficient to satisfy the local requirements. There is no export demand,

and export prices are about 19½c. It is said that some of the factories now working on butter will switch off to cheese, so that there does not appear to be any immediate chance of prices declining to any considerable extent. Only 22 packages have been exported, to date, this season, against 21,194 a year ago.

Cheese.—About 34,000 boxes were exported last week, against 50,000 a year ago, 140,000 being shipped to date, against 191,000 a year ago. At the moment, there is very little demand from the other side, the result being that the local market is rather easier, at 12½c. to 12½c. for Easterns, and 12½c. to 12½c. for Westerns. There would seem to be a fair prospect for a large make this season, and as it would seem that prices will be maintained at a high level, factorymen should experience a most remunerative season.

Flour and Feed.—Notwithstanding the tendency towards a lower level in the wheat markets, flour continues at the top figures quoted during the past few weeks. Demand, which was brisk about the time of the advance, has again fallen off, and is only moderate. Manitoba strong bakers' is quoted at \$4.50 per bbl., in bags, and patents at \$5.10. As for millfeed, now that the pastures are in good shape, there is very little feeding being done, so that the market is quiet. Prices continue about steady, at \$21 per ton for bran, in bags, and \$22 to \$23 for shorts. It is still difficult to give immediate delivery.

Grain.—Although prices of oats are a fraction more than a week ago, the market is not so firm, and some think that there may possibly be a slight decline. No. 2 Manitoba white oats are quoted at 49c. to 50c. per bushel, No. 2 Ontarios being the same, No. 3 being 48c. to 49c., and No. 4 being 47c. to 48c. The consumption will not likely be quite so large for some time to come, now that the pastures are good.

Hay and Seeds.—The market for hay is reported easy in tone, but prices still hold firm enough, and holders would not make any sacrifices. Dealers are quoting No. 1 timothy at \$16.50 to \$17 per ton; No. 2 at \$15 to \$16, and clover and clover mixture at \$14 to \$15. There is very little shipping going on. Demand for seeds is almost over, and dealers think that after this week there will be no more sold. As a matter of fact the season is about three weeks late, and all the seed should be in the ground. Prices for timothy are \$5.75 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs., Montreal; \$17 to \$18.50 for red clover; \$14 to \$20 for white clover, and \$13 to \$16 for alsike.

Hides.—Demand for hides is slow, and quality is improving. Prices are steady, save for lamb skins, which are now 30c. each. Sheep are \$1.10; calves, 18c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1. Dealers are paying 8½c., 9½c. and 10½c. per lb. for beef hides, Montreal, and 1-3c. more for city take-off.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

WIREWORMS IN OAT FIELD.

Find enclosed a couple small worms. I have a fifteen-acre field of oats badly infested with them, large patches being entirely destroyed.

P. M.

Ans.—Wireworms. See answer to Subscriber elsewhere in this issue. Barley is less subject to attack by wireworms than oats. It might be advisable to sow barley on the spots that are injured worst.

WIREWORMS.

What is the best way to kill wireworms in a corn field? They are boring right through the kernel. Some places there are one dozen worms in a hill.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Unfortunately we cannot recommend any remedy worth the trouble of trying. Extensive experiments have only served to show the uselessness of many so-called remedies, such as coating seed grain with poison, application of salt or other chemicals, and even of clean fallow to starve the wireworms out. Short rotation, heavy seeding to clover, and fall plowing are the best means of combating the pest, but will, of course, be of no avail in the present instance. Wireworms are, as a rule, less troublesome in clover sod than on old grass land.



Life, Literature and Education.

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

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

A training school for aeronauts and constructors of airships has been opened at Chemnitz, Germany.

Prof. W. H. Schofield, a Canadian, has been selected by Harvard University as her representative at the University of Berlin. He was born in 1870, and received his early training at Peterboro Collegiate Institute and Victoria College, Toronto. Later he took post-graduate courses at Harvard, Paris, Christiania and Copenhagen. Since 1897 he has been on the teaching staff of Harvard University. Prof. Schofield has also written several books on literary subjects.

Montreal, May 28. — Miss B. Gatién, sixteen years old, pupil of Miss Marier, this city, scored a triumph at a concert in Karn Hall last night. She sang the Bohemian song from Carmen, and was brought back seven times by the audience. One man in the audience presented her with a check for \$1,000, in order that she might study abroad. Critics predict a brilliant future for this young singer. — [Toronto Globe.

Ernest Thompson Seton, the noted author, and Edward A. Preble, of the U. S. Biological Survey, have left for a six months' trip to the Barren Lands north and east of Great Slave Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Workman, the noted U. S. explorers, have arrived in Paris, after many months of exploration in the wilds of the Himalayan Mountains. Last summer they camped at the highest altitude ever attempted, 21,300 feet. They report having found a native village far above the timber limit, at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF "PLAY."

Almost at every turn these days pamphlets descriptive of various summer resorts and spots adapted for outings, are to be found. Very pleasant bits of literature these are, too, breezy with suggestions of the great Out-of-doors in which it seems natural for people to live during the summer months, filled with pictures of dashing rapids, quiet pools, glistening waterfalls, Peterboro canoes, and fish about which one may tell stories. Even the names of some of the places, as Stewart Edward White has noted, are enough to give one thrills, vague longings, undefinable restlessness to be off to where the "red gods" call. Temagami, Matawabika, Wuskigama! smell of pine woods, rush of tumbling water and murmur of trees! The music of them! Ah, why may we not all talk Ojibway?

Each year, it seems, the call of the red gods is stronger, and now not only the birds, but people, migrate every summer from the cities and towns—a great exodus out from the

dust and noise towards the endless solitudes, bound to where petty care may be laid aside for a little time and the pressure of things forgotten. For there is this about camp life, it makes you forget things. A great trouble may, of course, haunt you, arising like an ill-favored ghost even from amidst the green shades, but the little worries and annoyances fall from you. Things do not matter. You have enough to eat; the sky is a roof for you; if it rains, you can creep under your canoe; the driftwood along the shore provides you with your fire; it is a thousand years since you were troubled with the things of time. Live for the day, and build up muscle and energy, and warm red blood that will carry you through another year of grating and scraping among your fellows for a livelihood and the right to say you are a man!

But why all this to farmers? Farmers can take no month of mooning among the river-gods. For the country must be fed, and to feed it, it is not sufficient to cast the seed into the earth. With a grub for every root and a bug for every leaf, it is chase, chase, chase, and the "deil take the hindmost."

And yet it is very necessary that the farmer shall take a holiday. He needs it. Everyone needs it—a holiday, a change—else how is it possible to keep the rifle of the mind-life, the true life, bright and crisp, and the sympathies broad? "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as true of the man of fifty as of the boy of ten. The man who is not afraid to put a little variety into his life, is not the one who is likely to grow crochety and narrow, hide-bound in his own opinions; he is little likely to be the crank of the neighborhood.

The farmer cannot, perhaps, take a two weeks' jaunt (although, if he can afford it, he is foolish if he does not). Neither does he need it for the sake of his physical well-being, as does the man shut up within the four walls of "business." Every day of his life the fifteen tons per square inch of the atmosphere above is pumping energy into his veins. But yet he needs variety. He needs the day off once in a while—the day on which he bundles his whole family into the big democrat and drives off with a few friends to have tea beside the big waterfall or the lake, which he wouldn't see once in a ten-year otherwise. He needs the jaunt to see the old chum ten miles away, to find out how he treats the problems of keeping a straight-backed herd and wrestling corn and oats and wheat from the soil instead of pigweed and Canada thistle and bladder campion; the trip on the Farmers' Excursion to the Agricultural College, to get a glimpse at how things are being done at the big school; the day or two spent at the Exhibition in the fall, with a night at the opera, and something new to talk about on the return home.

All this does not take much time—just a snatch now and again—"between times"—but the benefit is incalculable. The greatest minds of the world have recognized the value of "off time," "play." Ruskin has written an essay on it. Herbert Spencer used to lament often, in his

later years, that he had not given up more time to it. Play is never useless. It helps to prevent breakdowns and to stave off senility.

But for each, it must be to choose the kind which suits him, whether sport, or city visiting, or merely quiet excursions among one's friends—such play as proves work is of little value. Only that which is thoroughly enjoyed can prove a tonic to either mind or body; but this should not be neglected.

COUREUR-DU-BOIS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE "NATURE" SCHOOL.

President Roosevelt, who is a veritable Goldwin Smith, although sometimes in a less-polished and gentlemanly fashion, for striking at grievances in general, has of late been scoring the "Nature" school of writers, the leading lights of which are Ernest Thompson Seton, William J. Long, Jack London, and our own Chas. G. D. Roberts. "I don't believe for a minute," he says, "that these men who are writing nature stories and putting the word 'truth' prominently in their prefaces, know the heart of the wild things. They don't know, or, if they do know, they indulge in the wildest exaggeration, under the mistaken notion that they are strengthening their stories," and he scores it as an "outrage" that such literature is being put in the schools as "natural history."

Mr. Long comes in, perhaps, for the President's most biting criticism. In regard to one of the most popular stories by this author, he says:

"As a matter of fact, the story of Wayeases is filled with the wildest improbabilities and a few mathematical impossibilities. If Mr. Long wants us to believe his story of the killing of the caribou fawn by the wolf in the way that he says it was done, he must produce eye-witnesses and affidavits. I don't believe the thing occurred. Nothing except a shark or an alligator will attempt to kill by a bite behind the shoulder. There is no less vulnerable point of attack; an animal might be bitten there in a confused scuffle, of course, or seized in his jump so as to throw him; but no man who knows anything of the habits of wolves, or even of fighting dogs, would dream of describing this as the place to kill with one bite. I have seen scores of animals that have been killed by wolves; the killing or crippling bites were always in the throat, flank or ham. Mr. George Shiras, who has seen not scores but hundreds of such carcasses, tells me that the death wounds or disabling wounds were invariably in the throat or the flank, except when the animal was first hamstrung."

"If Mr. Long's wolf killed the caribou fawn by a bite through the heart, as the writer asserts, the wolf either turned a somersault—or pretty near it—or else got his head upside down under the fore legs of the fawn, a sufficiently difficult performance. Wayeases would have had to do this before he could get the whole breast of the animal in his mouth in order to crush it and bite through to the heart. It is very unlikely that any wolf outside of a book would be fool enough to attempt a thing like this, even with a fawn caribou, when the

killing could be done far more surely in so many easier ways."

In regard to Mr. Jack London's "White Fang," he observes:

"Reading this, I can't believe that Mr. London knows much about the wolves, and I am certain that he knows nothing about their fighting, or as a realist he would not tell this tale. Here is a great wolf of the northern breed; its strength is such that with one stroke it can hamstring a horse or gut a steer, and yet it is represented as ripping and slashing with 'long, tearing strokes, again and again, a bulldog,' a bulldog not much more than a third its size; and the bulldog, which should be in ribbons, keeps on fighting, without having suffered any appreciable injury. This thing is the very sublimity of absurdity. In such a fight the chance for the dog would be only one in a thousand, its victory being possible only through getting a throat grip the instant that the fight started. This kind of realism is a closet product."

And he calls Mr. Roberts to time as follows:

"Now, in this 'Night Trail' story of Mr. Roberts' a man catches a lynx in a trap, ties it up, puts it into a bag, and, swinging it over his shoulder, starts through the woods with his burden. On his way the man is attacked by eight wolves that form themselves in a crescent at his front. He is armed with an axe, and as well as he can he fights off his wolf assailants. In the crisis, in order to give the lynx a chance for its life, and perhaps a chance to create an effective diversion in his own favor, the man slashes the sack open, cuts the lynx's bonds, and sets it free. The lynx, according to Mr. Roberts, goes into the fray with the wolves with a sort of savage exultation. Several of the wolves receive slashes which send them yelping out of the battle. Now, the thing is so utterly ridiculous that any man who knows both the wolf and the lynx loses patience. Real wolves would have made shreds of a real lynx within a twinkling of the time they closed in to the attack."

All of these writers, the President argues, have really written, to a great extent, only charming fairy tales. John Burroughs and Stewart Edward White, on the other hand, he eulogizes as men who see the truth and tell what they see. The reading public, which has been for so long under the charm of the very popular writers whose work has been so depreciated, will probably be little pleased with these criticisms of the "big stick" man, and members of the attacked coterie itself are already at him tooth and nail. And yet there are two sides to the story. In the first place, the President speaks from a broad, first-hand experience of field and forest, and, while as a hunter he may not be able to feel the nature-lover's sympathy with the animal world, he is probably in a position to criticize regarding many points of animal behavior. In the second, he is undoubtedly right in his classification of the "Nature" writers as natural-history writers. While John Burroughs has probably underrated the intellect which in the opinion of many of the later scientists obtains among all the lower creatures, his observation has been

keen, and he has never sacrificed truth to mere romance. In the writings of Stewart Edward White, Nature herself, so far as a human can see her, has been wondrously translated. The Thompson-Seton school, on the contrary, have occasionally, no doubt, in giving way to the story impulse, overstepped the mark in attributing human motives, human reasoning, to the beasts and birds of their creation. At the same time, it is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt's utterances will not greatly affect the circulation of these so-called "nature books," as supplementary reading for the schools. Even as fairy tales, they are delightful; as fiction, literature, they are wholesome; and they cannot fail to encourage in the child an interest in and affection for the animal world invaluable in the development of its character. Had the President become acquainted with Wabbe the bear, or Lobo the wolf, in his boyhood, the quality of his criticism would probably have been somewhat altered. At the same time, he has shown his usual sound sense in arguing that such writings should not be exploited as natural history.

When the child reads "Jack and the Bean-stalk," or "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," he likes to believe them true. As he grows older he knows that they are not true. In the same way, we think, he may safely be trusted with these maligned animal stories. If harm is wrought through them, it is likely to be through the agency of immature or misinformed teachers who present them as truth. Let them be read, but let them be read as are other fairy tales.

"CARMICHAEL."

What some of the leading papers are saying about it:

TORONTO GLOBE.

"A man ought to die in the harness—that's where he ought to die, with the straps all buckled in the check up." This is the philosophy of "Chris," one of the characters depicted so splendidly by Anison North in "Carmichael," the new book just issued in Canada by the William Weld Company, London, Ont. Sometimes we are liable to get into an ecstasy over a book by an unknown author, simply because the reviewers in other lands have spoken in praise of the work. In "Carmichael" we have, presumably, the first effort of a Canadian author, and, if so, we earnestly hope that other works of equal merit may appear from the same pen. The story is a picture of Canadian rural life, and it is not mere copy from other books, but genuine life-picture from a gifted writer, and the reader who has had the great blessing of studying Canadian rural life will find that the author of "Carmichael" possesses the genius to take even the apparently more sordid parts of that life and clothe them with the dignity, and even the splendor such a life often holds. Rural life in Canada has its tragedy, its comedy and its brightness, as well as its drudgery, and Anison North has pictured all these with a master hand. No love-story of the so-called heroic age could be more sweet and tender than that of Peggie Mallory and Dick Carmichael. How family feuds, such as sometimes arise in rural districts, kept the two families apart, and how they nearly spoiled two lives, is told by Anison North as perhaps only Ralph Connor among Canadians could have told it. The illustrations are by Cora Parker, and both the Illustrator and the publisher are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work. That "Carmichael" will be widely read and discussed is a certainty, and the reader will be callous indeed who can peruse the volume without feeling that in rural Canada there are as great heroes and heroines as can be found in the legends of any country.—[Toronto Globe, Canada.]

This book will be sent, postpaid, to any subscriber for \$1.25. Address "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

The Quiet Hour.

ONE THING I KNOW.

He answered and said, whether He be a sinner or no, I know not; one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see.—St. John ix.: 25.

"I have a life with CHRIST to live,
But ere I live it, must I wait
Till Learning can clear answer give
Of this or that book's date?
I have a life in CHRIST to live,
I have a death in CHRIST to die—
And must I wait till Science give
All doubts a full reply?"

"Nay, rather while the sea of Doubt
Is raging wildly round about,
Questioning of Life and Death and Sin,
Let me but creep within
Thy fold, O CHRIST! and at Thy feet
Take but the lowest seat,
And hear Thine awful voice repeat,
In gentlest accent, heavenly sweet,
'Come unto Me and rest;
Believe Me and be blest!'"

St. John devotes a whole chapter to the story of the man born blind, whose eyes were opened by our Lord. When we find about 40 verses describing a miracle similar to one which St. Mark describes in a few words, we cannot but feel that it is intended to teach us many valuable lessons. Let us glance quickly over the story.

The blind man's eyes are anointed with clay, and he is sent to the pool of Siloam to wash, and returns with the wonderful gift of sight. Though he can now see the light, he has not seen the face of his Healer. The Jews at once assail him with hard questions: "How was this miracle worked? Who did it? You must not put your trust in Him, for He is not a prophet. You are ignorant, but we are learned in God's Word, and we can prove to you that this man is a sinner—why, even in doing this miracle He was breaking the Sabbath." They press him hard, and his position is a difficult one. They have had the advantage of light for many years, while he has been in darkness until now. They are educated, while he is ignorant. They are well posted in the Scriptures, while he, probably, knows little or nothing. Can they break down his new-born faith in a Christ he has never seen and of whom he knows only one thing? Surely such a weak, defenceless faith must go down before the fierce attack of well-armed and determined foes! He cannot answer the arguments, how can he tell whether the Stranger he has never seen is a sinner or a prophet? But his faith—weak and ignorant though it may be—is strong enough to withstand any attack, for the simple reason that it is founded on fact. He cannot answer their clever arguments; but his faith is unshaken, nevertheless. He only knows, "one thing," but that one thing means everything to him. One who has been blind all his life, but has now the power to see, cannot be convinced by any amount of argument that he is still in the dark. "One thing I know," he declares, positively, "that, whereas I was blind, now I see."

Surely there is help in this story for those whose faith is young and weak, and who are finding themselves already beset with hard questions, questions which they are powerless to answer. One clever opponent points a finger of scorn at the man who still is old-fashioned enough to pin his faith to the Bible. "Read it," he says, "and you will find it full of inaccuracies and errors. Why, it is constantly contradicting itself. How can it be the inspired Word of God?" The weak Christian, whose eyes have just been opened, knows nothing of Hebrew or Greek, cannot compare the many and varied versions of old manuscripts, cannot explain one of the innumerable hard questions which are hurled at him. He is wise if, like the man born blind, he makes no attempt to use weapons which he has not proved, and which will injure himself instead of helping his cause. Like the man in the story, he can fall back on a fact he has proved by experience. He knows that he has stepped out from darkness to light, and that marvellous change means everything to him. He may not be learned enough to reconcile all the truths of religion with the proved facts of

science—only perfect knowledge can possibly explain all the difficult questions that force themselves upon us—he has never seen the face of Christ, and knows very little, as yet, about Him. If you are in that position, avoid the snare of professing to know and believe more than you really do know and believe. Just because someone else has had spiritual experiences, which he and you think ought to be yours too, don't pretend that they are yours if they are not. If you only know certainly "one thing"—that your eyes have been opened to see the difference between darkness and light—the eternal difference between right and wrong—don't pretend that you know Christ as a personal Friend, and that He is all the world to you, as He may be later. The life of God in the soul is like the life of the body, it grows and increases steadily, if properly treated. The man whose eyes were opened held firmly to the one fact he knew, and did not attempt to assert things of which he was ignorant, and he was soon rewarded by seeing Christ and learning that He was the Son of God. He was not to be shaken in his bold confession of faith, though he was cast out of the synagogue—a heavy penalty—because of his daring assertion in opposition to learned and influential men, that One who had done so much for him must be "of God." And, because he was true and loyal in holding firmly to the little he knew, more light was soon given to him. He did not as yet know Jesus, but Jesus knew him, and, coming to him, revealed Himself as the Son of God, and received the adoring worship of this single-minded believer.

