

**PAGES
MISSING**

Farm Lands in Saskatchewan

Here are a Few of Our Best Propositions. Consider Them at Once as They Will Not Last Long.

No. 1. An improved farm, 4 miles from Lumsden. 900 acres. Over 600 acres in crop. Large house and bank barns. With or without stock and implements. Write and get prices and terms at once.

No. 2. Two half sections of choice prairie land, in Elbow country. \$12 per acre. This is one of the best districts. It is settling up fast.

No. 3. One and a quarter sections excellent land, in Elbow district. With two homesteads adjoining. \$9.50 per acre; \$3 cash; \$1.25 per acre in 6 months; balance in 5 equal annual consecutive installments.

No. 4. A 320-acre farm that produced 45 bushels of wheat per acre. Just 1 mile from PENSE. Good barns and granary. 160 acres in crop. One-third of crop now growing, delivered in elevator free of expense. Will sell at \$27 for quick sale.

No. 5. RUSH SALE. 640 acres. 12 miles from

TYVAN. 12 miles from FRANCIS. 1 mile north of stakes for new railroad. \$13 per acre.

No. 6. 320 acres. 8 miles from Drinkwater. Practically perfect. Bought some years ago when the best was available. \$16 per acre.

No. 7. 320 acres. One mile from Grand Coulee, straight out Dewdney St., Regina. \$20 per acre. \$3,000 cash. Balance in 6 payments.

No. 8. Balgonie Farm. 160 acres. About 2 miles from town. Land that is hard to excel. \$15 per acre. Open at this price only a short time.

Besides these, we have over 40,000 acres in the Saskatchewan Valley, of which we have the exclusive agency. Prices at present are \$9 per acre. \$3.25 per acre cash, and the balance in five equal annual consecutive installments; interest at 6% per annum.

We also have large listings of other improved and unimproved farms in all the better districts of the West.

BALFOUR, BROADFOOT LAND COMPANY.

JOHN BALFOUR.

D. D. BROADFOOT.

DR. G. A. POLLARD.

FARMING WITH A TELEPHONE PUTS YOUR FARM ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Farming is a business and should be considered so. Nothing will aid you more in systematizing your farm than a telephone. With the aid of a telephone you can communicate at any time with your grain, stock and produce buyer, your bank, your station agent, your implement store—in fact, everybody with whom you have business relations. Think of the time and energy saved in calling over the telephone for the market quotations, which will enable you to buy and sell at an advantage. What a blessing to you to order broken parts for your machinery by phone. And the trips to town which are saved. All this means convenience and less work. With a telephone you can run your farm like a business. You can get all the profit there is in the business of farming. The telephone makes farm life pleasant, it brings you nearer to your neighbors. You can talk with your friends any hour of the day or night. You can instantly send an emergency call for a doctor when the life of a loved one is in danger. Don't think because of these many advantages that the telephone is expensive. It costs very little to have a telephone placed in your home.

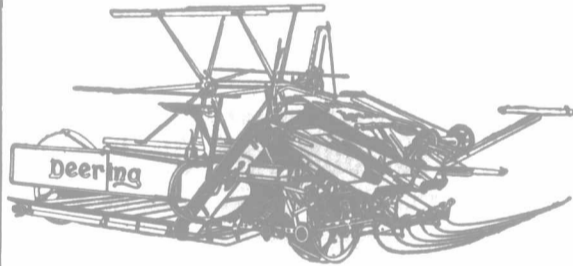
Our 80-page Rural Telephone Book Sent Free

to you will fully explain how cheaply you can procure a **Hercules Instrument** of the **Swedish-American** make. It also tells everything else you want to know about a telephone. Write for it right away as the supply is limited.
Rural Dept. T
SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO.
Chicago, Illinois

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WRITING - IN - SIGHT.
Simmons & Newton, 441 Richmond St., London, Ont.

It Pays to Buy a Deering

Gets All the Grain



Increases Crop Returns

YOU realize this when you come to figure up crop returns. Preparing a good seed bed, sowing good grain, and propitious weather are not all that is necessary. You must have a machine that will harvest your grain so that you will realize every dollar possible out of the crop. A Deering binder does this. It's built to get all the grain. The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even butted bundles. When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in patches where the reel never picked it up.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL. (INCORPORATED.)

The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way. The Deering wide cut binder is particularly adaptable for use where there are large fields of grain to harvest.

During harvest, time is worth money. The loss of a day's cutting may mean the loss of many dollars, and no farmer can afford to take a chance on purchasing a poor binder.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines, comprising mowers, tedders, sweep rakes and hay stackers.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

DAIRYMEN

Do you know how much each cow is earning for you? The only way to know this is to buy a

Peerless Babcock Tester

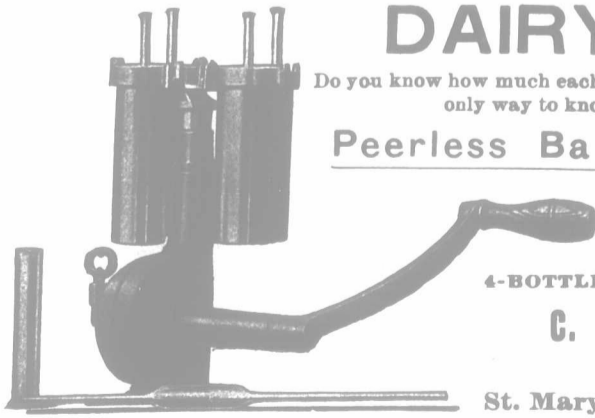
IT WILL TELL YOU ORDER TO-DAY

4-BOTTLE MACHINE, PRICE, \$5.00

C. Richardson & Co.,

Box 500

St. Mary's, Ontario.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

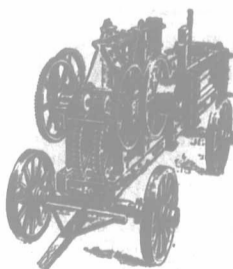
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