However weak your faith may be, never try to make it appear stronger than it really is. Unreal profession is "cant," and is an abomination to God and man. If you only know "one thing"—that sin is wrong, being an offence against your own sense of right; and that holiness of thought and deed is a thing greatly to be desired—then hold fast to that one thing, and act on it. Your eyes are open, drink in all the light you can get. Read the Bible, and find out what those who know more than you have discovered about the God who is, as yet, personally unknown to you. Seek Him with earnest determination to find out what is the Truth, and you will soon know—really know by your own experience—far more than "one thing." He who is The Truth is seeking for you, far more earnestly than you are seeking for Him, and when you are ready to accept Him as the Son of God, He will reveal Himself to you. If you have formed the habit of honestly acting on the things you know, you will then, like the man in this miracle-parable, worship Him as your lawful King and God. If you always follow the light you can see, by doing unflinchingly what your conscience tells you is right—even though you may suffer pain and loss by your bold action—then you will gradually, but very certainly, gain more light.

Perhaps you have been brought up in a good old-fashioned way, believing—or thinking that you believe—in the God of your fathers. You go away from home, and find to your surprise that everybody doesn't believe as your father and mother do. Perhaps the faith on which you thought you could rely is not really your own, but is only their experience, accepted at secondhand. A testing-time is a good thing, because it shakes you out of the comfortable idea that you believed, when really you only accepted unquestioningly the belief of others. But, though you may find it impossible to accept as absolute truth everything your parents believe so firmly, don't think that you have to be either a hypocrite—pretending to a faith that you have not—or an Agnostic—declaring that nothing can be known with any certainty. "One thing" you know, beyond the possibility of doubt; you know that righteousness of life and purity of thought, kindness, temperance, courage and truth, are treasures of priceless value. You know that hatred, meanness, lying, crooked dealing and unholy thoughts, will most surely drag any soul down from glory into shame; and that if you do not obey your own conscience you will have to endure the misery of standing like a culprit before its stern condemnation. You know that sin is darkness, and that righteousness is light. Well, let no arguments about modern views of religion

make you forget that you do see the light clearly, that you know its priceless value, and that you intend to walk with steady step along the path you know to be right. Don't give up prayer and the reading of the Bible, don't give up regular attendance at church, even though you may never yet have had the eyes of your soul opened to really feel sure of the presence of God. If you are honestly true to the light, true in doing the thing you know to be right, you will soon know more of the great realities of God and your own soul—know by your own experience instead of by the experience of others. Don't be content to remain partially blind. Other people—people whom you know to be honest and true—say positively that they know Christ as personal Friend, that He is the Great Reality of their lives. If that certainty of faith is still a mystery to you, go on seeking and praying for light. The light is in the world, your eyes—the eyes of your soul—are fitted to make use of it, and God wants you to see and know Him. If you earnestly and determinedly seek Him, you will one day gain the great joy of knowing Him with a certainty that no argument can shake. Faith is a gift from God, a priceless gift which He longs to bestow on every soul that is ready and able to receive it. But no one can reach at a bound the impregnable position of those who have been climbing for 50 years or more. That would be unjust, and would not be a real good to any climbing soul—though, of course, the eyes are opened to the light long before the soul reaches a high position. We have all had our eyes opened to see some of the things of God, and we all have yet many things to learn. As Tennyson says:—"trust comes from God—A beam in darkness: let it grow!"

HOPE.

The following poem is one of several that were sent (together with a very kind letter), by Edith F. Smith, S. Croix, N. S.:

"WITH ME."

St. Matthew xxvi.: 40.

The shadows lay so deep on Olivet,
And silent midnight was on all the land,
One watcher only in the darkness craved
A thought of love, a touch from human hand.

He came at last to seek it, but in vain,
And sadly through the darkness went away:
One tender word, one look of love that night
Had been how sweet to Jesus none may say.

But once again He comes, and comes to thee,
His busy worker in the harvest-field;
Can'st thou not watch with Me one silent hour?
I crave for more than busy hands can yield.

"I want the fervent love that tells itself
In deep sweet breathings of a heart at rest
Beneath the shadow of Eternal wings,
Like the beloved disciple on My breast."

Then in the silence let Him speak to thee,
And in the reverent hush look up and tell
The love that He hath kindled in thine heart,
And seek in that blest Presence thus to dwell.

Yea, "tell it out,"—unto thy Father tell
The preciousness of Christ to thine own heart,
Then wait, and listen till He speaks again:
Thou hast in wondrous fellowship a part.

And He hath need of thee, thy love is dear,—
Thine uttered love,—told waiting at His feet:
And hurry not to service till prepared
By quiet waiting in His presence sweet.

—C. W. Ashby.

About the House.

BAD AND GOOD FAIRIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Notwithstanding all the talk about bacteria, there are still numbers of people who have the vaguest possible idea, or no idea at all, of what they are, or of what an understanding of them must mean to every housekeeper.

For many years, scientists wrestled with the question as to whether bacteria were a minute form of plant or of animal life. Of late years, they have relegated them to the plant division. Whether this classification will stand or not remains to be seen: so multitudinous are the changes in the theories of the scientific world, and so marvellous are the revelations which open up from time to time, that it is impossible to declare in regard to any pronouncement, "This shall stand for aye."

For the present, however, it may be taken that bacteria are minute parasitic plants, though endowed with the power of moving from place to place with great activity, and devoid of the green color which usually marks vegetable life. Some of them, as seen under the microscope, are globular in form, some rod-like, some spiral, yet not one, when taken individually, can be discerned by the naked eye. In this, perhaps, consists the chief danger of the more disastrous species. An invisible foe is always the worst of foes.

Wherever warmth, moisture and organic matter exist, there are bacteria, countless in number. They float about in a dry form in the summer air, ready to fly into your milk and make it sour, or to do a variety of other things more or less salutary. In the steam-laden dust that may have collected about the almost unnoticed crevices of your kitchen or milk-room, they hold high revel. Above all, where carelessness or dirt reign are they found in countless millions. Their prolificness is prodigious, and their method of reproducing themselves simple to an extreme. In their least complex form, they simply contract in the middle, then break off, and two organisms exist where there was but one before. As this process occupies only about 20 minutes (longer in some species), so long as the favorable conditions—warmth, moisture, organic matter—exist, and as it goes on indefinitely, the rapidity of increase may be vaguely evident.

Among the vicious kinds are those which emanate from and cause disease, typhoid germs, the tuberculous bacilli, etc. The sputum of a consumptive is full of these germs, hence the great care necessary to see that it is destroyed as soon as possible, and before it has time to dry, when it is likely to scatter death and destruction far and wide. And it must not be forgotten that an atom of sputum the size of a pinhead may contain thousands of bacteria.

Now, to come to the practical part of it—how to destroy or prevent these harmful organisms. In answering this question, it is absolutely necessary to remember a few facts: (1) Bacteria may be killed by extreme heat,—for which reason we sterilize sealers and help to disinfect rooms by a liberal use of boiling water, applied with a small mop. (2) They will not develop in extreme cold—a fact which has been taken advantage of in cold-storage systems, the use of refrigerators, of ice about milk cans, etc. (3) They often succumb to bright sunlight,—hence the necessity for much sunshine in our houses, and a partial accounting for the remarkable immunity from disease which attends those who live much in the open air. (4) They are not fond of excessive cleanliness. Soap, carbolic acid and other disinfectants by no means help them on in their malpractice. (5) Stagnation of the air favors them, hence the necessity for continuous ventilation. . . . It may, perhaps, be mentioned here that as bacteria are heavier than air, they are usually found in greater numbers close to the floor than at a higher altitude.

From the facts above tabulated, the alert housekeeper may deduce many conclusions which must help her in her housekeeping.

She will realize that food should never be left unnecessarily exposed, especially in a recently swept room, in which bacteria are still likely to be floating about even in greater numbers than ordinarily. She will understand why it is necessary to keep fruit, etc., air-tight, and why coverings of paraffine or paper dipped in alcohol are often recommended for the surface of fruits and jellies. Since bacteria, as well as moulds, thrive in moist rather than in dry air, she will know the advisability of keeping fruit or anything else that will spoil, in cool, dry quarters, or, if the air is at all damp, of keeping vessels of unslaked lime near to absorb the moisture.

Since she understands that dust is a harborage for microbes, she will know to wipe it up gently with a dampened cloth rather than to flip it about through the air and so scatter its powers for mischief-making to new realms.

Knowing that millions of these bad fairies may exist in the seam of a milk can, she will understand the necessity of thorough washing, followed by sterilizing with boiling water, and a sun-bath to rout any remaining intruders.

—And so it goes ad infinitum. In closing, it may be necessary to remark that not all bacteria are harmful,

While we enjoy the benefits conferred by the good agents, may we never cease to wage war upon the evil, realizing the importance they have in regard to health, happiness and economy.

SOME RHUBARB RECIPES.

Stewed Rhubarb.—Peel and cut in short lengths, stew in a very little water, and sweeten while hot. A piece of orange peel boiled with the rhubarb will improve it.

Rhubarb Dessert.—Cook a quart of chopped rhubarb in a very little water until soft; press through colander; sweeten; flavor with lemon essence, and let get cold. Beat the white of 2 eggs stiff with 2 tablespoons powdered sugar, whisk lightly into the rhubarb, dust the top with sugar and rolled almonds, and serve.

Steamed Rhubarb Pudding.—Six stalks rhubarb, 1 cup suet, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups flour. Chop the suet until fine; mix with it the salt and flour, and add enough cold water to make a dough. Roll into a sheet, and, with part of it, cover the bottom of a baking-dish. Fill with rhubarb, adding the sugar. Cover the top with the remainder of the dough, cutting a hole in the center to

stewed and sweetened rhubarb. Pour boiling water on a pint of bread crumbs, let soak until soft, and drain. Add to the crumbs, one beaten egg, a spoonful of sugar, and a little nutmeg. Turn this over the rhubarb in the cups, and bake. Serve with cream and sugar.

Rhubarb Jam.—Wash young stalks, and cut up without peeling. Allow to each pound $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar. Let stand over night, bring slowly to a boil, then boil and stir well for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Put into jelly tumblers, covered closely.

Rhubarb Custard Pie.—Stew 1 pint chopped rhubarb in a very little water, and press through a colander. Add 1 cup sugar, mixed with 1 tablespoon flour and 2 beaten eggs. Line a plate with pastry, brush over with the white of an egg, pour in the rhubarb, and bake without a top crust. Cover with stiffly-whipped cream before serving, or with a meringue of beaten white of egg and sugar.

Rhubarb and Pineapple.—Cut the rhubarb fine. Mix with an equal quantity or one-third the quantity of chopped pineapple; cover thickly with sugar, and let stand over night. Next day, simmer gently until cooked.

Rhubarb and Figs.—Take 6 lbs. chopped rhubarb, 1 lb. figs also chopped, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. candied lemon peel cut fine. Cover with 5 lbs. sugar, and let stand over night, then cook slowly.

SOME MEAT RECIPES.

Potatoes and Bacon.—Cut the bacon into large dice, and fry until slightly colored. Drain, and mix with creamed potatoes, made in the usual way with cream or milk sauce. Sprinkle with minced parsley before serving.

Good Curry.—Slice 2 onions and 2 apples, and cook in a little butter. Add a little ginger, mace, nutmeg, and cloves. Mix 2 tablespoons curry powder with milk, add and stir, then add a cup of stock or gravy. Let boil, then add chopped meat, and simmer $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for raw meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for cooked.

Beef Loaf.—Two lbs. round steak minced finely, 4 crackers rolled, 2 onions chopped, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, salt and pepper to taste. Mix and bake in a bread-pan. Let cool gradually, then set in a very cold place.

Canning Beef to Keep Through Hot Weather.—Cut up parts that you wish to can, and season to taste. Pack tightly in sealers, with enough fat to form a scum over the meat when cooked. Put lids on without rubbers, and place jars upon wooden strips in the wash-boiler, then fill with water to within one-third of the top of jars. Boil slowly for five hours, adding hot water when needed, and, when done, lift out, remove lid of jars, place rubber on, and screw down as for fruit. Set away, when cool, for summer use. Suet may be tried out and poured over the top to make the keeping doubly sure, and rubbers should be new.

THE CATTLE COUNTRY.

Up the dust-enfolded prairie,
Foot-falls soft and sly,
Velvet cushioned, wild and wary;
Then—the coyote's cry.

Rush of hoofs and roar and rattle;
Beasts of blood and breed—
Twenty thousand frightened cattle;
Then the wild stampede.

Pliant lasso, circling wider,
With the frenzied flight;
Loping horse and cursing rider
Plunging through the night.

Rim of dawn the darkness losing,
Trail of blackened loam,
Perfume of the sage brush oozing
On the air like foam.

Foothills to the Rockies lifting,
Brown, and blue and green;
Warm Alberta sunlight drifting
Over leagues between.

That's the country of the ranges,
Plain and prairie-land;
And the God who never changes,
Holds it in His hand.

—E. Pauline Johnson, in Canadian Magazine.



The Honeymoon.

"For two alone, there in the hall,
Is spread the table round and small;
Upon the polished silver shine,
The evening lamps, but, more divine,
The light of love shines over all;
Of love, that says not mine and thine,
But ours, for ours is thine and mine.

They want no guests to come between
Their tender glances like a screen,
And tell them tales of land and sea,
And whatsoever may betide
The great, forgotten world outside;
They want no guests; they needs must be
Each other's own best company."
—Longfellow.

nor is the work even of those that appear so always disastrous. The "culture" or "starter" which gives the nutty flavor to good butter, is due to the work of a salutary species; so is fermentation, and the turning of fermented liquors into vinegar.

On the other hand, even those which cause putrefaction have a good work to perform. Were it not for their power to break up the constituents of organic bodies, all dead animals would remain as they fell, a cumberance to the ground; decomposition would be a thing unknown.

We may well look upon bacteria as the good and bad fairies of the household.

let the steam escape. Place the dish in a steamer, and steam 2 hours. Serve with a sauce made of butter and sugar.

Rhubarb Gelatine Jelly.—Cut into bits, without peeling, and to each quart add a pint of water. Boil until in a mush, and strain. Reheat the juice, and make sweet. Measure, and for a pint and a half soak a good half package of gelatine in a half cup of cold water. When softened, add the hot rhubarb, pour into wet moulds, and set away in a cold place until firm. Serve with cream and sugar.

Rhubarb Cup Pudding.—Butter the cups, and into each put a large spoonful of

Current Events.

Hon. Edward Blake has been seriously ill in London of paralysis.

The lives of 4,000 people have been lost by an earthquake in China.

Prof. Adolf Miethe, of the Charlottenburg Technical University, has succeeded in producing large diamonds by artificial means.

French foreign commerce is practically tied up by a strike of the French seamen.

The British Government has announced that it will proceed no further with the Irish Council bill.

One hundred Chinese rebels were killed in a conflict with the loyal troops recently.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who has returned to England from a trip on the Continent, is still said to be in a precarious state of health.

A result of the recent visit of Prince Fushimi, of Japan, to England is said to have been the drafting of an agreement, to be submitted to the Japanese Government, which will provide for the assistance of the Japanese fleet in case British India is attacked by any power. As the negotiations were carried on in secret, the advantages Japan shall receive in return for such concessions are not known. This arrangement is interesting from many points of view. In the first place, it is well known that the disaffected element in the Punjab has been depending upon the assistance of Japan in the great "Asia for the Asiatics" movement, towards which all disaffection in the Far East seems tending—an expectation to which this last move must come with a sudden jar. In the second, since Russia is the only power which is in a position to molest India, the agreement would seem to be directly aimed against her, notwithstanding the fact that an Anglo-Russian entente is in progress, and that Russo-Japanese commercial alliances have been accomplished. Perhaps the waiving of the question of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference has had something to do with the movement, which may possibly foreshadow a stronger alliance between the British and Japanese navies. Time will tell. In the meantime, Sir Edward Grey, of the British Foreign Office, who represented Britain in the negotiations, is much in the public eye, and curiosity and theories go on apace.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Although female suffrage has long been a feature of New Zealand politics, to Finland belongs the distinction of having returned the first women members of parliament in the world. There are nineteen of them in all, ranging from 25 to 54 years of age, with a remarkable difference in social position. At one end of the scale is the Baroness Grippenberg, head of the Finnish branch of the International Women's League; at the other, Miss Mina Silliampe, formerly a servant, now editor of a servants' paper, who appears in the House in a servant's kerchief and long apron. Between come Miss Hagnan, principal of a girls' high school; Mrs. Maie Talvio, a novelist of some repute in Europe; several teachers of primary schools, and the wives of some of the members of the Diet.

It is but a little over a year since Finland was given self-government. At that time it was as the other provinces of Russia; to-day it enjoys a security unknown to any other part of the vast, unhappy empire. Even within that short period it has made astounding strides in commerce and industry; its capital, Helsingfors, has come to be one of the most advanced towns on the Continent, and even the faces of its people have become serene and independent—very different, it is said, from the hungry, haunted countenances of ordinary Russians.

The Diet, or Parliament, which is at present in session, consists of but a single chamber, with a special committee to keep a check on the doings of the Assembly when necessary. Within the next few weeks it will discuss many important measures, and bills will be brought in for the reform of the educational system, for workmen's compensation for accident, for revision of the relations between the Czar and the Diet, and for prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks in the towns; it is already prohibited in the villages.

Helsingfors, in which this unique Parliament is being held, is one of the most quaintly attractive cities in Europe. Its houses are picturesque; there are flower gardens everywhere, and the whole town is built on rocks jutting out into the sea. Its advancement, according to Western ideals, may be judged from the fact that even its smallest shops are supplied with telephones and the electric light.

THEIR HONEYMOON.

"We will spend our honeymoon, Lady mine, in a balloon. There we'll revel in the bright Seventh heaven of delight; And when time is up we twain Will descend to earth again." In his ear the cynic croons, "Just like other honeymoons." —Tatler.

MARRIAGE

Marriage is a lottery? Not by all the twinkling stars! Marriage is a potterly. Where are made the family jars! —Puck.

With the Flowers.

GARDEN FURNITURE.

To be really attractive, a garden or lawn must have some sort of furniture. Minus this, no matter how artistically arranged, it must be about as inviting as those poor bare little Japanese rooms furnished with a patch of velvet on the floor and a picture of storks on the wall.

In the first place, there must be seats, plenty of them too, and movable, not stationary ones, ranged around the shrubbery at painful distances, with no regard to cosiness or conversation. And, above all things, these seats must be comfortable. Let them be ever so plain if you like, just smooth, wooden benches with comfortable backs, perhaps, but how immeasurably better than the abominable "rustic" creations which we all know, bulging out with protuberances everywhere that poke you in the ribs and render your rest thereon about as comfortable as a seat at the Inquisition; how much better even than the stiff, chilly ones of stone and iron which one sometimes sees, and which send thrills of cold and apprehensions of rheumatism through you every time you sit down on one of them.

Having your garden seats, you must, of course, have cushions. Let these be of the serviceable variety that will stand plenty of knocking about, and not be irrevocably ruined if caught in a rainstorm. Denim is one of the very best materials for covers; ticking worked in cross-stitch or herring-bone to take off the "ticky" look is also good. Pillows stuffed with down are, of course, the most comfortable, but at least one or two small ones should be filled with odoriferous pine needles, redolent of the woods and of the cool, green shade. While the summer lasts, one cannot have too much of it. Such pillows are said to be soothing to headache, and are often more grateful than down ones in hot summer weather.

Besides seats, you will want hammocks, made out of barrel staves if you have no better, but, at any rate hammocks, inviting to a siesta in an odd half hour at noon, or to a bit of outdoor rest when the moon is up and the stars are in the sky. If you don't feel like going to the bother of making a stave hammock, and the little mattress that must cover it, and the attractive spread and frill that should cover that again, you can get a fairly good ready-made cord one for just \$1, or a very good one for from \$2.50 to \$4. The brightly-colored red and yellow and green ones, of course, look well among the trees, but, as they frequently bring disaster to white dresses, it might be as well to pass them by, and invest in the cream or linen-colored variety.

Given seats and hammocks, you will need but very little more garden furniture. Of course, it would be "nice" to have a light reed cot or a camp bed, which could be speedily metamorphosed into a couch for the extra visitor; also a light table, which might be carried out anywhere to hold books or sewing—a proviso that as few of the summer hours as possible shall be spent indoors. These are likely to come in their own good

time, just as soon as you realize what an admirable living-room the great out-of-doors can be.

Whatever you do be chary about garden ornaments. Don't let an iron or stone dog or deer, such as are sometimes seen scattered about under trees in a painful attempt at picturesqueness, inside your gates, nor one of those cemetery-like urns or vases for flowers which always make one feel as though there must be a grave underneath somewhere. If you must have a receptacle for flowers, let it be simply a board box covered on the outside with bark or bark-covered sticks, or a graceful vessel of dull brown or red pottery, unpretentious, depending for its chief beauty on the flowers and vines which grow in it. Better far these than a more pretentious ornament, perhaps of questionable taste, and more than likely to be out of keeping with its environment.

In the States, just at present, there is a great craze for sun-dials, but this is probably a fad which will burn itself out as fads invariably do. To the most of us, it will appear that there is really nothing especially pretty or picturesque, nor, in these days of watches everywhere, anything especially useful about a sundial. There is an old-time atmosphere about them, however, which may appeal to some whose ideals still point back to the old days of crinoline and minuet and lavender.

Upon the whole, in furnishing a garden, as in furnishing a house, the oft-quoted rule, given by William Morris, may be very well taken as a guide: "Have in it only such things as you know to be useful or believe to be beautiful."

THE GIRL WHO SMILES.

The wind was east, and the chimney smoked, And the old brown house seemed dreary, For nobody smiled and nobody joked, The young folks grumbled, the old folks croaked,— They had come home chilled and weary.

Then opened the door and a girl came in; Oh, she was homely—very; Her nose was pug, and her cheek was thin, There wasn't a dimple from brow to chin, But her smile was bright and cheery.

She spoke not a word of the cold or damp, Nor yet of the gloom about her; But she mended the fire, and lighted the lamp, And she put on the place a different stamp From that it had without her.

They forgot that the house was a dull old place, And smoky from base to rafter, And gloom departed from every face As they felt the charm of her mirthful grace, And the cheer of her happy laughter.

Oh, give me the girl that will smile and sing, And make all glad together! To be plain or fair is a lesser thing; But a kind, unselfish heart can bring Good cheer in the darkest weather.

—Woman's Life.



Baroness Grippenberg. Miss Hagnan. Mrs. Silliampe. Mrs. Gebhard. Miss Dagmar Hervins. Five of the First Women Members of Parliament in the World.

(From Literary Digest.)

Health in the Home

HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

By Mary E. Allen-Davidson, M. D.
FOOD CONTAMINATION—PERSONAL CLEANLINESS.

Food may be contaminated in several ways, as, by fermentation or decay of meats, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter; by lack of care in storing, as when flour, meal, etc., becomes damp, mouldy, wormy, or mixed with foreign matter, e.g., dust. By want of inspection, and also of cleanliness in preparation, children and adults too often eat food that is so contaminated as to be positively dangerous. Take note of this: never allow your children to eat fruit that you have not inspected. Explain fully and enlist their co-operation, so that they will not be tempted to eat forbidden fruit. Give them plenty of fruit that you have cleansed. Take time to pick out the choicest, ripest and freshest fruit for the children's eating, and then you need not fear diarrhoea from this source.

Never eat tainted meat. Fermentation in meat develops animal poisons called ptomaines. This is especially true of canned goods. Since Upton Sinclair's revelations in "The Jungle," one feels like a cannibal every time he thinks of eating canned meats. Even with the most liberal allowances for reform since then, canned meats should be tabooed, at least for children. Let grown-ups make a cemetery of their stomachs if they will. Buy fresh meat and prepare it yourself. Be wary of Hamburg steak. Too many fag-ends go to its composition. Cook all meats thoroughly, to guard against tapeworm and to kill any other disease germs, as tubercle bacilli. It would be much safer in summer not to use meat at all. It is not fit to eat, as it taints so quickly, and the temptation to "doctor" it with vinegar, spices, etc., so as not to "waste" it, is hard to resist. In such a state it is still more harmful. Don't be tempted. There is more waste in doctor's bills, lost time, and sometimes a dead human, than in a lump of dead cow or sheep or hog. You may have eaten tainted meat and escaped with perhaps an unnoticed general uneasiness of body or a sharp attack of diarrhoea. You may so escape ninety-nine times, but one time in a hundred is enough to get a fatal dose of ptomaine poison.

Milk is easily contaminated by lack of care in handling and storing. It is responsible for much disease in children, such as stomach derangements, with their accompanying train of mouth, throat, skin troubles, and even graver complications, as convulsions and diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. I have seen mothers fish flies out of the milk before giving to the children. In homes where children are to be the largest users of milk, special care should be taken in its selection and care. The cow supplying the milk should be young, healthy and fresh every year, the milk from a farrow being undesirable. They should be given the milk of that one cow, not mixed milk, nor changed from the milk of one cow to that of another. The cow should be tested for tuberculosis, for Koch to the contrary notwithstanding, an Old Country commission of expert bacteriologists and physicians have put on record their conviction that tuberculosis can be transmitted from cattle to humans, through milk and infected meat. Cows should be kept in clean, well-ventilated stables, should be well watered and carefully fed, giving a proper supply of salt. Don't feed kitchen slops—that is, dish water—to a cow. It vitiates her taste and makes her less nice in the selection of her food, and is undesirable for other reasons. Great care should be used in milking. Wipe or wash off the udder, to remove dust and soil. Always milk with dry hands. Do not set the pail directly under the cow, so that you can prevent dust or other particles from falling into the milk. Strain the milk at once

through a wire strainer and several thicknesses of butter-cloth. This finely divides and aerates the milk, besides removing any solid particles, some of which will dissolve if not removed at once. All milk for children's use should be sterilized by heating to 150 degrees after all animal heat has passed off. After straining, wash out pails and strain cloths in warm, soapy water. When all milk is removed, scald thoroughly with boiling water. Do not use a cloth to dry out milking utensils after scalding, as the cloth may not be absolutely "fit," but turn down and leave in the sunlight for a time. The hot pails will soon dry off.

If children have contracted diarrhoea, stop all milk absolutely for a day or two, nourish with white of egg beaten up with water and a little lemon juice, with barley water or with weak meat juice or broth. When starting on milk again, sterilize as above and peptonize for a few days. If you have the slightest suspicion

should be often and thoroughly inspected, and the law should compel safe storage of foodstuffs. I have bought rice that was stained from mice and that had a perceptible odor of mice upon it.

A word or two about candy. Don't buy your candy. You don't know the uncleanly handling it has received. Make your own candy. The taste for sweets should be indulged, but never before meals or between meals. Give after meals, and not too much. Children will soon cease to crave an oversupply. Always wash teeth and mouth with clear water and prevent fermentation, and so injury to the teeth, after eating candy.

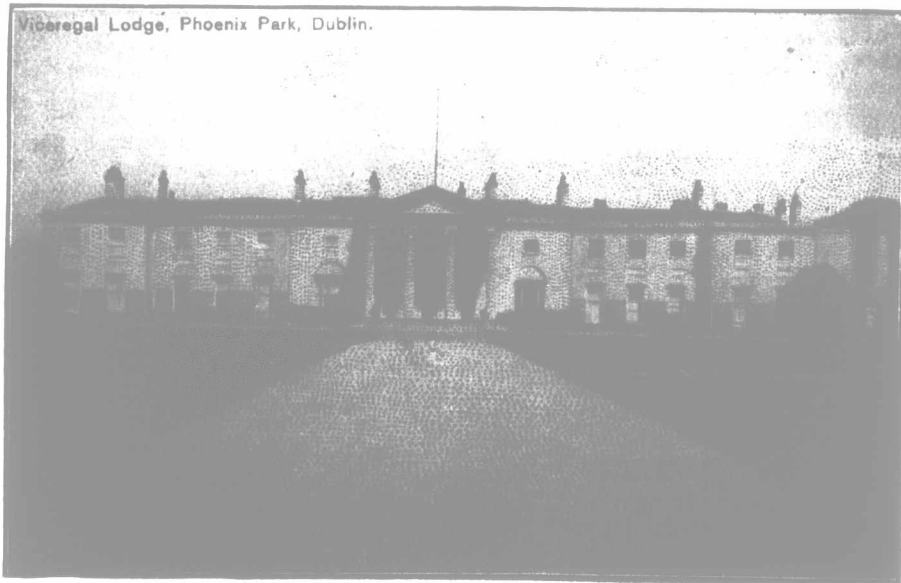
(To be continued.)

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

At the date at which I write, it seems as if England's Colonial guests were to be killed by kindness. They are being feted, and petted, and made very big lions of indeed, and if only their digestions can stand all this banqueting, they may certainly count themselves as amongst "the fittest" who can survive anything. Whether they will get what presumably they really came for, is quite another story. Judging by the faint echoes from the great Conference, which alone reach the ears of the outside world, they probably will not, or at best only the half loaf, which, after all, is generally considered to be better than no bread at all. The outcome of this official pow-wow will, long ere this letter reaches our readers, be made known by telegraphic despatches and newspaper comments. Meanwhile, here it is very supporting, amongst many other disabilities, to be able to speak of oneself as Colonial, and as Canadian especially, for that word is almost one to conjure with, even the very smallest unit from our big Dominion being considered worth listening to when the topic of Canada, its vast domain and its wonderful possibilities is under discussion. Everyone has a friend or relative somewhere in British North America, and many are keen



Lord and Lady Aberdeen.



Vice-regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

of the water, which should be clear, without visible impurity and without taste or odor, boil the water. Do this anyway as a routine procedure if there is any diarrhoea or typhoid in your vicinity, but above all keep out flies.

Boiled water is insipid and flat. Aerate by pouring from a height through a fine strainer from one vessel to another. This will restore it somewhat. The boiling drives off the air and carbonic-acid gas, hence the flatness. Add a little lemon or pineapple juice to make more palatable. Both these juices in weak mixtures are said to kill the typhoid bacillus, as also the germ that causes diarrhoea.

Keep flour, meal, rice, sugar, in a dry place, thoroughly protected from dampness, mice and worms. The storage rooms of provision men

to go there themselves. It is good to see Canada's claims almost daily recognized, as, for instance, in the following paragraph in yesterday's Chronicle: "Many suppose that the telephone is a United States or Yankee invention. Not so. Mr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was a Scotsman, who emigrated to Canada and settled in Brantford, Ontario. There he began his experiments, with a view to carrying the human voice for long distances over wires. After he had succeeded in evolving the telephone he crossed the border to the United States, but the telephone was born in Canada."

On the occasion of the wedding of the Hon. Dudley Gordon, second son of the Earl of Aberdeen, your correspondent, by His Excellency's kind introduction of her as "a Canadian," was enabled, with her friend, to steal

a march upon a large and much more fashionably-dressed crowd who were patiently awaiting the opening of the church doors of St. George's, Hanover Square, where from time immemorial the weddings of so many of England's aristocracy have taken place. On presenting Lord Aberdeen's card at the vestry door, opening upon a quiet side street, the sexton politely asked, "Are you the lady from Canada? I have reserved your seats in a front row in the gallery, but, first of all, would you not like to see the register?" Turning over but one page, he showed us the lately-written signatures of His Majesty and of other royal personages. It was a very pretty wedding, but what pleased me most was, not so much the exquisite dresses of the bridal group, as the sight of the faces of the bridegroom, his brothers and their sister, Lady Marjorie Sinclair, none so very much changed as not to be speedily identified as the bonnie lads and lassie of the one-time Vice-regal family at Ottawa.

And one more link to Canada—a very old-time link, indeed (but one not easily forgotten, though in this case the face was changed beyond all recognition), came to me, also, through the magic opening of that vestry door and that good front seat in the gallery. This link stretched back to a good half century ago, when, over and over again, in old Red River days, I had heard in merry tones of boyish frolic, the voice, now mellowed by advancing years, of the Rev. David Anderson, the present rector of St. George's, and a son of the first Bishop of Rupert's Land.

The kindness of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to the Canadian-at-large did not stop at the portals of St. George's. A hearty invitation to the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin, followed it, with every detail of the journey arranged for her comfort and convenience, and any lady who travels in England knows what it means to have a corner seat by the window in the train, and a little cabin in the steamer reserved for her special use, for even the short three hours' passage from Holyhead to Dublin. Add to this a very hearty welcome at the journey's end, with the words, "It is like old days in Canada to see you once more," and you will not wonder that, though the skies were somewhat unkind and too prone to tears for an unbroken enjoyment of all the good things provided, and for the drives in beautiful Phoenix Park, within which the Vice-regal Lodge is picturesquely situated, there must always be a halo of sunshine around the memory of that delightful visit to Dublin.

A Canadian paper, of 16th April, in allusion to the coming marriage of the Hon. Dudley Gordon, says: "Events in the lives of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen are always of interest to Canadians," therefore a quotation from an Irish correspondent, who writes brightly of the imposing ceremonies of the opening of the great Irish Exhibition, may not be out of place. Fears had been entertained lest Her Excellency might not be sufficiently recovered from her late and tedious illness to take her very important share in the functions attending an event to which His Majesty, in his telegram of greeting from Paris, alluded as demonstrating the "International progress made by Ireland." Happily, these fears were groundless, as the promised quotation will show:

LADY ABERDEEN'S RECEPTION.

"Here we took our stand, and heard the bands play and saw the troops arrive—thousands of troops, dozens of officers. They lined the carriage-way, a winding pagant from the outer to the inner buildings. With delightful punctuality, the Vice-regal party arrived, amid the usual musical greeting and the hearty cheers of all assembled, at about ten minutes to noon. Their Excellencies drove down the soldier-girl passage, surrounded by the usual picturesque body-guard, and amid all the customary pomp and circumstances of State ceremon-

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\$10 WOMEN'S LUSTRE SUITS, \$6. Wash suits, \$2.50 up. Cloth suits \$4 to \$16. Skirts, waists and silk coats at manufacturers' prices. All garments tailored to your measure within one week. Send for free cloth samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., London, Ont.

ial. From the gate, right along the line of route, Lord and Lady Aberdeen were bowing to left and right in acknowledgment of the people's greetings. The outbursts of popular feeling were cordial, ever spontaneous, and always continuous. There was something finer than mere formality in these greetings, something that touched the heart of things. A note of sympathy and of joy gave great, deep meaning to these echoing cheers. It was the first time since Lady Aberdeen's recent protracted illness that Her Excellency has appeared in public. The people of Ireland know her; they remember her many kindly, gracious deeds in the past, and they feel she stands to-day with the people as she has always stood. Lady Aberdeen is, indeed, the people's Vicereine. She was that on Saturday. The great crowds, high and low in the social scale, hailed her with joy. And she, a little pale, perhaps, after her long illness, had the same old winning smile for her people, and was there to prove how staunchly and truly she made their interests hers. H. A. B.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter re the cheese incident referred to in our English Letter, May 13th issue, has been received by H. A. B.:

Madam,—Many thanks for "The Farmer's Advocate." I note remarks re message in cheese. I wrote to Mrs. Taylor, Westport, Ontario, giving particulars asked for, and have received a very interesting letter from Mr. Taylor, to which I replied last week. Quite a friendship seems to have sprung up between the Taylors and us, all through the cheese incident. Evidently the Taylors are of the right sort. Mr. Taylor is an Englishman; his mother is still living at Wellington Salap.

Yours faithfully,

R. D. SCHOLES.

St. Mary Church Road, Torquay, England.

RESIGNED TO HIS FATE.

"One day," said Mr. Lincoln, "I got into a fit of musing in my room, and stood resting my elbows on the bureau. Looking into the glass, it struck me what an awful ugly man I was. The fact grew on me, and I made up my mind that I must be the ugliest man in the world. It so maddened me that I resolved, should I ever see an uglier, I would shoot him at sight."

"Not long after this, Andy——" (naming a lawyer present) "came to town, and the first time I saw him I said to myself, 'There's the man.' I went home, took down my gun, and prowled around the streets waiting for him. He soon came along."

"Halt, Andy," said I, pointing my gun at him. "Say your prayers, for I'm going to shoot you."

"Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter? What have I done?"

"Well, I made an oath that if I ever saw a man uglier than I am I'd shoot him on the spot. You are uglier, sure. So make ready to die."

"Mr. Lincoln, do you really think I am uglier than you?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Lincoln," replied Andy, deliberately, and looking me squarely in the face, "if I am any uglier, fire away!"—[Philadelphia North American.

RECIPES.

Steamed Indian Bread.—Three cups buttermilk, 2 cups sweet milk, 3 cups cornmeal, 2 cups Five Roses flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons soda; beat well, put in a greased pan, and steam three hours.

Currant Dumplings.—One pound Five Roses flour, 5 ounces beef suet (minced), 7 ounces currants, 1/4 teaspoon salt. Mix into a dough with cold water, divide into small dumplings, and steam 1 1/2 hours. Serve with butter and sugar sauce.

The Ingle Nook.

You have no idea what a time a newspaper woman has to keep going in something to say week after week, year after year. To be personal—sometimes I have a dozen things I want to talk about at once; then again there seems nothing just seasonable, or about which I feel in the mood for talking. So, I have struck upon a new plan—a sort of game of "grab."