100 Men Wanted

to sell the

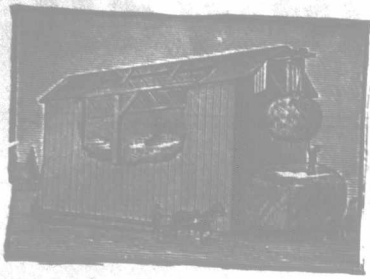
COLUMBIA HAY PRESS.



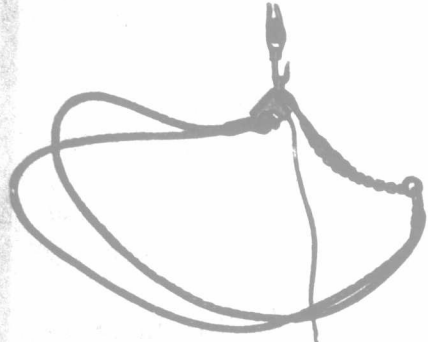
We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity, 60 tons in 10 hours. Write for full description and agency.

Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville, Ontario.

BUCHANAN'S
(Malleable Improved)
PITCHING MACHINE
For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter
Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED
Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to
M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Can.

YOU

SHOULD HAVE A

Windmill

OR

Gas or Gasoline Engine

For power or for pumping water. Write us for catalogues.

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Dept. "A" LIMITED,
Brantford, Canada.



FARMS

Send for our list of Alberta farms for sale.

Benson & Houlton, Calgary, Alta.

ALBERTA FARM LANDS

Write me and enquire what I have for sale in Sunny Alberta. Try this: 210 acres 5 miles from Calgary; good water; all can be plowed; fair buildings; well fenced. 160 acres one-half mile from Langdon Station. No better land in Alberta. No improvements. \$15.50 per acre.

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Saw Mills

The Good Kind. The Best kind. At Right Prices. Also Edgers, Planers, Lath and Shingle Mills. Send for Catalogue American Saw Mill Mch. Co., 113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N.J. New York Office 624 Engineering Building.

CAREY'S
MAGNESIA FLEXIBLE CEMENT
SHEETS NAILED PATD LAP UP
LAP CEMENTED DOWN
ROOFING

WHY Carey's is the Time-Proof Roof

CAREY'S Roofing has well earned its reputation of making the only really "time-proof roof." In laying it, the lower sheet extends two inches under the upper sheet. (See illustration.) The two sheets are securely nailed on to the roof boards, after which the Carey patent lap—an extension from the upper sheet—is cemented down and over nail-heads and seam, making an absolutely perfect, water-proof, wind-proof, rust-proof, sun-proof and time-proof union of sheet to sheet and Roofing to roof board. Then again, Carey's Roofing resists fire, will not melt, rot, dry out, crack, break nor lose its elasticity. It is equally adapted to flat or steep surfaces. For these and other good reasons fully set forth in our free booklet, Carey's is everywhere accepted as the best protection for any and all buildings about the farm.

Carey's Roofing is cheaply and easily laid over old shingle or metal roofs. Sold at Manufacturers' prices from nearby distributing point, insuring lowest freight rates. Write to-day for FREE sample of Carey's Roofing and our interesting booklet.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers,
Toronto, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que.

Farm Labor Problem

The question with every farmer is what shall be done to solve the Farm Labor Problem?

The scarcity of help has made it necessary that every possible means for facilitating the work be employed.

We would like to help you out and would suggest that you buy a

National Cream Separator

It will save time and labor in your dairy, as well as increase the quantity of your cream.

The National

is easily operated, easily cleaned, and a perfect skimmer.

Manufactured by
The RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY OF GUELPH, Limited
GUELPH, CANADA.



4 SIZES:

- National style B.
- National style No. 1.
- National style No. 1A.
- National style No. 5.

The SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER

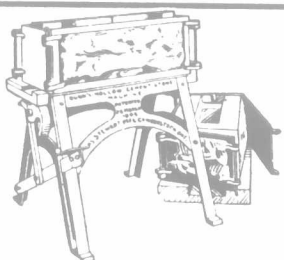


OLDEST NICEST WORKING BEST WORK LIGHTEST DRAFT MOST DURABLE

The "Success" has the largest rear axle and strongest drive-chain of any Spreader made. It is the only machine with Beater freeing-device and many other points covered by strong patents. Our catalogue tells all about it and gives much valuable information for farmers. Write for it.

Eastern Agents: **THE FROST & WOOD CO., LTD.,**
Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE PARIS PLOW CO., LTD.,
PARIS, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.



DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the **Dunn Machine**; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full directions furnished.

Write for catalogue to Dept. O.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont.

20,000 Acres Wheat Land

In the Famous Goose and Eagle Lake Country, with Homesteads Adjoining.

If you have Western Lands and wish to sell, kindly furnish us with description of it, the price per acre and terms of sale, and we will undertake to find you a purchaser.

C. W. Blackstock & Co.,
BOX 21, REGINA, SASK.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the **Government Free Farm Labor Bureau.** Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

Binder Twine.

Central Prison Binder Twine will be supplied to farmers as follows:

600 feet per lb.,	11 1-2c. per lb.
550 " "	10 1-2c. "
500 " "	9 1-2c. "

These Prices are Net Cash.

The twine is put up in 50-pound jute sacks, and is manufactured from **Select Fibre; Quality and Length Guaranteed.** Please specify at once what quality and quantity required.

Purchaser pays freight, and cash must accompany shipping instructions. Apply **J. T. GILMOUR, Warden,** Central Prison, Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERERS

The **Arnott Method** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the **CAUSE**, not merely the **HABIT**, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address:

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE,
BERLIN, ONT., CAN.

Alberta Lands For Sale

At Bawlf on the Wetaskiwin Branch. This includes some of Alberta's finest wheat lands. Terms easy. Write at once. Special Inducements to Large Parties.

J. Bradley & Co., Bawlf, Alta

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 emigrants 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 mental 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 Parley Ave., Toronto.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONT., JUNE 21, 1906.

No. 717

EDITORIAL.

Improve the Quality of Our Beef Cattle.

The quality of the dairy products of Canadian farms compares favorably with that of any other country in the world. Our cheese and butter have secured a solid standing in the estimation of the buyers and consumers of these commodities in Great Britain—the best market afforded for these products—and this trade has grown into grand proportions, netting many millions of dollars annually to the industrious and thrifty farmers of this country whose tastes and predilections run in that direction, or whose circumstances and environment have brought them into touch with a successful and prosperous dairy industry. This result, it is true, has been brought about largely by a prudent policy of Governmental aid, by supplying educative information, demonstrations and inspection, by securing improved shipping facilities, and by following the product to its market, to see that it is placed there in the most presentable and attractive form. That this policy has proved a pronounced success, there is now no question, and we are aware that there are among breeders and feeders of beef cattle those who contend that undue favor has been accorded by both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture to the dairy industry, as compared with that of beef-raising, transportation and marketing. While there may be some foundation for this feeling, and while we do not, as a rule, approve of relying upon Government assistance, or spoon-feeding, for the prosecution of business, but would rather counsel and encourage the employment of vigorous and energetic private enterprise as the most independent business method, it must be admitted that dairying, being largely a manufacturing process, and more dependent upon scientific management and methods in the making and handling of the product, has stood more in need of educational support and assistance than does the production of beef, and the end has, therefore, justified the means employed in placing the industry on a firm footing.

But the great majority of the farmers of this country do not favor dairying as a specialty, preferring general farming, growing grain and raising stock for feeding to a finish, or selling to others to finish, while others depend upon buying stockers to stall feed or graze, with the object of lessening expenses by employing the least labor possible. And these classes of farmers generally pin their faith to the dual-purpose cow—the cow which will yield a profitable supply of milk for dairy purposes, and at the same time, on the by-product, the skim milk, raise a calf that, with little care, will grow into a fairly profitable feeder. While, with reasonably good management, this is quite within the bounds of practicable husbandry, it certainly is lamentably true that the bulk of the general-purpose cattle of this country come far short of meeting this requirement, and their failure to do so is due mainly to the parsimony, the "penny-wise and pound-foolish" policy of using mongrel-bred sires because the initial outlay is little, while the farmer fails to recognize that the profit from such a course is practically nil, whereas, by using a pure-bred sire of good type, the produce from grade cows, under similar care, would almost certainly be worth from five to ten dollars a head more at any time after they are a year old than the progeny of grade sires, and the herd will be steadily improving in character, instead of retrograding, as it inevitably must while a scrub bull is used.

If Canada is to secure and hold a good position in the British market for beef cattle, or for

dressed meat, in competition with other countries catering to that market, our people need to get a move on, and improve the quality of their product. Failing to do this, we shall be left in the lurch, playing second fiddle, where, by reasonably good management, we might well take first place, since we have the most healthful climate for stock in the wide world, and can raise in profusion on our own land all the necessary fodder and feed to finish them in first-class condition, while maintaining the fertility of our farms without resorting to any artificial means. And there is no reasonable excuse for lagging in this matter. Good, useful, pure-bred bulls are available in plenty, at prices easily within the reach of the general farmer, prices little if anything above what they will fetch for beef at the end of their term of service, while they will repay first cost many times over in the improved value of their progeny. Enterprising capitalists and dealers, having faith in the future of the country and the meat trade, have invested largely in the establishment of stock-yards and abattoirs in our leading cities, providing markets for cattle, sheep and hogs, depending upon the farmers to supply the necessary stock to fill the requirements of the trade, and it is up to our farmers to see that stock of good quality and finish is supplied, in order that the good name of Canada for first-class food products may be maintained and the best prices secured. The best quality is always in demand, and brings a fair price when inferior stuff goes begging for buyers.

The Creamery's Buttermilk is the Patron's Skim Milk.

Creamery patrons will do well to read carefully the article by Mr. Barr in the Dairy Department of this issue. Apart from the usual admonition to be careful of the quality of milk and cream delivered, he touches a very important point where he discusses the advisability of sending only rich cream. Many patrons, by skimming too thin a cream, are sending off the farm with each day's lot 25, 50, and even 75 pounds of skim milk, which it would have been far better for all concerned if they had kept at home. It would be worth, at a low estimate, from 5 to 15 cents for feeding calves and pigs. In a week this would amount to from 35c. to \$1.00; in a month, from \$1.50 to \$4.50; and in a year, probably from \$10.00 to \$30.00. This is, in most cases, sheer loss.