Now, I would have you know that in my office I have a drawer marked "Ingle-Nook suggestions." If I think of a topic, down it goes on a slip of paper and into this drawer. If I come on any hint that could by any possibility be interesting or helpful to the Chatterers, in it also goes. So now it has come to be a sort of Pandora's box, and looking for any special thing in it is like searching for a needle in the proverbial haystack, and really the performance is quite amusing, even to myself. When I reach for my topic, it is with something of the same sensation as that with which I used to ferret for a prize in the bottom of a popcorn bag.

Possibly by adopting such a method, I may succeed in transforming the Ingle Nook into a sort of literary hotchpotch. Now a king, now a pawn may come out, or possibly two or three pawns in succession once in a while; but, if so, I hope you will bear with the accident, and trust to better luck next time.

Drawing this afternoon, I came on a clipping taken, apparently, from the "joke" columns of some newspaper. It was headed "Uncertain," and ran thus:

"They are mere hobodies."

"Are you quite sure? They look enough like nobodies to be somebodies."

You may smile at this, if you want to, first. Afterwards, I want you to look into it with me, and see if you cannot detect a great big truth locked up in the bit of sarcasm.

Have you ever seen people whose main object in life seemed to be to make a big show? Have you noticed how invariably striking their clothes were, either in color or design? And how they seemed to think that driving out with a great dash was a thing worth living for? And how they delighted to laugh and talk loudly, and perhaps affectedly, "in a crowd," acting as though there were no one else in the universe, when, as a matter of fact, everyone within ear-shot knew they were playing to the gallery? These are the people who love to sit in high places, to be folk of affairs—not for the opportunity of service, but merely to be at the head of the swim—to lead, lead, lead, never to follow. Not ill-meaning people, by any means, just a little light, maybe,—and vulgar. Ostentation is the keynote of their existence, and they have never stopped to reflect that ostentation in any form whatever, is just one species of vulgarity.

The same malady often attacks people of greater intellectual attainment, but in a somewhat different and not less disagreeable form. In these people it induces a tendency to monopolize conversations wherever they go, and beguiles them into expounding and explaining at every opportunity, as though they, and they alone, knew it all. These are the people who assume the high muck-a-muck at dinners, and, by their own "push," the chiefest places in the deliberations of the synagogues or political arenas.

Ostentation! Ostentation! And yet how verily dost thou proclaim an empty spot somewhere in the cranium which hath begotten thee! . . . A sign ever of weakness, may it not surely be taken that those who assume it most, are, in character and up-bringing, the most likely to be "nobodies"?

And now let us look at a more pleasant picture. Haven't you met these people also? They are quiet in dress, also in deportment in public places, no matter how noisily jolly they may be in the privacy of home. Above all things, they are absolutely natural. Hypocrisy and affectation are far from them, but a noble sincerity is ever near. *Esse quam videri*, "to be, rather than to seem," said to be the motto of over thirty English families, is also their motto, and they live up to it. If the duty of public life devolves upon them, they fulfil it to the letter, as a service, not as a matter over which they may feel important and

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It burns either hard coal, soft coal or wood with equal efficiency. Send for copy of catalogue and an estimate on your heating.

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The ONLY WAY to tell the cause of falling hair in men and women is to make a MICROSCOPE EXAMINATION of the hair. When the DISEASE is KNOWN THE CURE CAN BE PRESCRIBED. Send a few hairs to Prof. J. H. Austin, the 20 years' Scalp Specialist and Bacteriologist and receive ABSOLUTELY FREE, a diagnosis of your case, a booklet on Care of Hair and Scalp and a box of the Remedy which he will prepare for you. Enclose 3 cent postage and write to-day.

PROF. J. H. AUSTIN, 1485 McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

I saw one excellency was within my reach—it was brevity, and I determined to obtain it. Begin very near where you mean to leave off.—Jay.

puffed up. When they have anything worth while to say before an audience—and only then—they say it; and their consciousness of hearing a message gives to their words a dignity and forcefulness which makes their hearers ready to hear.

And yet these people, all free from ostentation as they are, do not step over the mark too far the other way, and become rough and careless. They are particular as to fit and cleanliness of their clothes, and scrupulously so in the matters of bathing and the care of hair, teeth and nails. Refinement hangs upon these things. It also hangs upon a low, well-moulted voice and care in the use of language. Such gentlefolk are careful not to say "yiz" or "youse" for "you," nor "I seen" for "I saw," nor "I done" for "I did," nor any of the other inaccuracies which grate so upon the ear of anyone who appreciates good English. They are also invariably tactful and polite, and their politeness comes as naturally to them and from them as the breath that passes to and fro between their lips.

Unostentatious? Yes,—and to the vulgar their very lack of show may class them as "nobodies." But to those who know, there is no mistaking them,—upright, sincere, gentlefolk, "somebodies," people who must carry real weight wherever they go; and in this even their little niceties of speech and manner must help them. True, an uncouth man or woman may often be a somebody, provided high purpose, sincerity, and indomitable energy are present. And yet the little refinements that do not mean affectation have their rightful place in our estimation of gentlefolk, "somebodies." Do you not agree with me?

DAME DURDEN.

Canned Corn—Pickles.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have never written to the Ingle Nook before, but have always enjoyed reading it. Having seen Hyacinth's request for canned corn, I thought I would send her my recipe, as it is a successful way of keeping it.

Cut the corn from cob and pack tight in jars (after having sterilized them). A good thing to use to pack it with is the handle of a wooden potato-masher. Then put on covers, but no rubbers; put in boiler, with cold water, and boil three hours. Then take out, put on new rubbers, and seal tight.

Will also send a recipe for mustard-cucumber pickles:

Peel and slice medium-sized cucumbers, and pour boiling water over; let stand while you prepare the sauce: One pint vinegar, 4 tablespoons mustard, ½ cup flour, 1 cup sugar or to taste, 1 tablespoon curry powder. Drain cucumbers well, and mix with sauce. Can be put in sealers, and kept for winter use. Trusting this will be of some use to someone. Lambton Co., Ont. ESTHER.

Dandelion and Rhubarb Wines.

Miss M. C. asks for recipes for these wines:

Dandelion Wine.—Put 1 gallon flowers in 1 gallon water, and steep three days. Strain. Add 3 lbs. sugar, 3 sliced lemons and 3 sliced oranges. Boil. Take off, and, when lukewarm, add ½ yeast cake. Let ferment, then bottle, and put in a cold place. It will be ready in a month. When serving, put 1 tablespoon in a glass of cold water. Can anyone send a good recipe for rhubarb wine? My cookbooks are dumb on the subject.

TRIFLES FOR THE CURIOUS.

The following sentence contains all the letters of the alphabet:

"John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite small size."

Ezra vii: 21 contains all the letters of the alphabet, except "j":

"And I, even I, Artaxerxes, the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra, the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven shall require of you, it be done speedily."

And the entire alphabet is in these lines, viz.:

"God gives the grazing ox his meat, He quickly hears the sheep's low cry; But man, who tastes His finest wheat, Should joy to lift his praises high."

Children's Corner.

[All letters for Children's Corner must be addressed "Cousin Dorothy," 52 Victor Ave., Toronto. Otherwise they will not be published.]

CAN BOYS BE AS USEFUL AS GIRLS?

Affirmative.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would take time to write about the debate on "Can the boys be as useful in the house as girls?"

I think they can, if they take the trouble to learn. But a lot of the boys think it too much trouble to learn. The time may come that they wish they had thought about being useful in the house. I have an uncle; he is just as good as a woman in the house; he can scrub, and do anything. If a mother has no girls, and has quite a few boys, I think they should help her as well as a girl does. That would save her getting a girl. But they should learn when they are in their childhood, because when they grow older they don't take any interest in it.

FLOSSIE STAGER (age 12).

Hespeler.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I saw the subject, "Can boys be as useful as girls?" in your last issue, so I thought I would write.

I think that they can be just as useful, for they can carry in wood, water horses, feed hens, milk cows, and do several other things as well as anybody. Besides, I know boys who wash dishes, and do it as well as any girl. Cleopatra spoke about colors, and I think it would be nice for the correspondents of the Corner to wear them.

ONE OF YOUR CORNERITES.

We should like to see some remarks from the boys about this. I suppose they are afraid to say how useful they can be!

Next debate: "Should homework be done away with?" C. D.

AN UNFINISHED TALE.

There was a little frog who lived in a river. One day, he saw a fish nibbling at a bit of meat which a boy had on his fishhook. The frog went up, and went to grab it. But just then the boy gave the line a jerk up in the air, and the poor frog fell on the ground. The boy took the frog home with him, and put it in a can. One day, when he was playing with it, it got away from him, and went back to the river. When he got back, he was welcomed by his brothers and sisters. Another day he went out in the hay field. The horse-rake ran over him and hurt him. He could not hop for two days. When he got so he could hop, he went back to the river. The next time he went away, his brother went with him. One day a fish came up to him and said, "This is a dangerous spot in the river; the boys are fishing about all the time."

GLENN A. MORGAN (age 8).
Wales, Ont.

THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have longed for some time to be one of your correspondents, and now I have decided to enter into the "cosy Corner." I am twelve years old, and live on a large farm. I live a mile west of Warwick village. I have about a half a mile to go to school, and I try to go regularly. I am in the Fourth Class, and intend trying the Entrance this year. Our teacher is going to give a prize to the person who has the highest mark. I will close my letter with a few riddles:

1. What is it that every man has seen, but will never see again? Ans.—Yesterday.

2. What four letters will make a thief run? Ans.—O, I, C, U.

Warwick, Ont. NOBLE HARPER.

I have received a mysterious and terrible letter from Leo Ryan, whose last letter to the Corner has not appeared in print. Perhaps the printers have it in hand. But come what may, Leo, I am not afraid to fight! Shall it be swords

or pistols, at midnight or at early dawn? Beware of trying to frighten Cousin Dorothy!

AN AFTERNOON WALK.

"There, now, Theo, sister'll take you for a nice long ride!" Gertrude carefully arranged the lace-trimmed canopy of the gocart to shield the rosy baby boy from the sun, and from the brisk spring breeze that was ruffling her short plaid skirt.

Half way to the corner, Gertrude met Leila Lane, pushing her big doll, Amabel, in her pretty wicker doll carriage. Amabel wore a blue silk dress and pretty cream lace bonnet, and smiled constantly. She was the largest and handsomest doll in town, and her small mamma was very proud of her.

"Hello, Gertrude," Leila said, stopping beside Theo's gocart; "got to take the baby for a ride? Why don't you take your doll instead? Come on, do, please!"

Gertrude looked at Leila in surprise. "Why, I'd a great deal rather have Theo," she exclaimed, rather indignantly. "Babies are lots more company than dolls. Dolls can't laugh and say words and do cute things the way babies can. Don't you know it, Leila?"

Leila's up-tilted nose was lifted a trifle higher. "Oh, well, if you don't want to, all right," she said, starting on with her doll carriage. "I thought maybe we'd take a walk together with our dolls, that's all."

Gertrude looked after her, hardly knowing what to say. "Won't you come this way?" she asked. And, when Leila shook her head, she looked after her, wonderingly. Baby Theo stirred restlessly. A stray sunbeam had found its way through the lace ruffle, and was making him blink his brown eyes uncomfortably. Gertrude rearranged the canopy and started on.

The spring sunshine was warm and bright. Leila walked along and tried to think she was enjoying it. She shook Amabel's cushions up, and lowered the hood-cover, as she had seen Gertrude do with the parasol.

Amabel smiled back as she always did, but somehow her small mamma found the pink cheeks and blue eyes rather tiresome. "How I wish dolls could do something!" she exclaimed, and gave the carriage a jerk, which almost threw poor Amabel forward on dollie Black Judy, her maid.

Meanwhile, Theo was laughing and gurgling in his gocart, trying to catch the sunbeams with his fat, dimpled hands. The walk seemed very short, and Gertrude was surprised when she looked up and saw Leila coming around a distant corner toward her. Leila began to hurry when she saw Gertrude, and came up to her quite out of breath.

"Oh, Gertrude," she panted, "I'm so sorry I was so horrid! I didn't mean it all. I'd lots rather draw a real live baby, and I was just jealous 'cause I didn't have any baby brother, that's all." And Leila ended with a little sob.

"Why, you can draw him," Gertrude said, promptly. "You can walk right beside me here, and I'll take Amabel. She's a lovely doll, Leila."

"I know," sighed Leila; "but she can't play and laugh and do things the way Theo can." And she held her fingers before her eyes and played "peek-a-boo," while baby Theo clapped his hands with delight.

That night, when Gertrude and mamma were having their good-night talk, Gertrude said, suddenly, "I'm so sorry for Leila, mamma."

"What! Sorry for a girl who has everything in the world to make her happy, and the largest and finest doll in town, besides?" mamma asked, with a puzzled laugh.

"Yes, mamma, I am," Gertrude repeated.

"For she hasn't everything—she hasn't any baby brother."

And, as she looked at baby Theo, smiling and rosy in his sleep, mamma agreed with Gertrude that she was really sorry for Leila.

(Continued by ELLA McBRIDE (age 12).
St. Catharines, N. B.

Excited Nerves, Twitching Muscles

System Exhausted by Worry and Loss of Sleep—Perfect Health the Result of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Such cures as this make it impossible to doubt the restorative influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. E. J. Vanderburgh, of Eastern Welland Avenue, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "For twenty-one years I was badly afflicted with heart trouble, nervousness and cramps in the limbs, also twitching of the muscles and nervous headaches. I became weak, debilitated and emaciated. My condition was distressing, and I was made worse through worry and loss of sleep.

"I tried a hundred remedies in vain, and reading about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I decided to try it. After having used half a dozen boxes of this preparation my old trouble had entirely vanished and I was enjoying better health than I had since girlhood. I am now past middle life, and am in perfect health. I would not take worlds to-day and go back to my former state."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood-builder and restorative, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairy men all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk; save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work, skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A. 193 both free? A postal will bring them.

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

Notice to Horse Importers

GERALD POWELL,
INTERPRETER,
LILLE, FRANCE,

Is well posted on the Percheron, French Draft, Belgian and French Coach horse trade, can meet importers at any port in France or Belgium. 17 years' experience, and best of references. Correspondence solicited. All information about shipping, pedigrees and banking.

Advertise in The
Farmer's Advocate
and Get Good Results

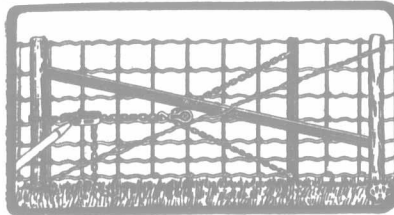
RED ROSE TEA "IS GOOD TEA"

The Expert Tea Taster

is the one who knows the real value of Red Rose Tea and uses it as a standard to judge other Teas by.

Wouldn't you like to judge it for yourself? It is the Tea that has that rich, fruity flavor—just what pleases the expert Tea taster.

Ask your Grocer to send you a package.



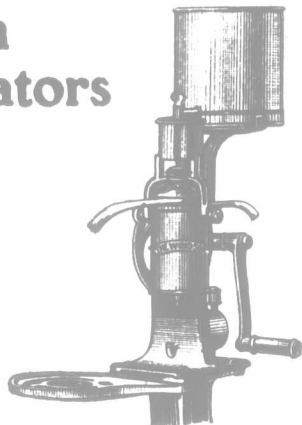
HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. B Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Cream Separators at Half Price.



We wish all who need a Cream Separator to read the following letter, which speaks for itself:

Locksley, Ont., May 11th, 1907.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.
Gentlemen,—Please find enclosed the sum of 30c. for which send me India-rubber rings No. 47 for bowl top for No. 2 Windsor Cream Separator.

My separator has been in use for four years, and still gives as good satisfaction as it did the first day we used it.

Yours truly, T. HAMILTON.

S. B.—Please send catalogue of Threshermen's Supplies for 1907.

We receive scores of letters like the above from all parts of the Dominion. Send for circular, giving full particulars, by return mail. All orders filled the day received. Our prices are as follows:

No. 0, cap. 100 lbs. milk per hour, \$15 00
No. 1, cap. 210 lbs. milk per hour, 25 00
No. 2, cap. 340 lbs. milk per hour, 35 00
No. 3, cap. 560 lbs. milk per hour, 45 00
Every Separator Guaranteed, and one week's FREE TRIAL given.

Write to-day for Illustrated Circular and catalogue, showing Home Repairing Outfit, Farmers' Handy Forge, Spraying Pumps, and 1,000 other things every farmer and dairyman needs. Address—

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.



VIRGINIA FARMS \$10 and Up Per Acre

In "THE GREEN FIELDS OF VIRGINIA" you can grow better crops and raise finer stock at less expense than elsewhere. Close to large eastern markets. Excellent church, school, and social advantages. Abundance of water and grass; short, mild winters; cheap land and labor; and excellent shipping facilities make this section very attractive to homeseekers and investors. You can buy a

COMPLETE FARM FOR \$500 with comfortable, new three-room cottage, and 25 acres for vegetables, fruit and poultry.

Write for our beautiful pamphlet, lists of farms, and excursion rates.

F. H. LABAUME, Gen'l. & Tour. Agt. Norfolk & Western Ry. Box 32, Roanoke, Va.



IT HAS BEEN PROVED

by thousands of women that "Five Roses" Flour is just what we claim it to be—a flour that makes better bread and pastry than ordinary brands. We would ask you to give "Five Roses" a fair and unprejudiced trial next Baking Day, for we know that you will then discover for yourself that it is indeed "the flour that satisfies."

Ask your grocer for a bag to-day.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.



LADIES

Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY.

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days' treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhœa, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE

This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address MRS. F. v. GURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

THE BISSELL STEEL ROLLER



With Three Drums and Strong Rigid Frame. Some improvements are: Heavy Steel Axle, Thick Heavy Steel Plate, Drums Riveted up to stand any strain, Roller Bearings. Runs like a bird. Full particulars free by mail, or ask your dealer. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Look out for it. Address

T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

Write for Booklet

RIDDLES.

Why is a ship the most polite thing in the world? Ans.—Because it always advances with a bow.

What are ankles for? Ans.—To keep the calves from the corn.

What is the difference between a school-master and an engine-driver? Ans.—One trains the mind, and the other minds the train.

MARIE SPEERS.

Bronte, Ont.

1. Two O's, two N's, an L and a D, put this together and spell it to me. Ans.—London.

2. If I were to give 5c. to 5 persons, what time would it be? Ans.—A quarter to five.

3. What coat is put on wet? Ans.—A coat of paint. MYRTLE WHITMELL. Dunchurch, Ont.

1. Round as an apple,
Flat as a chip,
Four little eyes
And can't see a bit.

Ans.—A button.

2. What goes up and down hill and never moves? Ans.—A path.

3. What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a naughty boy? Ans.—One you shake before you take, and the other you take before you shake.

4. Why does a chimney smoke? Ans.—Because it can't chew.

HILDA G. DUFTON.

Thorndale, Ont.