The same amount of fat sent in the form of a rich cream would make a trifle more butter, partly because a more exhaustive churning can be obtained from rich cream, and partly because a rich cream enables the buttermaker to churn at a slightly lower temperature, and thus widen the difference between the churning temperature and the temperature of the washing water, thereby enabling him to incorporate more moisture in the butter, and consequently making more pounds of butter from a given weight of butter-fat. Of course, any benefit from this increased make is distributed among all the patrons, but if all would unite in sending rich cream, the returns to each one per pound of butter-fat, would, in many instances, be appreciably increased.

The main point that should appeal to the individual, however, is the direct gain in saving of skim milk. No patron has a cent to gain from sending thin cream. On the other hand, everyone stands to lose by the inferior quality and slightly decreased quantity of butter produced, while in every case there is the serious loss of valuable skim milk. Why anyone should desire to skim a thin cream, thereby sending the cream-

erymen a lot of fluid to be converted into butter-milk, and sold at his own profit (as is done in the majority of creameries), can be attributed only to lack of knowledge, and we trust that every patron will ponder the matter long enough to see clearly on which side his bread is buttered.

Sound Advice from Mr. Hill.

Three times in his address before the Canadian Club at Ottawa, did Mr. Jas. J. Hill, the Railway King of the Northwestern States, who desires the privilege of building a railway across Western Canada without a subsidy, lay down the proposition that the farming community was the great mainstay of the country.

The men who follow the plow, he said, were the men who built the nation and made it strong and vigorous. He jolted the lobbyists of the Capital by his declaration that he wanted to build the roads without bonuses, because it paid better—paid better to build according to business principles, to go where the traffic is to be got, and to overcome the law of gravitation, the first great problem in railway construction. He reminded his hearers that the man was more important than the soil, and advised Canada not to hurry in settling the West, but to select its population. He warned Canada—and here he is in line with the position "The Farmer's Advocate" has taken—not to give away its great land heritage, but keep it for the man who is going to live on it. Do not allow a man to live on it by proxy, and then walk away with the title. The man with his roots in the soil was the one to encourage. The Northwest was now in a position to grow up strong and healthy without spoon-feeding. He warmly commended the Ontario Agricultural College, and counselled his hearers to preserve in Canada a high standard of business integrity, and keep the Old Flag flying to the last tatter.

The Georgian Bay Canal.

We have more than once called attention to the value of the proposed Georgian Bay Canal, in solving the transportation problem of Canada. It will make a short cut from the upper lakes to Montreal, via Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River. Railway interests are likely "agin" the project, and the people are warned that it will cost \$50,000,000. One transportation key was lost when the Government allowed the Canada Atlantic Railway to Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay, to slip into the hands of the G. T. R., instead of acquiring it as a link that would have made the Intercolonial a controlling factor in the commerce of North America. Is the great north waterway to go by default, also? In his address at Ottawa, James J. Hill put in a good word for this project. He reminded his hearers that the United States was spending from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 on the Panama Canal. If the Georgian Bay Canal could be constructed for \$55,000,000, so as to be navigable for vessels drawing 21 feet of water, then Montreal would be fifteen miles nearer to Chicago and Duluth than Buffalo is, and 400,000-bushel vessels could carry grain at a profit for 3 cents per bushel. Trade followed the line of least resistance, and if the waterway could be brought into a condition under which a man could use it, then not only would wheat from the Canadian Northwest, but grain from all points in the United States north of Kansas City would come this way during the period of open navigation.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.) It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. **ADVERTISING RATES.**—Single insertion, 20 cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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12. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

The Wide-swath Implement Pays.

In buying a mower or binder, never take any but a wide-cut machine. What is a medium swath to-day will be counted narrow to-morrow, and it pays to look ahead and provide ourselves with the most expeditious machinery that is practicable. Unless we do, we are bound to be pinched by the wages which a more progressive generation is going to demand. Had more foresight of this kind been exercised ten or fifteen years ago, the present scale of wages would not have proven such an inconvenience as has been the case. The comparatively sudden rise in wages during the last decade caught us with slow-working implements and two-horse facilities, when we should have been armed with faster-working machines and four-horse outfits. To change at once was impossible. Sudden change of methods or facilities is always costly. Let us heed the past, and look ahead. In buying a mower or binder, the question should not be, "Will this machine cut all my grain or hay?" but, "Will it enable me or my hired man to earn maximum wages while doing the work? Will it enable me to despatch my haying more advantageously? Will it prove a net economy, setting the saving of time over against the slight extra cost and interest thereon?" We believe the wide-swath implements pay, and they will pay better in future than they do to-day.

The policy-holder who drops his insurance because of the revelations before the commission investigating life insurance, will be the loser. The investigation will tend to make his investment safer than it was before; why drop it?

Surely you know where you can get one new subscriber. Of course, if you can send us more, so much the better, but we are looking for at least one. We have some excellent premiums to choose from.

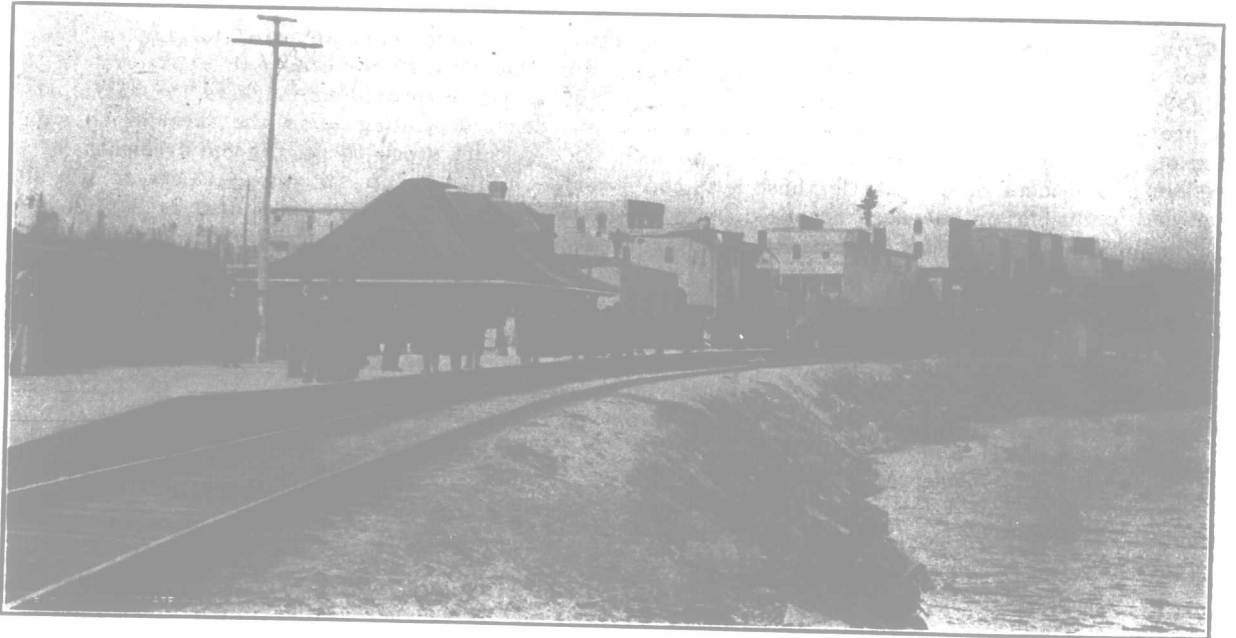
The Great North Land of Ontario.

Northern Ontario is the supreme test of the Legislative and Administrative capabilities of the Provincial Government. Securely established in a beaten track of progress and prosperity, the affairs of Old Ontario practically run themselves. Not so in the great north land, where the problems of settlement, of land, of timber, of mining, of transportation, of power, and of agriculture, are all new. The opportunities of a land of marvellous possibilities are here, all compressed into a moment.

Combining the old and the new, Ontario is verily a wonderful Province, embracing every element of material advantage, from the luxurious vineyards and peach orchards of Niagara, to the fisheries of Hudson's Bay on the north, and from the wooded headwaters of the Ottawa in the east, to the bounds of Manitoba on the west. Within this mighty block lie sources of wealth illimitable, with all the fortuitous aids of geographical position, virility in its people, stable institutions, and a favoring climate to boot. Our people are only awakening to the privilege of living in such a land. There is none other like it. Farming and manufacturing are the main spokes in the wheel of Old Ontario's progress, and have chiefly contributed to make the Provincial Capital the banking capital of Canada, exceeding Montreal in amount of paid-up capital, rest, total deposits, and assets. But in the Ontario that lies north

kaming; substantial and steady-going New Liskeard (also a port), on Wabis Bay, of the same lake; a pleasure-trip in the Temiskaming Company's steamer, "Meteor," to Ville Marie, on the Quebec side, and another of 66 miles on the Temagami fleet; a run to the "end of steel," and the railroad construction camp, where 1,500 men are employed by contractor A. R. Macdonell; and passing glimpses of the first clay belt of nearly fifty townships taken up, extending north and west from New Liskeard.

An extra day for a personal tour back through the farming settlements would have added very materially to the value of the expedition to those unfamiliar with the real progress and condition of agriculture there, and its various needs. With two or three exceptions, in whom the old notion of a "jaunt" at the public expense does not appear to have quite died out, the party took the tour seriously, as a means of acquiring very greatly-needed information, at first hand, about a country for which they are to legislate in the interest of the people. A great deal more of this personal investigation by legislators and others should be done in this vast country with so few representatives. The youthful hilarity view did not commend itself to the good judgment of the expedition, as a whole, and it would be just as well, once and for all, to understand that the public, particularly the agricultural community, will not stand for expenditures of money for that sort of nonsense. To the credit of the Government, and as a recognition of the growth of public sentiment, no liquors were provided for the tour by order of the Premier, a policy that like-



Cobalt Town, Station and Lake.

of Georgian Bay, Lakes Huron and Superior, it is the forest and the mine that yet loom largest in the public eye, with the tourist's paradise in the lake country of Temagami and Temiskaming, and the great clay belts for agriculture, a good second.

THE LEGISLATIVE TOUR.