1. When is a ship in love? Ans.—When it is attached to a buoy (boy).

2. Why is a policeman like a balloon? Ans.—Because he takes you up.

3. Why can only the wealthy eat venison? Ans.—Because it is dear (deer).

4. Why is a drawn tooth like a thing no longer remembered? Ans.—Because it is out of the head.

5. When is a cane-bottomed chair like a bill? Ans.—When you reseal (receipt), it.

6. Why is an old man like a window? Ans.—Because he is full of pains (panes).

7. What is it no man wants, but once he gets it he don't want to part with it? Ans.—A bald head.

8. If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you? Ans.—Your mother.

9. A man in jail was asked who it was who visited him, he replied: "Brothers and sisters have I none; but that man's father is my father's son." Who visited him? Ans.—His son.

10. What goes to the stable and never eats, goes to the trough and never drinks, goes to the field and sings all day? Ans.—A cowbell.

Walton, Ont. ALBERTA STAFFORD.

Which side is the west side of a boy's pants? Ans.—The side the sun sets on.

What goes up in the air and down in earth? Ans.—A pump handle.

Groveton.

EDITH KEARNS.

1. What is dead in the middle and alive at both ends? Ans.—A man plowing with a team of horses and a plow.

2. Brown I am, yet much admired; many horses have I tired; tired horses weary men, guess this riddle if you can. Ans.—A saddle.

WINNIFRED FLETCHER.

Oriel, Ont.

The story is told of two Trenton men who hired a horse and trap for a little outing not long ago. Upon reaching their destination, the horse was unharnessed and permitted peacefully to graze while the men fished for an hour or two.

When they were ready to go home, a difficulty at once presented itself, inasmuch as neither of the Trentonians knew how to re-harness the horse. Every effort in this direction met with dire failure, and the worst problem was properly to adjust the bit. The horse himself seemed to resent the idea of going into harness again.

Finally one of the friends, in great disgust, sat down in the road. "There's only one thing we can do, Bill," said he.

"What's that?" asked Bill.

"Wait for the foolish beast to yawn!"—[Outing.]

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.

AT Valley Mills Poultry Ranch, hatching eggs from S. C. White Leghorns—heavy winter layers—\$4.50 per 108; \$1 per setting. Send for circular. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

CANADA'S best Single-comb and Rose-comb Black Minorcas; great layers winter and summer; single comb eggs, \$1.00 per 15; Rose-comb eggs, \$1.50 per 13. T. A. Pauls, 11 Victor St., London, Ont.

FIFTEEN Barded Rock eggs \$1. Extra good stock. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. A. S. Werden, Aeneida Farm, Bethel, Ont.

FOR SALE—Breeding pens: One Barded Rock, two White Wyandottes, two Black Orpingtons, one Buff Orpington, one Brown and one White Leghorns, one White Bock. Twelve hens and one cock in each pen. \$15 per pen. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

WHITE Wyandottes (exclusively). Strongly fertilized eggs from heavy laying Martin and Duston strain, one dollar per fifteen, five dollars per hundred. Daniel T. Green, Brantford.



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.

FOR SALE—Extra good stock or grain 200-acre farm in Brant Co. Soil clay loam. Twenty-seven acres heavily timbered. Well fenced and watered. Large stone house. New commodious, up-to-date basement barn, 54 x 108, with plenty of light and good ventilation. Situated one-half mile from Glen Morris and electric road; seven from Galt and six from Paris. W. & H. Buchanan, Glen Morris.

WANTED—A few good subscription agents for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Liberal terms. The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

WANTED—Women to take orders for our Tailored Skirts in their community. Send for free samples, cloths and terms. The Central Skirt Co., London, Ont.

E. DYMENT

Breeder of and dealer in high-class

Driving Ponies & Outfits

Mares sent from a distance to breed pastured and cared for at \$1 per month. Terms for breeding and prices of ponies on application. GILEAD'S SPRING FARM, COPETOWN, ONT.

CONSUMPTION

Book Free!

If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 132 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Don't wait—do it now.

A GOOD ANGUS SALE.

One of the most successful sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America in recent years was that of C. J. Martin, at Adaza, Iowa, on May 28th, when 52 head sold for an average of \$270, the highest price, \$2,010, being paid for the five-year-old cow, Blackbird 26th, by Blackbird Monarch of Emerson, purchased by Donohoe Bros., of Leahy, Holbrook, Iowa. The highest price for a bull was \$1,500 for the six-months-old Black Defender, by Prince Ito 2nd, purchased by W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa.

A writer in the Horse World refers to a discussion over the query, "has a gray or white horse ever been produced that did not have at least one gray or white parent," and says there was once a reward offered for evidence of such a case, no one taking advantage of the offer; but in looking through the Shetland Pony Studbook he had discovered two such cases, one sired by a black, and the other by a sorrel stallion. The rule referred to may apply, with very few exceptions, to the lighter breeds of horses, but in the case of Shires and Clydesdales we fancy the studbooks, especially the earlier volumes, would reveal not a few cases in which it has not held good.

GOSSIP.

The owner of the world's champion Holstein cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna, reports a seven-day record of the cow, made last month, exactly five months after calving, in which her yield was 613 lbs. milk, average 3.56 per cent.; 21,802 lbs. butter-fat, or 27.25 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat.

E. Dymont, Gilead's Spring Farm, Copetown, Ont., on the G. T. R., 10 miles west of Hamilton, writes: "Parties desirous of purchasing ponies, or of breeding same, may have a good selection from the stud of this farm. We have them from 10 hands high to 12½ hands, and in almost any color wished for, including piebalds, blacks, grays, sorrels and bays. Our stallion, Jack Black, stands 46 inches high, a jet black, and a beautiful type of pony. Our stallion, King, is a beautiful black with white markings, and stands 10 hands high. We are prepared to offer ponies separately or with outfits included, at prices that will please."

Official records of 180 cows, from May 4th to May 15th, 1907, were accepted by the American Holstein-Friesian Association. Of these, 164 were seven-day records. This herd of 164 animals, of which but 54 were full-aged cows, produced in seven consecutive days 65,281.2 lbs. of milk, containing 2,232.742 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.42 per cent. fat. The average yield for each animal was 398.1 lbs. milk, containing 13.672 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 56.7 lbs., or 28 quarts milk per day, and 15½ lbs. of the best of commercial butter per week.

The English Derby stakes of 6,500 guineas (\$32,500) for 1907 was won at Epsom, on June 5th, by the three-year-old chestnut Irish-bred horse, Orby, bred and owned by New York's ex-Tammany boss, Richard Croker, now a resident of the Emerald Isle. Orby was sired by Orme, by Ormonde, and out of Rhoda B, an American-bred dam, by Hanover, and was ridden by Johnny Reiff, an American jockey. Nine horses started. Orby won by two lengths. Woolwinder was second, and Slieve Gallion, an Irish horse, third. The steeple was 100 to 9 against Orby and Woolwinder, and 13 to 8 on Slieve Gallion, the favorite. This is the third time the Derby has been won by an American, Pierre Lorillard having won in 1881 with the American-bred Iroquois, and W. C. Whitney with the English-bred Volodyovski.

A GREAT SALE OF JERSEYS.

The eighth annual sale (in recent years) of imported Jersey cattle, held by T. S. Cooper & Sons, of Linden Grove Stock Farm, Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, on May 30th, was a record one for that firm, and one of the most successful sales of the breed ever recorded in America or elsewhere, the whole offering of 124 head, over twenty being calves under a year, selling for \$93,950, or an average of \$757.66 each. The top price, \$11,500, the highest ever paid for a Jersey bull at auction, was realized for the four-year-old, Stockwell (imp.), sired by Oxford Lad, dam Golden Lena, by Golden Fern's Lad, purchased by A. B. Lewis, for T. E. Ryan's Virginia farm. The nine-months-old bull calf, The Sensational Fern, bred by Messrs. Cooper, from imported sire and dam (Golden Fern's Lad and The Owl's Sensation), brought the sensational price of \$10,200. Hon. A. M. Bowman, of Salem, Va., being the buyer. The highest price for a female, \$3,000, was paid by W. R. Spann, of Dallas, Texas, for the seven-year-old cow, Sultan's Black Beauty (imp.), by Sultan's Golden Lad, dam Golden Fern's Rose, and due to calve in July to Stockwell (imp.). Mr. Spann bought eleven head at an average of nearly \$1,000. Six head were purchased for Canada by Mr. R. J. Fleming Toronto, president of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, and manager of Toronto Street Railway, presumably for Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, of Mackenzie & Mann, who has established a herd of high-class Jerseys on his farm. The result of this sale speaks volumes for the continued popularity of the Jerseys in the estimation of those best acquainted with their merits as a superior dairy breed. The highest record of former Cooper sales was \$621 for 103 head in 1905.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Imported Clydesdales

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, '07

AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL STABLES, GUELPH, ONT.

25 Imported Clydesdale Mares

Personally selected by J. F. Elliott, Oxford Centre, Ont., from leading Scottish studs, about half of which are sired by the noted breeding stallions, Baron's Pride and Hiawatha, the balance by such grand horses: Balmedies Queen's Guard, Here's Luck, and The Dean. This should prove a great attraction, as among the mares is the champion show mare, Lady Sterling, by Labori, winner of the £100 shield at Glasgow. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. For catalogues, which will be ready about June 20th, apply to Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.

Auctioneers { CAPT. T. E. ROBSON.
THOS. INGRAM.

J. F. Elliott,
Proprietor,
Oxford Centre, Ont.

COMBINATION SALE

Imported Clydesdales

At Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, '07

25 Imported Mares and Fillies Specially selected from leading studs in Scotland for size, quality and breeding. Sired by some of the most noted stallions of the breed. Just the class needed for the improvement of draft horses in Canada.

Elora is 14 miles from Guelph.

Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

For catalogues and full information apply to

R. A. & J. A. WATT, ELORA.

ANDREW AITCHISON, GUELPH.

Capt. T. E. Robson and Thos. Ingram, Auctioneers.

GOSSIP.

Vol. 68 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook has, through the courtesy of the secretary and editor, Mr. John W. Groves, Chicago, Ill., been received at this office. It contains the pedigrees of bulls numbered from 263,115 to 268,186, both inclusive, also the pedigrees of 6,843 cows. The price to non-members of the Association is \$3.30, postpaid.

At the Royal Jersey Society's show at St. Heliers, May 14th, seventy-one cows competed in the one-day test. The first prize and the English Jersey Society's gold medal was won by Mr. E. Goddard's Bermuda, whose yield 160 days after calving was 38 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 6 ozs. butter; ratio, pounds of milk to pound of butter, 16.31. The silver medal cow, 261 days after calving, gave 33 lbs. 4 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 54 ozs. of butter; ratio, 14.8.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

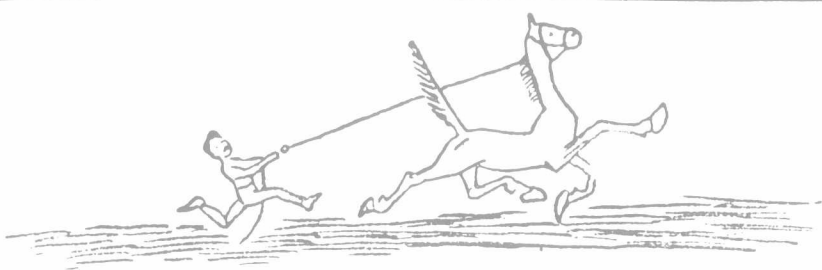
Attention is called to the advertisement of an important auction sale of 25 imported mares and fillies, the property of Mr. J. F. Elliott, of Oxford Centre, Ont., to be held at Guelph, on June 26th, personally selected and mostly sired by the noted champion stallions, Baron's Pride and Hiawatha. Included is the champion mare, Lady Sterling, by Labori, winner of the £100 shield at Glasgow.

he by the champion, Hiawatha, and she was bred in Scotland to British Chief, sold last year for 750 guineas. This should prove one of the most attractive sales of the year. Further particulars next week.

MILES CONCRETE BUILDING-BLOCK MACHINE.—Concrete blocks are the building material of this decade. As foundation walls for houses, they have almost entirely superseded stone, brick and solid-concrete walls, while barn basements and even silos may be constructed of them. Machines for making the blocks are to be found in a great many localities, and should be in many more. There is money in manufacturing the blocks. It is important, though, to use a good machine. The Miles concrete building-block machine is one that has been well tested and proven. It is made in Canada by Vining Bros. Manufacturing Co., 25 Chifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., from whom an excellent descriptive catalogue may be obtained by correspondence. If interested, write them, mentioning this paper.

He who exercises government by means of his virtue may be compared to the North-pole star, which keeps its place, and all other stars turn toward it.—Scott.

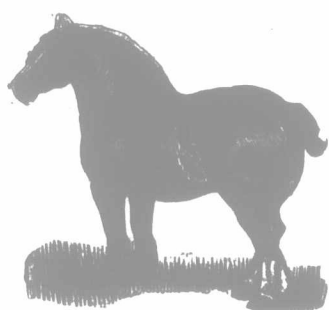
It is not only liberal sometimes to give up a little of one's rights, but it is also profitable.—Cicero.



**Unreserved Sale of Messrs. Rawlinson Bros. Hackneys
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA.**

The proprietors having sold their ranch, and intend leaving the country, the entire stud will be sold by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on **JULY 24th, 1907**, at the ranch, 11 miles west of Calgary, Alta. The stud includes: Imported and home-bred stallions, brood mares, yearling, 2, 3 and 4-year-old colts and fillies. Nearly all the best mares the champion Robin Adair ever got in this stud are included in this sale, together with full sisters to Saxon, Pricilla and Minona, who won everything in sight at all the Eastern shows, including the championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair. Catalogues will be ready for distribution on June 1st, which may be had, together with full particulars, from

Jordison Bros., Auctioneers, P. O. Box 1172, Calgary, Alta.



**Clydesdales, Percherons
and Hackneys**

I have still on hand 19 Clydesdale stallions, 4 Clydesdale fillies, all imported; Scotland and Canadian prizewinners; 3 years old, that will make 2100-lb. horses of choicest quality and richest breeding; 4 black Percheron stallions, 3 years old, big, flashy, quality horses, and 6 Hackney stallions, 1st-prize and championship horses among them. Will sell reasonable and on terms to suit.

DR. T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies.



Every one a high-class actor and a show animal. Splendidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big flashy lot, full of style and quality.

**ROBERT BEITH,
Bowmanville P. O. and Station.**
Long-distance Phone.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

**Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians,
Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds**

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long-distance phone. **LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION.**

**SMITH & RICHARDSON,
COLUMBUS, ONT.,**



have now on hand only the choice imported colts Dashing King, a 3-year-old, and Baron Columbus, a 2-year-old; also a couple of rattling good Canadians, 7 and 3 years old.

Long-distance Phone. Myrtle Station, C. P. R.
Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.

**Graham & Renfrew's
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS**



Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4438.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

CRAIGALEE STOCK FARM FOR SALE

Positively one of the best farms in York county. Lots 9 and 10, in 5th con. Scarborough, contains 140 acres, 4 miles from Markham, G.T.R.; 3 miles from Locust Hill, C.P.R.; 1 1/2 miles from P.O., church and school; two-story brick house; barn 40 by 90 feet; stone stables, cement floors; 18 horse gasoline engine and 60 feet of shafting; water in stables; hay forks, slings, etc., complete; 4 acres orchard, small fruits. Farm thoroughly drained and fences first class, and in a high state of cultivation; 3 1/2 miles from Locust Hill creamery. Bell telephone connection. Everything first-class. Address:

H. J. SPENCERLY, Box Grove P. O.

**THE CHAMPION IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION,
BARON KITCHENER (10499)**

This year's winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup at Glasgow, will stand for service to approved mares for the season of 1907 at "The Firs," Woodstock, Ont. Mares from a distance will be kept on pasture at \$1 per week. Terms to insure, \$25. For further particulars address the owner

J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

GOSSIP.

Never be discouraged because good things get on slowly here, and never fail daily to do that good which lies next your hand.—George MacDonald.

The English Live-stock Journal reports the shipment last month in the S.S. Montfort of a splendid consignment of Large Yorkshires from the Colston and Borrowfield herds to the order of Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont.

"When I was in Arizona last summer I used to read every week a little country paper whose editor's metaphors were an unending joy to me," declares Ernest Lamson.

"Once, I remember, this editor wrote of a contemporary:

"Thus the black lie, issuing from his base throat, becomes a boomerang in his hand, and, hoisting him by his own petard, leaves him a marked man for life."

"He said in an article on home life: "The faithful watch dog or the good wife, standing at the door, welcomes the master home with honest bark."

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold the following Shorthorns: To C. W. Carroll, Norwich, the red imported two-year-old bull, Bellerophon of Dalmeny, bred by the Earl of Rosebery, sired by the great bull, Villager, and his dam was a Marr Emma cow. To J. W. Innis, Woodstock, the imported two-year-old heifer, Queen of the North, by Westward Ho (imp.). This is a very promising heifer, and has since produced for her owner a fine roan bull calf, by Queen's Counsellor (imp.). To Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., the red heifer calf, Butterfly Gem, out of Imp. Butterfly, and sired by Protector (imp.). This is a show calf of right quality. To Capt. Robson, Iderton, the promising two-year-old roan bull, Queen's Counsellor (imp.), a grandson of Brave Archer, and descended from the famous Strawberry family. This bull is of the type that pleases, and, no doubt, will be heard from in the future. To George Sturroch, Hopeville, the red yearling bull, Red Chancellor, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), dam Beauty 15th (imp.). To John W. Flint, Attercliffe Station, the roan yearling bull, Butterfly King (imp. in dam), by Prince of Navarre, dam Butterfly 32nd (imp.), by Superior Archer. Have one extra good imported red yearling bull for sale, nicely bred, sired by Royal Velvet, his dam being of the Jealousy family, from which Joy of Morning descended."

Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold the following Shorthorns: To R. E. White, Balderson, Ont., the red two-year-old Kinellar Bessie bull, Queenston Comet =62086=, by Derby (imp.), dam Bessie's Maid, by Royal Prince (imp.). This is the bull so favorably commented upon by 'The Farmer's Advocate' field man during the past two seasons. He is without doubt one of the best Cruickshank bulls in use at the present time. The uniform quality of the calves he has left here marks him as a sire of the highest order. This was 3rd-order business, as Mr. White bought the bull without seeing him, and has since written stating that he is well pleased with the bull, and expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which the business was done. To T. C. Ware & Son, Allanburg, I sold a very thick, smooth heifer, by Derby (imp.), and in calf to Queenston Victor =67921=, a Kinellar Bessie; the red two-year-old heifer, Telluria's Duchess, by Golden Victor =39469=, and a beautiful young cow, by Prince Claret =42370=, both the latter being in calf to Queenston Comet. Mr. Jos. Rowland, St. Catharines, took a young cow, by British Sovereign, with a bull calf at foot, by Queenston Comet. Another good two-year-old bull, by that grand old sire, Derby (imp.), was bought by Mr. Jno. F. Davis, Pelham Union. Mr. Thos. McKee, Bexley, Ont., sent an order for Queenston Baron 3rd, a red bull calf of the Kinellar Mina family, and got by Queenston Comet. Buying Shorthorns now is a safe investment, as prices are steadily advancing. Prospects are bright for a good trade, and, judging from inquiries, it looks as if we will have an increased demand from the United States."