Into this great north land, about the first of June, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" went on the Legislative Tour over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry., with a party of about 130—Cabinet Ministers, M. P. P.'s, Judges, Railway Commissioners and Journalists. The guiding spirits of the excellently-managed expedition were Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines; Mr. Cecil E. Smith, Chairman of the Commission of three who construct and operate the road for the Ontario Government; and Mr. H. C. Maissonville, Secretary to the Minister of Public Works. Hon. J. O. Reaume (unavoidably absent through illness), upon whom chiefly devolved the work of organizing and carrying out the tour. With the party were Hon. J. W. Hanna, Provincial Secretary; Col. A. G. Matheson, Treasurer; Hon. Dr. Willoughby; and Messrs. J. L. Englehart and D. Murphy, the two other members of the Commission. Unqualified acknowledgment of the appreciation of the tour was made before returning by the resolution of J. R. Dargavel, M. P. P., seconded by J. B. Tudhope, M. P. P. To all who had not been north before, the expedition was a revelation of the country's timber wealth all along the line, tangible evidence of this being seen in such concerns as the Imperial Lumber Company's fine mill at Latchford Station, in the mining activity at the town of Cobalt, with a population already exceeding 2,000; at bustling, buoyant, progressive Haileybury, with its splendid dock on Lake Temis-

wise commends itself to Col. Matheson, who holds down the Treasury lid.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

From Toronto to North Bay, over the rails of the G. T. R., is some 226 miles. At this point begins our experiment in Government ownership—the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, constructed at a cost of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 per mile, and which last year turned over \$113,000 net revenue to the Province. This year will show a very large increase. It is regularly operated a distance of 113 miles, to New Liskeard, through the timber-covered, lake-besprinkled, rock-bound, mineral belt. For over 50 miles further the rails are laid, but not fully ballasted, and 40 miles more are graded and almost ready for the steel. From that point to the intersection of the Grand Trunk Pacific main line from Quebec to Winnipeg, is about 30 to 40 miles, or approximately 125 miles north of New Liskeard. Construction on the T. & N. O. R. will likely halt for the present within a few miles of the expected crossing, awaiting developments on the transcontinental line. It will mean much to the Ontario road to carry up the building supplies for Grand Trunk Pacific construction. From the foregoing figures, the G. T. P. R. will cross the country some 456-odd miles north of Toronto. About 8 miles beyond where the rails are now laid is the famous height of land, which divides the waters running southward from those flowing toward James Bay. Here is a rocky ridge some 12 miles across, and then comes the second or great clay belt westward from Lake Abitibi, of 12,000,000 acres, of which some 70 townships are surveyed, but not yet opened by the Government. When it is, and the road is finished, there will be another rush of the land-hungry.

Heretofore the T. & N. O. R. has been handicapped by not having its own terminal facilities

at North Bay. It will soon possess these, making its position as a working railway proposition much stronger. Another point worth noting is that the Ontario road will ere long originate most of the traffic on which the G. T. R. line to North Bay must depend, because the C. P. R., which uses those rails now, is completing a road of its own nearer the Georgian Bay coast, and extending from Toronto to Sudbury Station, which lies about 80 miles west of North Bay. Parallel with this road is another from Toronto up to New Ontario, the James Bay Railway, under construction by MacKenzie & Mann, owners of the Canadian Northern Railway system. In other words, there will be three trunk lines from Old into New Ontario.

POWER IN THE NORTH.

As indicative of the water power in these regions, it is said that the Ontario Government have under consideration plans which the Commissioners have endorsed, involving \$1,000,000 outlay, to run the T. & N. O. R. with electricity, instead of steam, from North Bay to Englehart, power to be developed at Ragged Chute, on the Montreal River, nine miles from Cobalt. The development would give 8,000 horse-power, 5,600 of which the road would require, and the rest sold to private consumers for mining and other purposes. Fountain Falls, near Ragged Chute, is also capable of developing between 3,000 and 4,000 horse-power. This year's coal bill, alone, on the road, amounts to \$75,000. This would be greatly reduced. To electrify the road would lessen the risk of forest fires, as a safeguard against which, in the meantime, a strip on each side of the track has been carefully cleared of timber.

THE LAND OF THE TOURIST.

An incidental but an important feature of Northern Ontario, are the attractions of the Temagami and Temiskaming Lake regions for tourists. Upon this continent they are unrivalled. Two thousand pleasure and rest hunters found them last year, and the number will be doubled in 1906. These beautiful lakes are navigable, and already supplied with steamers and tugs. The waters are cold, crystalline blue, and well supplied with the firmest of fish. Every move of the boat brings into view a fresh inlet or island, and the everlasting hills are all clothed with the beautiful greenery of the timber. Incredible though the figures may seem, Temagami, with all its arms and sinuous indentations, encloses 1,100 islands, and is computed to have a coast line of two thousand miles. On Bear Island there is a Hudson's Bay fort; here and there one encounters little bands of Indians, and at Deer Lake, further on, in curious juxtaposition of past and present, an immense summer hotel, with a gas plant and modern plumbing fixtures, that must be costing "Dan" O'Connor, the "King of Temagami," a small fortune, which he expects to get back with interest from the wealthy American tourists, for Temagami is no poor man's paradise. Property goes "kiting" in these regions. Jake Gaudaur, the ex-champion oarsman, bought a hotel at Haileybury last year for \$17,000, and sold it in the spring to Buffalo people for \$42,000. A Cobalt town lot sold for \$12,000. Boom! On the hotel registers we found the names of people from all parts of Canada and the States. There are two lines of boats on Temagami, and several commodious hotels for tourists.

THE TIMBER.

Everywhere Northern Ontario is covered with timber—pine, spruce, cedar, hemlock, tamarack, birch, balsam, poplar, being the prevailing varieties, and the railway is skirted with vast piles of logs, posts, ties and lumber. It is estimated that in the Temagami Forest Reserve alone there are five billion feet of timber. Recently the Government received a \$200,000 bonus for a 21-year lease of pulpwood-cutting rights in the Montreal River basin, besides a large annual revenue, according to the proportion of spruce in the 26,000 cords to be cut every year, and taxed for stumpage. Under proper forest management, the timber will keep growing and producing a fresh crop to sustain the Provincial revenues and further develop the country.