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BALMYER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

**Hackney, Shire
Clydesdale STALLIONS
and FILLIES**

Imported and Canadian-bred. A new importation personally selected. A number of high-class fillies, the whole consignment one of the best imported in recent years. Stables within 10 minutes' walk of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations. Visitors met at station if notified.

W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., Brampton, Ont.

NOTICE

To Clydesdale Owners:

Owners of imported Clydesdale stallions or fillies not yet recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, are urged to do so at once, as under the new regulations regarding the registration of imported Clydesdales only those bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbooks of Great Britain and Ireland, and whose parents and grandparents are similarly recorded, will be held eligible for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada after July 1st, 1907. Address:

Accountant, National Live-Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
J. W. Sangster, Sec., Clydesdale Horse Ass'n.

ABSORBINE



Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Ailays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!



Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality, and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them.

Nelson Wagg, Clarendon P. O., Ont.

SHETLAND PONIES!

P. McCullough & Son, Breeders and importers of Shetland ponies, Markdale, Ont. We showed 8 ponies at Toronto Exhibition in 1906, and got 3 prizes: 1 first, 4 seconds and 1 third. All our ponies are imported. Our stallion, Foxglove, took first prize at Toronto. Our mare, Bessie, took first prize, and their foal, Bruce, took first prize also. Good accommodation for mares sent from a distance to breed. Ponies for sale. Our address: **Markdale P. O., Ont.**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For richest bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.
J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P. O. & Sta.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Canadian-bred, registered. One stallion, rising 3, by Imp. Macqueen. Two stallions, rising two, by Imp. Primrose. Also my stock bull, Gilbert Logan 36494. **W. D. PUGH, Clarendon P. O. and Station.**

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns—4 Imp. Clyde mares, 2 and 3 yrs, bred in the purple—two in foal. Filly, rising 1 yr., sired by Macqueen—registered. 3 Shorthorn bulls 5 to 19 months—Scotch. A few heifers. All sired by Scotland's Fame =47897=, by Nonpareil Archer (Imp.). **John Forgie, Clarendon P. O. and Station.**

YOUNG MEN WANTED—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address **VETERINARY COLLEGE, Grand Rapids, Mich. L. L. Conroy, Prin.**

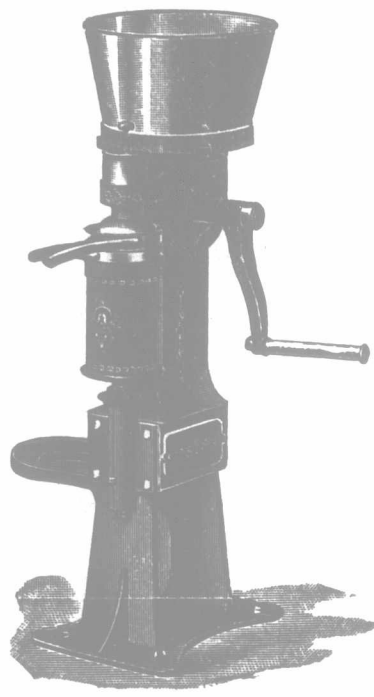
Alberta Lands

IN THE FAMOUS STETTLER DISTRICT

Improved and unimproved farms. Prices right. Crop payment. Terms to suit. Write for particulars.

W. E. Foore and J. P. Grigg, Stettler P. O., Alta.
Red Willow Land and Investment Co.

CLEAN SKIMMING!



We want to tell you about the good clean skimming of the **MAGNET Cream Separator**, but find some difficulty in fully expressing its true merits.

To say that it is the best may mean so little, but if you know how much importance we attach to its manufacture in working out every detail in the construction, from the building of the stand, the square gears, the bowl, the one-piece skimmer, and every other part, you would realize that the **MAGNET** is bound to skim clean, not only on the first trial, but so long as it runs.

This skimming clean is something that don't just happen, neither is it luck or chance: it results from a perfect design, every part properly worked out in a magnificently-equipped establishment erected for that purpose alone.

Do not take our word for the **MAGNET'S** perfect skimming, but give us an opportunity to prove it to you by a trial in your dairy.

Yours very truly,

PETRIE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N. B. Calgary, Alta.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Who are our best friends? We may look a long time and not find truer hearts than those of the dumb creatures of the farm. Not all of us value these humble friends as we should.

NO DENYING IT.

Sunday-school Teacher.—Have you ever been baptized, Johnny?
Johnny.—Sure, ma'am; I have de mark on me arm yet.

A pretty anecdote is related of a child who was greatly perturbed by the discovery that her brothers had set traps to catch birds. Questioned as to what she had done in the matter, she replied, "I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she said; "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps, and," as if to illustrate the doctrine of faith and works, "I went out and kicked the traps all to pieces."

NO ROCKER.

Little Roger had gone into the country for the first time, and his grandfather had taken him out to see a colt.

"There, Roger," said the old gentleman, "did you ever see such a little horse as that?"

Roger never had, and his eyes shone; but there was one drawback.

"What's the matter with him, grandfather?" he said. "He hasn't any rockers."—Selected.

"Umph!" grunted the Big Chief Gumshoe, as he calmly watched a crowd of cowboys on a rampage. "When paleface brother gets full of firewater he act like Injun."

"And how does the Injun act when he gets full of firewater?" asked the stranger.

"He acts like paleface."

"Does, eh?"

"Yes, he play cards, spends all his money."

"Jane," said the good mistress, "I'm very pleased with you; you do the house a great credit." "Thank you, mum," said Jane; "I always do my best, and I'm glad you ain't got a fault to find with me." "I don't say that, Jane; the only thing I find to say against you is that your washing bill is far too extravagant. Last week you sent six blouses to the wash. Why, Jane, my own daughter never sends more than two!" "Ah! that may be, mum," replied Jane, "but I 'ave to! Your daughter's sweetheart is a bank clerk, while my young man is a chimney sweep. It makes a difference, mum."

USING HIS FRIENDS.

When Thomas A. Edison was living in Menlo Park, a visitor from New York said to him one day:

"By the way, your front gate needs repairing. It was 't could do to get it open. You ought to have it trimmed, or grased, or something."

Mr. Edison laughed.

"Oh, no," he said. "Oh, no."

"Why not?" asked the visitor.

"Because," was the reply, "every one who comes through that gate pumps two buckets of water into the tank on the roof."

DOUBTING WILLIE.

Many a teacher has found himself repeating year after year some favorite story without considering the logic of it until called to halt by a small boy listener. So it was with Mr. Frisbie when he told his pupils this year as usual of a certain Roman athlete who every morning swam the Tiber three times.

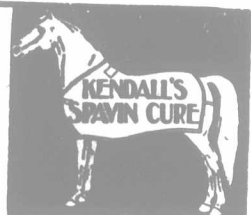
As the detail of this achievement burst upon him, little Willie Barnes nudged his next neighbor and snickered audibly. The professor undertook to rebuke him.

"Willie," said he, "you seem to see something very humorous in this. Will you explain to the class what it is? Do you doubt that he could swim the river three times?"

"No, sir, it ain't that," gasped little Willie. "But I was wondering why he didn't make it four times, so as to get back to the side where his clothes were."

Cures Spavins

The world wide success of **Kendall's Spavin Cure** has been won because this remedy can—and does—cure Bog and Bone Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths, Swellings and Lameness.



MEAFORD, ONT., May 22 '06.
"I used Kendall's Spavin Cure on a Bog Spavin, which cured it completely." A. G. MASON.
Price \$1-6 for \$5. Accept no substitute. The great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Eosborg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65
FOR
GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL. Ask for catalog—all sizes.
GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd. Dept. 8, GUELPH, ONT.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

WANTED!

A good **DAIRYMAN**, with a helpful wife and family, to take entire charge of a hundred acre dairy farm outside of Montreal (could be increased to 200 acres). Milk shipped by train daily to the city. Equipment complete, including stock of horses, Holstein cows and farming machinery. New house, furnace, water, etc.; well-built barns, silo, milk room, etc. Will make an agreement for a term of years on a share or a salary and share basis. **WANTED AT ONCE** a young man to take charge of 25 cows. Apply, stating experience and how situated, for help: **J. J. RILEY, Jr., Box 953, Montreal, Can.** 2 pure-bred Holstein bull calves for sale.

Broxwood Herefords

Cows, heifers and calves

For Sale.

R. J. PENHALL, Nober, Ont.

Put Good Grazers on Your Grass!

The **HEREFORDS** are the range cattle par excellence. They grow near the ground. They make flesh rapidly and easily, and they will make money for you. Over 100 head of breeding stock of the most approved strains on hand at low prices.

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONTARIO.

Sunnyside Herefords

Present offering: 10 cows with calves at foot or sale in calf. Two bulls 13 months old and one three-year-old sired by Protector, a champion bull of England. Must make room for this year's crop of calves. Come and see them, or write and tell me what you want. **ARTHUR F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove Ont., Middlesex Co.**

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 19 months old; prize-winners and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale. **JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Stn., Ont., P.O.**

READ THIS! We are offering a dark red Durham bull 14 months old, weighing 1,000 lbs., for \$75. A two-year-old bull, light roan, heavy boned, extra good getter \$85. Females equally cheap. **W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ontario.**

Aberdeen - Angus Bulls

FOR SALE.

One 17 months old, the other 15 months o'd. Prices \$85 and \$75. Good growthy animals, of excellent breeding and type. Come and see them or address: **WM. ISCOE, P. O. and G. T. R. Stn., Sebrnyville, Ont.**

Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Lir colns

Herds headed by Protector (Imp.), Vol. 52 E. For Sale: Bulls from 4 to 16 months old; also females in calf. Also ram and ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. Long-distance phone. **JOHN McFARLANE & W. H. FORD, Dutton, Ontario.** Elgin Co., M. C. R. and P. M. Railways.

HOMESEEKERS'

SECOND-CLASS ROUND-TRIP EXCURSIONS TO

MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA

DATES Excursions leave Toronto **Tuesdays, June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30; August 13, 27; Sept. 10 and 24.** Tickets good to return within sixty days from going date.

RATES Are the same from all points in Ontario, ranging from \$32.00 round-trip to Winnipeg to \$42.50 round-trip to Edmonton. Tickets to all points in the North-west.

TOURIST SLEEPERS A limited number of Tourist Sleeping Cars will be run on each excursion, fully equipped with bedding, etc., smart porter in charge. Berths must be secured and paid for through local agent at least six days before excursion leaves.

COLONIST SLEEPERS In which there is no extra charge for berths, passengers supplying their own bedding, will be used as far as possible in place of ordinary coaches.

Rates and full information contained in free Homeseekers' pamphlet. Ask nearest C.P.R. agent for a copy, or write to

G. B. FOSTER, District Pass. Agt., C.P.R., Toronto

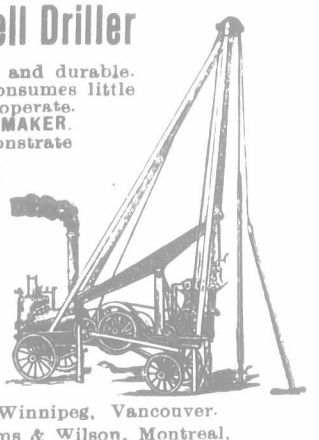
Crown Well Driller

Is compact and durable. Drills fast. Consumes little fuel. Easy to operate. **BIG MONEY MAKER.** Trial will demonstrate its superiority. Write for free catalogue.

The Crown Drilling Machinery Co. AKRON, OHIO.

Canadian agents:

A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Williams & Wilson, Montreal.



HAD HER STARTED.

"Biddy," says Pat, timidly, "did ye ever think o' marryin'?"

"Shure, now," says Biddy, looking demurely at her shoe, "shure, now, the subject has niver entered me mind at all, at all."

"It's sorry Oi am," says Pat, and he turned away.

"Wan minute, Pat," said Biddy, softly. "Ye've set me thinkin'!"

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

THE MILES CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCK MACHINE

Makes All Blocks Face Down.



Makes all sizes of stone, from 4 to 24 inches long, in 5 widths of wall, in any design. Write for Catalogue A to

Vining Bros. Mfg. Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.



Cost Less than Stoves

A Hecla Furnace, installed on Hecla principles, will keep your house comfortable throughout the winter at less fuel expense than it would cost you for stoves. It is the old story, of course, of concentration meaning power. In a Hecla, you get all the heat from the coal you burn and where you want it. The whole house is comfortably, and evenly heated and ventilated.

Hecla Furnaces

are equally adapted for mild or severe weather—always ready for any demand made on them. They are the only hot air furnaces that are absolutely healthful and sanitary.

No other furnace is made with the Fused Joints that patented feature of the Hecla which makes the escape of gas, dust or smoke into the house an impossibility. Let me tell you about these Fused Joints and about other features of the Hecla in which you will be interested.

See your nearest dealer or write "Clare's Furnace Builder" for new illustrated catalogue and estimates.

Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

The Best Finish for any Room

in any building, is given by our *Classified Steel Ceilings and Walls*. They have a rich and elegant appearance, which would cost many times as much in any other material. Yet they cost little more than plaster, and they're good forever.

Steel Ceilings and Walls

are sanitary, fire-proof and vermin-proof. They are easily cleaned, and beautifully decorated, at slight expense. They may be put on over old plaster, without dirt or muss, and in much less time than it would take to replaster.

Our Classified Steel Ceilings and Walls

are the best you can buy. They are classified according to prevailing styles of architecture, thus ensuring perfect harmony in decoration. Our complete working plans make it easy to erect a ceiling with positively invisible joints—one which you'll be proud of all your life.


TEVIOTDALE, ONT., Nov. 2, 1905.
I am pleased with the Ceiling. Am only sorry I did not put it all through the house.
Yours truly,
(Signed) W. G. NICHOLSON.

Write us, and we will gladly give you complete information and send you our handsome catalogue and "Book of References."

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.



SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



Bulls in service: Blythsom Ruler = 52236 =, Trout Creek Stamp = 67660 =, by Pride of Windsor (Imp.) = 50071 = (86893). Stock for sale at all times.

James Gibb, Brookdale, Ont.

STRUAN SHORTHORNS.

For sale: the well-known bull, Scottish Beau (Imp.) (36069), by Silver Plate. Seven years old. Active and sure. Price very moderate.

N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

Shorthorns

—Scotch and milking strains. As good milking strains as there are in Canada. Some pure Scotch. Can supply bulls of either strain; also a number of heifers from 1 to 3 years of age. Will be sold right.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale P.O. & Sta.



SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milch cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one and a pair of geldings 4 years old.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

SHORTHORNS!


One beautiful roan bull for sale, sired by Derby, Imp., the great stock bull. This is a grandly-bred bull, and will make a good show bull and also a grand getter. We also have several first class heifers of breeding age, also some cows in calf or calves at foot—imported and home-bred.

W. J. Shean & Son, Box 856, Owen Sound, Ont.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

Offering 5 choice bulls, 11 to 14 months old. Young cows and heifers in calf, and yearling heifers. Young sows safe in pig and boars and sows three months old, of prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.



GOSSIP.

OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

Since my last report, fourteen cows and heifers have made official records which entitled them to a place in the Record of Merit. These tests are vouched for by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and unless otherwise stated are for a period of seven days. The amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual, and the amount of butter is estimated by adding one-sixth to the amount of fat.

- Rose Rattler (7430) at 5 years 8 months 7 days; milk, 462.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 18.80; equivalent to 21.94 lbs. butter. Thirty days: Milk, 2138.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 79.67 lbs.; equivalent to 92.96 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.
- Daisy Monarch (3967) at 4 years 10 months 14 days; milk, 463.56 lbs.; butter-fat 13.83 lbs.; equivalent to 16.13 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.
- Abbekerk Tryntje De Kol (4241) at 4 years 8 months 20 days; milk, 427.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.28 lbs.; equivalent to 14.33 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Faldens, Ont.
- Corinne Albino De Kol (6852) at 3 years 2 months 19 days; milk, 330.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.23 lbs.; equivalent to 14.27 lbs. butter. Thirty days: Milk, 1469.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 50.76 lbs.; equivalent to 59.23 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.
- Favorit Butter Girl (5870) at 2 years 2 months 19 days; milk, 275.12 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.26 lbs.; equivalent to 13.14 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley.
- Tempest Clothilde Mercedes (5327) at 2 years 11 months 25 days; milk, 298.87 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.15 lbs.; equivalent to 11.85 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley.
- Daisy Wayne A. De Kol (6144) at 2 years 1 month 30 days; milk, 270 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.20 lbs., equivalent to 11.90 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.
- Bleske Aconeth (7817) at 2 years 4 months 7 days; milk, 317.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.96 lbs.; equivalent to 11.62 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.
- Tolema Albino Wayne (6143) at 2 years 1 month 13 days; milk, 284.49 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.88 lbs.; equivalent to 19.27 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.
- Aggie's Mayblossom (5407) at 2 years 4 months 29 days; milk, 272.13 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.36 lbs.; equivalent to 9.76 lbs. butter. Owned by F. C. Pettit & Son, Burgessville, Ont.
- Princess Calamity Wayne (6142) at 2 years 1 month 9 days; milk, 268.40 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.22 lbs.; equivalent to 9.59 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.
- Enma Wayne 3rd (5791) at 2 years 2 months 15 days; milk, 266.08 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.01 lbs.; equivalent to 9.34 lbs. butter. Owned by Frank J. Griffin, Burgessville, Ont.
- Rhoda Crowning Shield Colantha (7315) at 1 year 8 months 18 days; milk, 280.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.31 lbs.; equivalent to 9.69 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.
- Prairie Flower's Butter Queen (5640) at 1 year 11 months 12 days; milk, 258.16 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.14 lbs.; equivalent to 9.49 lbs. butter. Owned by Frank J. Griffin.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

MYRTLE.

How can I eradicate myrtle?
INTERESTED READER.

Ans.—We have never heard of myrtle being difficult to control or eradicate. Dig or pull it up by the roots, and there should be no further trouble with it.

TEACHING CROWS TO TALK.

Could you kindly tell me how to make young crows talk, and at what age they should be taken from the nest?
SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—Will some reader who has had experience describe the educational process.

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."

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering 6 young bulls from 8 to 50 months old, all Scotch bred, two of them from extra good milking families, and a few registered fillets of good quality.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
Claremont Sta., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of Highgate and Essex counties.

For sale: 6 choice young bulls, 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Superior breeding and individual excellence. For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans, some from imp. sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station, G. T. R.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

The Salem Herd of Shorthorns

IS HEADED BY JILT VICTOR (IMP.).

It contains a number of the most noted matrons of the breed. Write for what you want.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.
Elora station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

My present offering consists of imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also four young bulls bred by Lord Banff's Conqueror. He is one of the best stock bulls of his breed. Terms and prices to suit the times.

C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Sta. & P. O., Addington Co.



A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Be Jones, Myales, Brawith Buds, Villages, Broadbooks, Campbell Claretts, Minas, Urys, Bessies, Bruce Mayflowers, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scottiab Hero (Imp.) = 55042 = (90065), Sittytan Lad = 67214 =. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

Get Your Roofs Shingled Right It's Less Money And Less Work

Tools
A-Plenty

You can put on a roof that will last a hundred years and be the right kind of a roof every minute. Or you can put on a ten-year roof that will probably leak after the first rain hits it, and keep leaking till it is rotted away.



Either roof will cost you about the same in money at the start. But the "Oshawa" shingled roof will be FIRE-PROOF—literally; and wind-proof—actually; and lightning-proof—positively. That's the hundred-year roof! And that "Oshawa" shingled roof will be weather-proof for a century. We'll GUARANTEE in every way for a quarter-century—from now till Nineteen-Thirty-Two.

Guaranteed in writing for 25 years—and you needn't ever paint it, even! That's saying something, isn't it?

What would your mill-man say if you asked him to guarantee cedar shingles for even ten years? He certainly would make remarks!

And even the best cedar-shingled roof will be leaking badly inside of ten years. Seven out of ten of them leak the first time it rains. No wood-shingled roof is fire-proof for a minute, and the first high wind that catches a loose shingle—whooosh! goes half your shingled roof over into the next township.

104

"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century

Yet cedar shingles cost you just about the price of these guaranteed "Oshawa" Shingles—28-gauge toughened steel, double galvanized—good and-wind-and-weather-proof and lightning-proof. Four-dollars-and-a-half a square buys "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles—ten feet by ten feet. Compare that with the present price of cedar shingles—how does it strike you?

And you can put on these "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles yourself, easily,—with no tools but a claw-hammer and snips. Simplest thing you know—can't get 'em on wrong.

"Oshawa" Shingles lock on all four sides—whole roof is practically one sheet of double-galvanized steel, that never needs painting.



And GUARANTEED—don't overlook that. Guaranteed in writing, over the seal of a company with a quarter-million capital,—guaranteed in plain English, without any ifs or buts, for 25 long years.

That's the argument in a nutshell—cost the same as wood-shingles; fire-proof, water-proof, rust-proof, lightning-proof; easier to put on; and GUARANTEED. That's the "Oshawa" proposition! Tell us the measurement of any roof, and we'll tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it with less work and for less money.

Plenty of facts that concern your pocket-book come to you as soon as you ask for our free book, "Roofing Right." A post card will do to ask on.

Why don't you ask now?

The Pedlar People

MONTREAL TORONTO OTTAWA LONDON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
213-3 Craig St. W. 11 Colborne St. 423 Sussex St. 89 Dundas St. 76 Lombard St. 616 Pender St.

Glencro Shorthorns and Lincolns

Imp. Marr Roan Ladys, Missies, Miss Ramdens and Urys. Strictly high-class in quality and breeding. Winners at Canada's leading fairs. Five grand young bulls, from 9 to 12 months old. Two from great milking dams (over 50 lbs. per day). Prices right. Come and see them, and you will buy. One hundred head of Dudding-bred Lincolns. Grand crop of lambs from imp. sires and dams.

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to

W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lomond—45160—, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEORGE AMOS & SON, Moffat St. & P.O., C.P.R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

John Gardhouse & Sons

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.

Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40359 = (78286), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220. Stock for sale at all times.

MYLE BROS., Afr. Ontario.

Brown Lee Shorthorns!

Nonpareil Victor = 63307 = at head of best Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. Afr. C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R. DOUGLAS BROWN, Afr. Ont.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager. Peter White, 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.

AT "MAPLE SHADE"

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds, and some that should produce the best prime steers. We have a bull catalogue. Send for one.

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



Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

2 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.

The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.

John Claney, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

19 Bulls. PRESENT OFFERING. 75 Cows and Helpers.

1 imported bull, 3 two-year-olds, and 15 yearlings and calves from 10 to 18 months old—all from imp. sires and choice dams. Cows and heifers all ages, including some show animals. 1 imp. Clydesdale mare four years old, due to foal May 1st. We will book orders for young Yorkshires for May delivery.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Jct. Station. Long-distance Telephone.

Elm Park Shorthorns, Clydesdales & Berkshires

Herd headed by the choicely bred bull, British Flag (imp.) = 15075. Stock at all ages for sale. JOHN M. BECKTON, Glencoe, Ontario. G.T.R., C.P.R. & Lakeshore. Farm adjoins

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rose Victor = 64835 = and Victor of Maple Hill = 65480 =, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, Sittytown Victor (imp.) = 50093 =, and from richly-bred imported cows. W. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Box 426 Guelph.

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

EXHIBITION SECRETARIES.

Will you please give me the names and addresses of the secretaries for 1907 of the Toronto Industrial, the Central at Ottawa, the Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke (Que.), and the Rochester and Syracuse Shows in New York State?

EXHIBITOR.

Ans.—Toronto, J. O. Orr; Ottawa, E. McMahon; Sherbrooke, W. M. Tomlinson; Syracuse, S. C. Shaver, Albany, N. Y., Rochester, not known.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

I have an imported mare, and on the pedigree there are no numbers after her last four dams, and her own number is not on. Please tell me if I could get those numbers on, and where would I have to send her pedigree to do so, and the address? What does a transfer cost, and where can it be got?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You are fortunate if the last four dams at top of pedigree have registration numbers. Very few mares in the Scottish Studbook have more, and the probability is that more cannot be had. If you have a certificate from the Scottish Studbook, or more properly the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, signed by A. McNeillage, Secretary, the mare's pedigree will be numbered in the volume of studbook in which it appears when published. The presentation of the certificate above mentioned renders her eligible to registry in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. If you want to register her in the Canadian Studbook, address "Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for blank application forms for registry and transfer, which fill in as per directions on same, and mail, together with export certificate and necessary fees, to the Accountant as above. The fee for registering is one dollar to members, and two dollars to non-members. The membership fee is two dollars a year; the transfer fee, 50 cents. The rules and fees are printed on back of forms.

WHITE GRUBS IN STRAW-BERRY PLANTATIONS.

Would you kindly inform me as to the best means of preventing the damage done to strawberries by the white strawberry grub? The grub referred to is about one and a quarter inches long by one-quarter or more in diameter when grown, and has a red head. Do you think a small amount of crude oil sprinkled near the plants would drive them away and not injure the plants. Do they come on top of the ground at nights, and how long do they remain in the ground before they emerge as beetles?

O. B.

Ans.—The white grub to which you refer is the larva of what is commonly known as the May beetle or June bug. There are several species of these beetles, and the time required for full development of the larva of each is not definitely known, but, as a rule, they take two or three years to develop from the egg to the mature beetle. The eggs are laid by the female in sod or grass land, and the young grubs live upon the roots of grass and other plants. In such lands, they may often be found in all stages, from the newly-hatched larva to the full-grown grub. From the fact that they feed in this stage altogether below ground, it is practically impossible to reach them with any insecticide. The best way to avoid their injury in strawberry plantation is not to plant strawberries upon land which has been lately in sod. It is best to grow potatoes or some such crop upon the sod for a year or two before the land is planted to strawberries. About the only way to deal with them in a strawberry plantation where they are troublesome is to dig out the larva and destroy them wherever dead plants indicate their presence. Crude oil or anything of that nature which would destroy the larva would also destroy plant life.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C. Guelph.



TRADE MARK

**Everything
is in the Roll**

Rex Flintkote is easily laid by an ordinary workman, and everything needed to lay it comes in the roll. This is one of the things that make Rex Flintkote the standard by which all other roofings are now measured.

**REX FLINTKOTE
ROOFING**



is much higher in quality and a little higher in price than the "next best." Those who cheerfully pay the price are first absolutely convinced of the quality. Let us convince you.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES AND BOOK

The book will tell you all about REX Flintkote Roofing, and the samples will show what it really is and enable you to test its properties. "Look for the Boy."

A. & W. BIRD & CO.
20 India Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Office:
29 Common St., Montreal

Dispersion Sale

OF HILLOREST HERD OF

BERKSHIRES

TO BE HELD ON

Wednesday, June 19, '07

AT VINE, ONTARIO,

Comprising the whole herd, without any reservation. The stock boars are Concord Triumph 13303 and Stall Pitts Winner (imp.) 12185. The brood sows number half a dozen or more, either bred or with pigs at their side; also some pigs of various ages.

The farm is close to Vine Station, G.T.R., a few miles south of Barrie. Catalogues issued. At the same time the whole outfit will be disposed off.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P. O., Ontario.

Send to us for a **CAT** - alogue, "FREE," containing particulars of the farms we are selling on a

School Land Basis.

Improved lands with good buildings, close to markets, elevators, schools and churches, are not often offered on such terms as these.

When you are through seeding we would like to show you over the land, then you will be convinced that we have the right thing.

Write for booklet and map to

McINNIS & CLARK,
P. O. Box 6. Brandon, Man.

Please Mention Advocate when Writing Advertisers

GOSSIP.

A correspondent having written to the Scottish Farmer that he believed a mistake was made by the man who reported the case of a ewe having lambed twins on the 7th of April and a single lamb on the 13th of same month, another shepherd writes that he knew a case, that came under his own observation, in which a ewe dropped a second lamb thirteen days after she had given birth to a single lamb, both of which lived and did well, the first lamb being put on another ewe when the second came, and the latter nursed by the mother.

The well-printed and illustrated pamphlet recently issued by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, containing the minutes of the annual and directors' meetings of the Association for 1906-7, should be secured by every farmer interested in the breed. It contains, besides the minutes of meetings, the scale of points for judging Ayrshires, and the rules and regulations for the Record of Performance, and is liberally illustrated with portraits of notable prizewinners at principal Canadian shows. Parties desiring copies should write the secretary, Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

Among the distinguished delegates to the semi-centenary of the Michigan Agricultural College were Dr. Steinbruck, of the University of Halle, Germany, and Nikola Kaumanns, whose business card describes him as the "Imperial German agricultural attache to the United States," with headquarters in the First National Bank Building, Chicago. To a representative of the press, who interviewed him, Prof. Kaumanns said:

"While Germany really is a pioneer in agricultural science, her advance in that line is not to be compared with that of America. There are several reasons for this. One is that our farmers—and our people generally—are more conservative, and they hesitate before accepting new ideas.

"Another reason is found in the fact that the German Government has not been generous in the distribution of funds for the purpose of advancing agriculture on a scientific basis. This is where the American agricultural colleges and experiment stations have a great advantage over similar institutions in Germany. They are provided with funds for the distribution of free literature among the farmers, and receive plenty of money to carry on the work. In this regard Germany has been handicapped; yet we have made great progress, and the outlook for the future is very encouraging. We have an agricultural college in every state, and they, with the experiment stations, are doing a grand work."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

JOINT ILL.
Colt, ten days old, took joint ill. My veterinarian treated it. It broke and discharged matter. The swelling has disappeared, but it is still lame, and the opening still discharging. D. K.

Ans.—Recoveries from cases of this kind are very rare, and it would have been better if you had left the case in the hands of your veterinarian. Flush out cavity with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, three times daily, and give 5 grains iodide of potassium in a little of the dam's milk as a drench, three times daily. V.


BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.
Colt, two weeks old, has soft swellings below the knees on the outsides. G. B. N.

Ans.—These are bursal enlargements that, in all probability, will disappear spontaneously. Leave them alone, and, if still present in the fall after weaning, blister them. V.

HEIFER PASSES BLOOD.
Cattle were driven 25 miles in two days. One heifer passes blood, and she has not done well, and does not eat well. She is now on clover pasture. S. S.

Ans.—Give her 2 drams each of gentian, nux vomica, powdered opium and solid extract of belladonna in a quart of warm water as a drench, three times daily. If there is any tendency to constipation, give one pint raw linseed oil, once daily as indicated. V.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
1854-1907.

Am now offering a grand lot of young **Shorthorn Bulls**, several from choice milking strains. Also a few extra good heifers.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

Six Red Shorthorn Bulls

19 to 25 months old, got by Proud Gift -50077- (imp.); also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Inspection solicited. We think we have as good Shorthorn cattle as we have Lincoln sheep. 14 firms out of a possible 19, our record at Chicago, 1906.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Welson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS
STRATHROY, ONT.,



Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 mile north of town.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (imp.) Jilt Victor -45157-. Offerings are two bull calves, an 11-months Miss Ramsden, from imp. sire and dam; a 19-months Missie, by Elythesome Euler, and other bulls; also heifers of choice breeding. A few choice Berkshires pigs just off the sow.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and S.-O. WHITE LEGHORNS.—I have sold all my young bulls advertised, but can offer straight Scotch-bred heifers of the noted \$2,000 bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) -53070-, and young cows bred to him. Also choice Yorkshires, 5 months old, imp. sire and dam. Leghorn eggs supplied at 75c. per 13. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., Erin Station, O. P. R.**

Scotch Shorthorns Clarets, Stamford, English Lady, Mildreda, Nonparella. Present offerings by Springhurst 4484 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. **F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.**

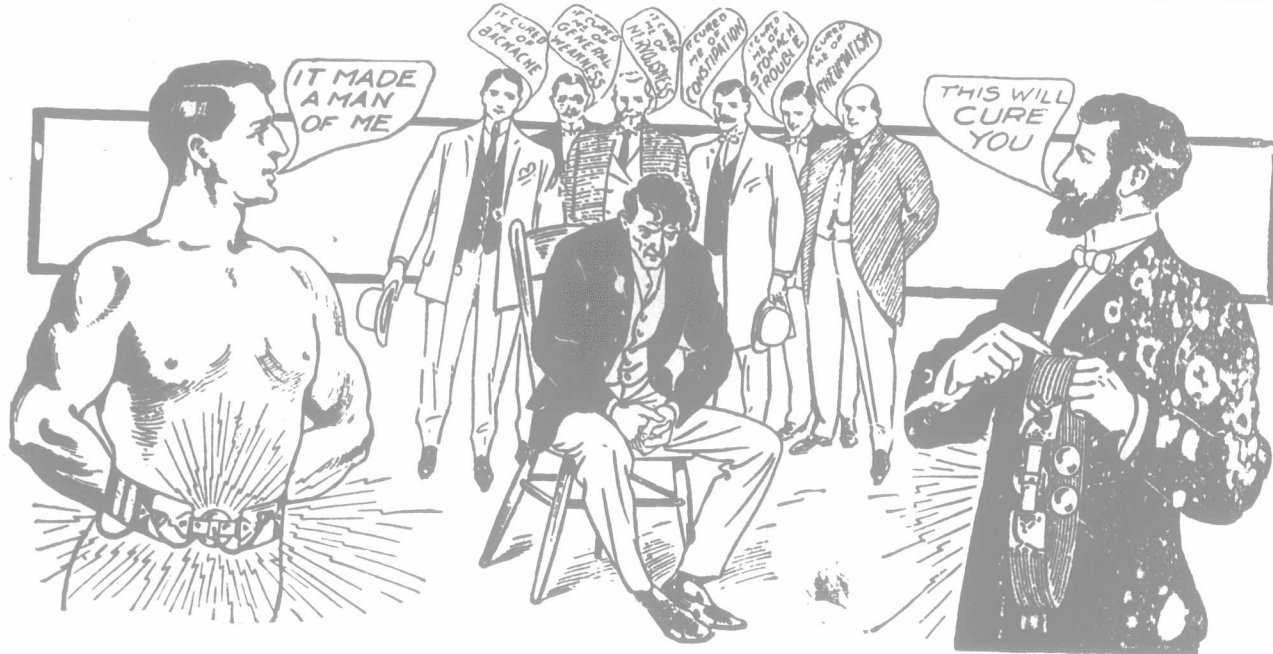
In London a few years ago a prize was offered for the best definition of a gentleman, and the one for which the prize was awarded is this: "A gentleman is a knight whose armor is honor, and whose lance is courtesy."—Success.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

THE PAPER MAY NOT BE OPENED WITHOUT THE SEAL OF THE MANUFACTURER. Sold only in London.



This Is For Men

It is for men who open their eyes in the morning upon a world that looks blue and discouraging; for men who feel tired, despondent and out of luck; who have lost the fighting spirit—those fellows who have almost concluded that nothing is worth fighting for—who have pains in the back and who don't get rest from their sleep, and who wish that they were as strong as they used to be. It is all a matter of nervous energy—that is what ambition comes from—and that is what you can get from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is an invigorator of men.

It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to meet your fellow man and feel what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man and you know you would like to be. You can be.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt makes you noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyous exhilaration of youth, it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look right, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. It has cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of every kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all troubles where new life can restore health. It does all this while you sleep by pouring electricity, which is Nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the vital parts; when they are weak it will make them strong.

Cured Permanently Four Years Ago.

Listowel, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir, — I purchased a Belt from you in October, 1901, and I have found it has done wonders for me, as I have never lost an hour's work since I got it. If this is any use to you, you can use my name. It has been a blessing to me. I remain, yours truly,

GEO. J. JOHNSTON.

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME.

FREE BOOK If you cannot call, then fill out this coupon, mail it to me, and I will mail you free, sealed and in plain envelope, my Book, which contains many things you should know, besides describing and giving the price of the appliance and numerous testimonials. Business transacted by mail or at office only. No agents.

Now if you suffer, do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act to-day—NOW.

Lame Back and Kidney Trouble.

Washago, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir, — You will think I am slow in giving you a statement of the benefit received from your Belt. I purchased it a year ago for the use of a lame back and kidney trouble, and after using it for two months I have not felt the pain since, and I can recommend it highly to any one. Yours sincerely,

ALBERT COX.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.
D. M. S. McLaughlin, 112 York St., Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday until 9 p.m.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two high-class Cruickshank herd bulls. Show animals in bull and heifer calves. Straight Scotch. Canadian and American registration. Easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ontario.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorn herd of deep-milking SHORTHORNS.
Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two young bulls, also ten heifers; some of them bred to Aberdeen Hero.
Londesboro Station and P. O.

ATHELSTANE SHORTHORNS!

Pure Scotch Rosewood, Rosalind and Countess strains. Ten one and two year old heifers of the above strains, the get of the Village-bred son of Imp. Knuckle Duster, Vicar 3355, and the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince; also young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable.
WM. WALDIE,
Box 324, Stratford, Ont.

SHORTHORN FEMALES.

I have sold all my young bulls advertised in Advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Claret, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens.
Box 556.

HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

A grand pair of yearling bulls, also a few heifers, bred from Imp sire and dams. Pure Scotch and fashionably pedigreed. Will be sold right. C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Wyevale Station.

Grove Hill Holstein Herd

Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin F. R. MALLORY, Frankfort, Ontario. G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections.

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths—Pros ent offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O. Brighton Tel. and Stn.

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

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—1 yearling bull, 6 bull calves, from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dam. Come and see them or write: R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.

For Sale—COUNT ECHO DEKOL, one of the greatest Holstein stock bulls ever imported into Canada. A sire of A. R. O. daughters of extra quality. J. A. CASKEY, MADOC, ONTARIO.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brinkley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

Fairview Herd Holsteins

Home of Pontiac Rag Apple, the cow that sold a few days ago for \$3,000. Highest price ever paid for an A. R. O. cow. I have her sire, Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest living sire of the breed, and also over 40 of his daughters, sisters to the one that brought the top price, and they are all good ones. Also bull calves by the best sires in the States. Write me, or come and look the herd over. Only seven miles from Prescott, Ont. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 2 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.
P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Station.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.