MINERAL WEALTH.

The keenest interest of the excursion centered in the mines at Cobalt and other points. The entire country swarms with prospectors. Recorder Smith, at Haileybury, has been issuing about 50 licenses per day, at \$10 each to prospectors. The Timmins, Tretheway and other mines were inspected, the first-named showing a vein of pure silver several inches thick at the rock ledge. Amid all the talk of "Cobalt bloom," "rich finds," and carloads of ore ranging in value from \$6,000 to \$75,000, the uninitiated visitor has little chance of knowing where he is at. In the official records of Director Thos. W. Gibson, of the Bureau of Mines, however, we can get down to some actual facts which show that the most of this rocky north land is rich in minerals. The net output of metallic products in 1904 for Ontario was \$4,906,677, and the non-metallic, such as arsenic, mica, cement, graphite, petroleum, etc.,



Mr. Wild's Farm, Blanch River, Temiskaming District. A Typical Homestead Scene in the Clay Belt.

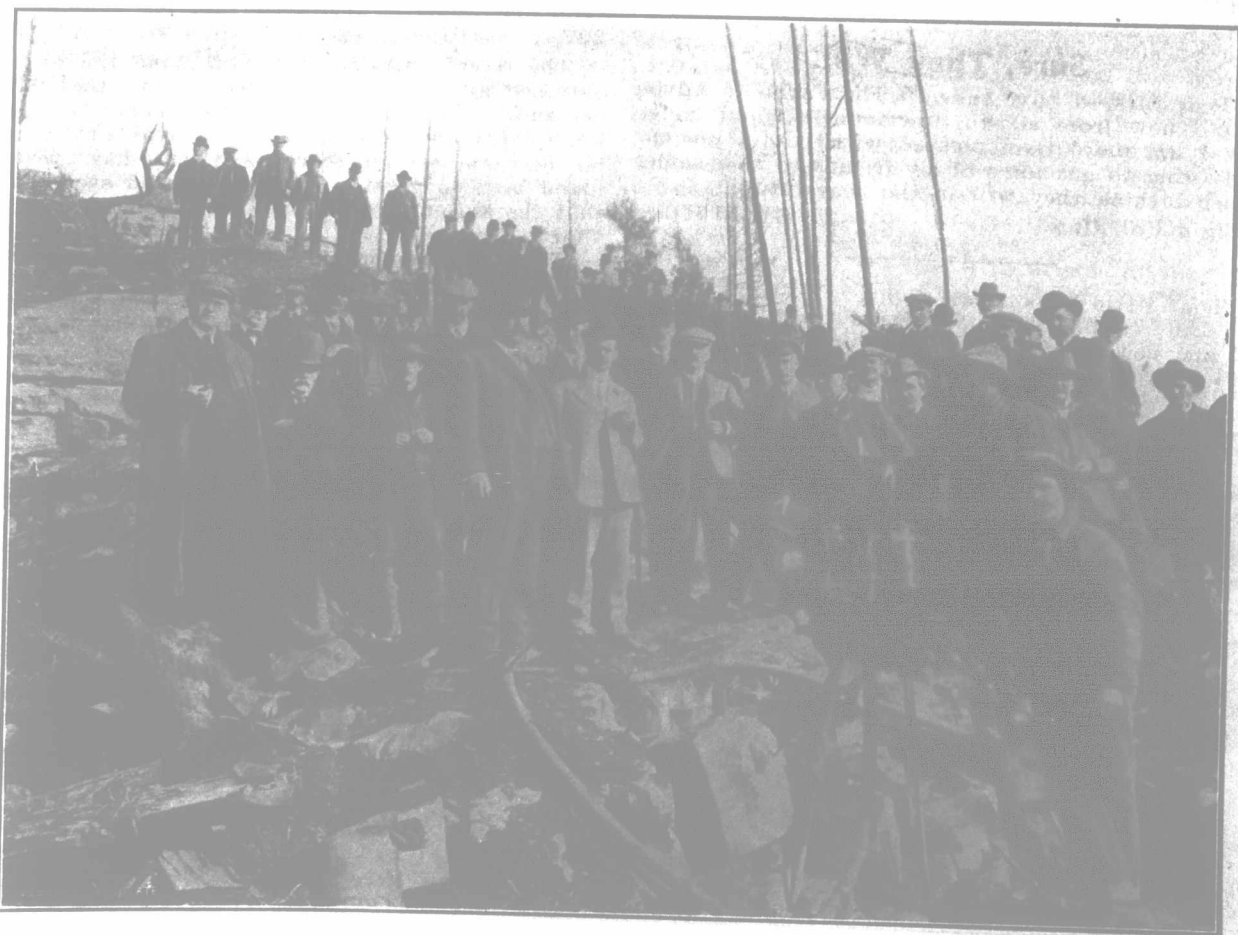
\$6,665,970, making a grand total of over \$11,500,000. The output for 1905 will actually approximate \$18,000,000 or \$19,000,060. The production of the silver-cobalt mines alone of Lake Temiskaming, last year, amounted to \$1,400,000. Cobalt has been a tremendous advertising card for New Ontario, and a boon to the Government railway. Cobalt is so called from the mineral of that name and a small lake, on the shore of which the town stands.