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

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex.
D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS!

43 head of big, deep-flanked heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Have only bull calves for sale now. A straight, smooth lot.
G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.

A Scotch View of British Agriculture.

According to Prof. Robert Wallace, who holds the chair of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, the United Kingdom is paying fully as great attention to agricultural affairs as is the United States.

"Within the past quarter century," he said to an American newspaper man, who interviewed him at the semi-centennial celebration of the Michigan agricultural college, "we have built up 24 local agricultural schools with experiment stations. And there are seven universities giving degrees for agricultural studies, three in Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and four in England, the University of London, Cambridge, Leeds and Durham College of Newcastle."

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.

"In England every acre of agricultural land is under forced cultivation. Every acre is manured to intensify the crop. Here in the States you do not need to force your land, for you get all you need and more for export by present methods. But with us, there is little enough at the best, and the only limit to the intensifying of agriculture is the price paid for the products. In times of high values for grain and other rural-land products, the intensifying is pushed as high as the price to be had allows, still leaving room for a profit.

"Farms, with us, are mainly 'home farms.' Of course, there are some farmers who own and work their own land, but they are few. The greater part is owned by proprietors who place salaried bailiffs or agents on their land to work the fields for them. Then, too, we have a great number of hereditary estates. There are also many wealthy proprietors who have turned over their lands for stock farms, and spend their money liberally on the raising of fine stock. This, in a large measure, accounts for the splendid stock to be found all through the kingdom."

THE PROBLEM OF CITY MILK SUPPLY.

"There is a constant decrease in agricultural products. We have an enormous increase in agricultural imports: butter, cheese, grains, vegetables, in everything of the sort.

"Why, we even have to import milk from the continent, though up to the present time this has not been done on a very large scale. The future is dark on this score. The cattle of the United Kingdom supplying the cities with milk are becoming extinct."

It was suggested to Prof. Wallace that recent experiments in Paris showed that American milk shipped in cold storage can be delivered in the French capital in a better condition than the milk brought into Paris from outlying Parisian dairies. And this question was asked the Scotch professor:

"Is there a likelihood that the United Kingdom will be importing fresh milk and cream from the United States and Canada for her morning-table supply for oatmeal and coffee?"

"It is altogether possible, and the only thing against it is the bulkiness of the milk.

"Our town supply is bad. The milk cows are kept under unnatural conditions, which are fast causing the extermination of British cows.

"After the last calf, the cow is taken into the city and forced by her feeding to an unnaturally large milk supply. This is continued for a maximum of nine months, when the cow is sent to the butcher. There is truly a crisis in the milk problem of England and Scotland, and the worst of it is that the system of forcing the cow prevents her further use for breeding. The Government ought to interfere, ought to send cows out of the unnatural conditions of the city and ought to secure their continued use in breeding. But we cannot look for this. Parliament is too badly overcrowded with a mass of bills of world-wide scope to take time to work out a bill for the salvation of our milk supply."

Our beauty of the Christian life is that we can begin it anew each day. One day's mistakes need not spoil a whole life. The high-caste Brahmin if he breaks but one foolish law of his order, is an outcast from it.—Standard.

KILLS TICKS **ZENOLEUM** **CURES SCAB**

The Purest Coal-Tar Dip

The successful shepherd watches his sheep as a cat watches a mouse. He dips in Zenoleum to keep the sheep free from ticks and lice. He dips to cure scab, if by accident scab infests his flock. He disinfects the pens to keep them clean and the sheep healthy, because healthy sheep grow into good fleeces and more mutton. This makes a flock profitable. *ZENOLEUM is recommended as a remedy for stomach worms.*

The Principal Sheep Breeders in America USE ZENOLEUM

They find it the best of all dips after many years' experience. *Forty-two Agricultural Colleges* say "Zenoleum is best." It is equally good for many ailments and diseases of cattle, horses, swine, and poultry, and has a hundred uses of interest to good housewives.

No Strings to the ZENOLEUM Guarantee

Here it is: If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters—just money.

The Zenner Disinfectant Co.,
112 Lafayette Avenue
Windsor, Ontario




Free Booklet
Veterinary Adviser

64-page book for Stockmen written by Agricultural College Authorities. *Positively free for the asking. Send postal quick.*

Prices At All Dealers

Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**



Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

CANADA'S PREMIER HERD.—Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.


B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

I Will Import for Showing and Breeding

SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS, HAMPSHIRE, OXFORDS, SOUTH DOWNS, or any other of the English breeds of Sheep, Cattle, or Horses, for those wishing to make an importation, large or small, this season. The best of care in selecting and delivering will be exercised, and the commission will be reasonable. Write me at once for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up, sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pietertje, whose dam's record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13¢. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

LOOK HERE



Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Boutsje Q. Pietertje De Kol; 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 26 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right.

FRED ABBOTT
Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Two bulls fit for service, sired by a son of De Kol's Butter Boy 3rd; also a number of bull calves, out of Record of Merit cows.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

ANNANDALE FINE STOCK FARM

TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Premier sire, Prince Posch Calamity, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 86 lbs. milk in 1 day and 26 lbs. butter in 7 days.

No stock for sale at present.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

MAPLE GLN HOLSTEIN HERD

Quality Tops for Sale

In A. R. O. test a Sylvia female has just made 605 1/2 lbs. milk and 26.04 lbs. butter for 7 days. Who wants her son by Sir Alta Posch Beets? Four other of his sons for sale. A sister to his dam has just made over 32 lbs. butter in 7 days. Prices right.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.
Brockville Stn., G.T.R. or C.P.R.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Mechtild Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

GOSSIP.

W. J. Shean & Son, Owen Sound, Ont., order a change in their advertisement, offering for sale a choice and richly-bred young roan Shorthorn bull, sired by their great breeding bull, Derby (imp.). The youngster is described as not only grandly bred, but promising to make a show bull and a grand getter.

John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., writes: "We have recently sold to Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ont., a flock of nice yearling Oxford Down ewes at a good price. Have a number of ram and ewe lambs, which will be sold reasonably to parties in need of such. Also sold the beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, Prince Royal, to Dugald Campbell, Cowal, Ont., and another nice one, King of Exfrid, to Peter McIntyre, of Appin. Have some more for sale, among them being one eighteen months old."

Two young Aberdeen-Angus bulls of serviceable age are advertised for sale in this paper by Wm. Ische, of Sebringville, Ont., a station on the Goderich branch of the G. T. R., five miles west of Stratford. The splendid record made by this breed at the Chicago International and the English Smithfield Show speaks stronger than words for its worth as a potent and profitable beef breed, and these young bulls should readily find homes in herds where improvement in breeding quality is needed.

The rich roan seven-year-old imported Shorthorn bull, Scottish Beau (36099), by Silver Plate, is advertised for sale by N. S. Robertson, Arnprior, Ont., owing to his stock coming of breeding age. Scottish Beau was used with good success in the herd of Watt Bros., of Salem, who paid \$1,200 for him at the dispersion sale of the Hillhurst herd of the late Senator Cochrane, in 1903, and he was purchased by Mr. Robertson from them. He is described as a low-set, thick-fleshed bull, of the best modern type, active as a yearling, and of superior quality.

In calling attention to the dispersion sale of the Hillcrest herd of Berkshires, belonging to Mr. J. Lahmer, at Vine, Ont., to take place on Wednesday, June 19th, as advertised, it is almost needless to say anything to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" of the popularity of the herd, and the successful mail-order trade built up with it, as for years it has been constantly before our readers in the advertising columns of this paper. It is generally conceded as a law in the breeding of pure-bred stock, that to gain the entre to the buying public a breeder must make his bow in the arena of the show-yard, and win his spurs to get his name up; but in the case in point, this theory has been exploded. Mr. Lahmer makes no secret of the fact that his success in making sales is due, firstly, to "The Farmer's Advocate" introducing the inquirers to him, and, secondly, his ability to deliver the goods as represented. Those who are admirers of the Berkshires will find in this sale the result of years of experience and breeding along the lines of a certain ideal: not so many types, but one type—a pig with good length of body, a good head, smooth, even and straight, standing on good legs, and with a quiet disposition, resulting in easy feeders. At no time in the history of Berkshires have they been more popular than at present in Canada and the United States, largely the result of co-operation and organization of the breeders, and the profitable returns of the breed for the feed consumed. We are assured the Berkshires in this sale, on June 19th, constitute one of the most select offerings ever made in Ontario, and intending purchasers and breeders should write for the catalogue, which gives particulars.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE OSHAWA HAY-CARRIER GOODS have always been well to the front. Their new line of Meadow King carriers for wood, steel and cable, also the triple-lift carrier for slings, gives them a most complete and up-to-date line of haying implements. One of the finest and most extensive lines of hay carriers are now made at the Oshawa Hay Carrier Works, South Oshawa, Ont. Ask for them. Haying will soon be here.

DO YOU WANT A FINE GREEN LAWN?

Of Course You Do. The Best Way of Obtaining Same is by Using My "Star Brand" Wood-Ash-Fertilizer; It is Fine for the Lawn.

- For the Following Reasons:
- 1st.—They are nature's complete fertilizer.
 - 2nd.—They are healthy for man and beast.
 - 3rd.—They last from 15 to 20 years in the soil.
 - 4th.—They make new soil out of worn-out land.
 - 5th.—They do not make the lawn an unsightly object.
 - 6th.—They produce no unhealthy or disagreeable odors.
 - 7th.—They are easier to handle than most other fertilizers.
 - 8th.—They stand a drouth much longer than anything else.
 - 9th.—They contain all the elements required for plant food, as they contract their own nitrogen from the atmosphere.
 - 10th.—They are a valuable fertilizer for grass, fruit and worn soil, and their agricultural value is more than their chemical value.
- Put up in 100-pound bags, each convenient to handle, and sold at one price to all. No agents. No discounts. Prices: 200 pounds, \$1.60; 300 pounds, \$2.30; 400 pounds, \$3; 500 pounds, \$3.75; half a ton, \$7.25; one or more tons, \$14 per ton. Terms cash with order. Prompt shipment to all points. Write me for printed matter, Chas. Stevens, Drawer 15, Napanee, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves, and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs. **Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta.**

High Grove Jerseys—Choice young bull for sale, 18 months; fit for service; a prizewinner at Toronto last fall. "Bim of High Grove" 73688.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed, Ont.

Springhill Ayrshires.

Over 25 heifers from 6 months to 3 years of age. Nearly all of them imported, the balance bred from imported stock. A high-class lot of show stuff. A few older ones imported and Canadian-bred. Three bull calves, 1 of them imported in dam, the others bred from imported. Cross of Knockdon. Anything in the herd is for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.

Produced 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 8.9 per cent. butter-fat, in 1905. FIVE choice young, bulls dropped in August, 1906, for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1907. **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**

Ayrshire Bulls One last September and a few March and April calves by the champion Douglasdale (imp.). **W. W. BALLANTYNE, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont.** Long-distance 'phone.

Wardend Ayrshires We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep-milking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No. 1225; bred by A. Hume, Menie, F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Heald's Stn., G. T. R.

Glenhurst Ayrshires Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.3; 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., Lancaster Sta.**

Ayrshires 3 prizewinning bulls fit for service at reasonable prices, also younger ones for quick buyers. **N. DYMONT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. and Tel., Clappison, Ont.**

E. T. CARTER & CO.

TORONTO, ONT.

WOOL

Fairview Shropshires

Orders can now be booked for shearing rams and shearing ewes, for ram lambs and ewe lambs, fitted for showing or field condition. Don't forget that this flock has produced more winners than any other flock in all America, and stock sold are producers of winners.

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



SOUTH DOWNS

AND

Scotch Collies.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

Long-Distance 'Phone.

The Top Prices Paid for Wool

Drop us a card for prices.

LLOYD-JONES BROS., BURFORD ONT.

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

For sale: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. March and April pigs supplied in pairs and trios not akin; bred from my imported and home-bred sows. My pigs are all bred on prizewinning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations.

Rosebank Berkshires. — Present offering:

Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sambo (imp.), a Toronto winner.

Lefroy, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont Long-distance Phone

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milligan P.O., Co. of York.

BERKSHIRES

as represented. H. M. VANDERLIP, P.O. and Station (G.T.R.), Cainsville, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES!

Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Polgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Station.

For Sale — Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; peddle gross and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Lophorns.

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-06. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

ORCHARD HOME TAMWORTHS

Herd headed by Newcastle Warrior. This hog won first prize and silver medal at Toronto, 1905, and defeated his sire, Colwill's Choice (1943), who has won these honors three years in succession. Our brood sows are large and of the same high quality. If you want choice stock, we can satisfy you at a reasonable price. Some choice young pigs. Also offering a pair of yearling boars at a very special price—good ones. Also a choice yearling Yorkshire boar. Express prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed.

GRANDALL BROS., Cherry Valley, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns.

We have for quick sale a choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, the produce of sows sired by Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both our own breeding, and winners of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-02-05. Several very choice sows due to farrow in March and April. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice heifer calves and heifers in calf to our present stock bull. All of high show quality. Prices right. Daily mail at our door. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.

For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Yorkshires and Tamworths

—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Bk., C.P.R. Morriston P.O.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—Herd headed by the famous Summer Hill Gladstator 9th and Dalmeny Topman 2nd (imp.), and some imported sows of good breeding and quality. Stock for sale at all times. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont. New Hamburg, G.T.R., or Bright on Buffalo & Lake Huron R.R.

WILL WOMEN BE GIANTS?

A woman's periodical published in London is worried at the size of the modern woman. "Whereas," it says, "a decade since the average size in women's shoes was 3, 5 being accounted specially large, 7 and 8 are now commonly asked for, while the average size has become 5. The little glove has likewise grown into a good-size hand shoe. My lady's hosiery has become bigger at the same time. In short, the average girl of 1904 could not wear any article of apparel that fitted the girl of 1874. And where, one now tremblingly asks, is this to end?"—Ex.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class, have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Cherry Lane Berkshires

Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied notakin.

Sam Dolson, Alcoa P. O., Norval Stn. COUNTY PEEL.

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, Dalmeny Joe 12677 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fall 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.

FOR SALE: PURE-BRED Chester White Pigs

Ready to wean in two weeks. Price for single pig, either sex \$4; pairs, \$7. Also thoroughbred Shorthorn bull 10 months old, and one 3 years old. Two Ayrshire bulls, one 16 months and one 2 years past. All registered and highly bred. I have also a number of high-class Holstein cows, Ayrshires and Shorthorns all ages. Everything in the herd for sale.

D. ALLAN BLACK, Kingston, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires

Young boars and sows 3 and 6 months of age out of imp. sows, and sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$2,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them imp. in dam. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. J. WILSON, Milton P.O. and Sta.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 600 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have 40 young pigs from 2 to 5 mos. Some young boars ready for service; also young sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices right. G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.

Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Canada Boy (imp.), 19097 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SHEEP HARD TO SHEAR.

What is the reason sheep are so hard to shear. I sheared part of flock early in April, and they were not very bad to clip. After lambing, about middle of May, was going to finish dock, still without washing, but it was almost impossible to get shears through without leaving about an inch or more on skin. None of them are cotted. Sheep are in good condition; got plenty of exercise in winter, out doors when they wished, excepting in very stormy weather. Fed pea straw, clover hay, roots and a little grain. They are Leicester grades.

J. R. P.

Ans.—We judge it was on account of the sheep having gone back in condition at the later period. Probably they were ewes that had lambed, and the demands of the lambs upon them had made them thinner. If sheep were in equally good condition of health and flesh, there should not be the difference mentioned.

LEASING A CEMETERY.

I write you to ask, through your valuable paper, information regarding an old cemetery belonging to the Church of England. I understand they are about to lease it for 99 years to a farmer for farm purposes.

1. Is there any legal means whereby those who have people buried there can stop this party from taking possession?
2. The old fence has disappeared. Would it be legal for these persons who have people there to refence this property regardless of lease?
3. Would the farmer adjoining be compelled to build his half of fence?

Ontario.
Ans.—1, 2 and 3. This is mainly a question of title, and such as calls for investigation by a solicitor in the regular way. Going upon the facts stated alone, we could not venture any advice upon the points raised.

A PERSISTENT CANVASSER.

Last August, an agent canvassed me to purchase apple trees, and I gave him to understand very plainly I did not want any. In my absence, he canvassed my wife for three hours, and succeeded in getting a \$25 order, to be shipped in November. Within a week, she cancelled order and told me about the matter. I immediately wrote him in strong terms, cancelling order, and saying we might give him an order at some future time. He replied, saying he would defer shipping goods until spring. Goods are now at station, and I have refused to take any notice of them. The station agent is going to notify him. Can the agent make my wife or me pay for the trees? We have a copy of order with November marked as time of shipping.

N. B. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The agent's principal is probably in a position to insist upon payment by your wife, and to enter suit and obtain judgment against her for the amount of the order, if necessary, in order to the recovery of the money.

WORKING A FARM.

A worked on the farm till he was twenty-two years old, and never got anything but his board. Having got tired of working for nothing and with no prospects, he went away and stayed twenty years. In that time, A and B's father died, and everything was left to B, as B had stayed home. Two years ago, A came home and made an agreement with B to work together on the farm. B got a job in the section, and makes fair wages, and expends his money according to his own judgment and stays home, and lives off what A produces on the farm. Is A entitled to a share of that money? When A came home, two years ago, the place was in a pretty bad shape. A spent \$375 on the place, besides any work. A bought stock and also a horse to mate B's horse. Please state in your next issue what A is entitled to. CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—It is impossible to judge from the foregoing statement what A's rights are. Much, of course, depends upon the agreement of two years ago, and the character and terms of same are not given. A ought to see a solicitor personally, submit for his inspection such documents, if any, as there may be in the case, and be advised by him as to his legal position in the matter.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is the FOREMOST MEDICINE of the DAY.

It is a purely vegetable compound possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system and controlling their secretions.

It so purifies the blood that it cures all blood humors and diseases, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence, renders it unequalled for all diseases of the skin.

Mr. Robert Parton, Millbank, Ont., writes: "Some time ago I was troubled with boils and pimples, which kept breaking out constantly. After taking two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I am completely cured."

Large White Yorkshires

An offering at the present time a number of choice boars and sows of breeding age, also some imported sows in pig. Also young pigs of spring farrow direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write for what you want.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires

MONKLAND Yorkshires

Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Young boars and sows of different ages. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan) 7 months old, fit to head any herd.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

are among the leading Canadian herds for size, quality and true-ness to type, and are prizewinners all around. For sale are both sexes. All ages. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. There are none better.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Shelden Station, Breeder and Importer.

Fairview Berkshires

Are second to none. My herd has won high honors wherever shown. Am now offering sows bred and ready to breed, and younger ones of both sexes, the get of Masterpiece and Just the Thing. An exceptionally choice lot.

JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Milverton Sta.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: A few choice boars from 5 mos. up to 15 mos. old.

JOHN McLEOD Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars.

HENRY MASON, SOARBOROUGH P. O. Street cars pass the door.

When Writing Mention this Paper.