Mining in Temiskaming dates back at least to the early seventies, when Wright's mine was operated on the east shore of the Montreal River. Various "finds" were made along that stream, but not worked sufficiently to demonstrate their worth. It was left till July, 1903, for two pioneers to bring the glittering silver to light by Cobalt Lake. McKinley and Darragh had the honor of getting free grant from the Crown for first discovery. Other discoveries succeeded that fall, and in 1904 and 1905, development rapidly following, numbers of mines turning out rich stores of ore. While there is every reasonable prospect that the mining industries of New Ontario will continue to develop enormously, we counsel "Farmer's Advocate" readers to steer clear of the boom and mining stocks, because, as in the past in other localities, hundreds of worthless claims will probably be staked and sold on paper.

THE FARMING COUNTRY.

The preponderance of the rock and forest areas along the line, and the quick run through the Temiskaming clay belt, does not leave an altogether favorable impression on those who look at the country from the purely agricultural point of view. The best settlements are not in sight of the track, and not a few of the rural M. P. P.'s looked dubiously at the moderate depth of black earth above the whitish clay subsoil; but the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and we have taken some pains to collect the testimony of ac-

tual settlers on the fertility and wearing characteristics of the soil, which we hope to lay before our readers shortly. Be it remembered that this clay belt is timbered, and must be cleared before cultivation. This is steadily proceeding, and with excellent results. The whole district, except Holmes Township, not suited for farming, has been taken up, though cancelled claims and lands held by others can be purchased. Under the 50-cents per acre, purchase from "the Crown" scheme, the settler is required to spend six months each year for four years on his land, build a house at least 16 x 20 feet, clear at least two acres annually, receiving his patent when 16 acres are cleared. As near as we could ascertain, there were some 6,000 farms taken up, and of these some 3,000 are in actual occupation, the remaining 3,000 being "veteran" claims, "speculators," those who cannot live on their farms for lack of roads, and others who, while not able to live on their farms, are doing some improvements. This spring a good many have had the mining fever, and are prospecting instead of farming, and some have probably foolishly sold their farms to develop mines. This district is very level, free from stones, and the surface soil is a rich black loam, producing very fine crops of all kinds of grain, vegetables and small fruits. We noticed that wherever the timber was cleared a heavy growth of nature's benediction (grass) made its appearance. Clover grows luxuriously. One misses in these regions most of the birds that make vocal the woods of Old Ontario. The Crown Land Agents are Mr. J. J. Grills, at New Liskeard, and Mr. W. Hugh, at Englehart, the new divisional point on the T. & N. O. R.. About 65 miles of new rural roads, for colonization purposes, are being built this season, at a cost, including bridges, etc., of from \$1,000 to \$1,300 per mile. The roads are 60 feet wide, or 30 feet from ditch to ditch. Mr. W. E. Kerr is the Superintendent of road



Legislative Group at Timmins Mine, Cobalt, Where a Vein of Pure Silver Greets the View.



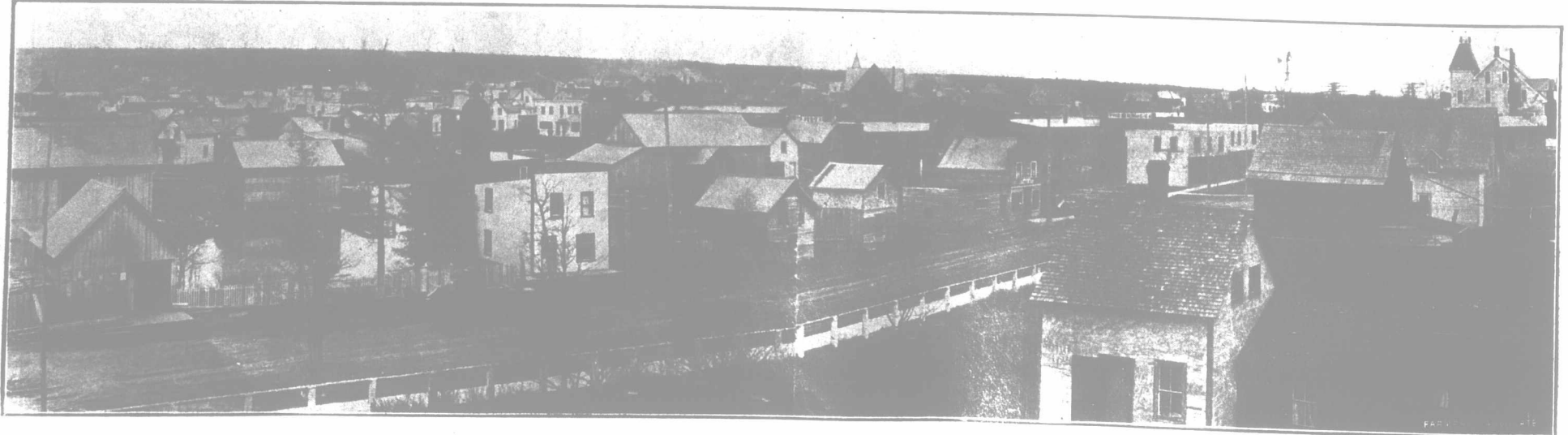
Boston T. and N. O. Construction Camp. Three Miles from End of Steel. Visited by the Legislative Inspection Party, June, 1906. Dining Hall.

construction in the district. More colonization roads is plainly one of the chief needs, and ere long branch lines of the T. & N. O. R. should be extended out through the agricultural settlements as feeders for the main line. The Department of Agriculture will doubtless find scope for an experiment or demonstration farm in the Abitibi clay belt, over the Height of Land, and probably one for special purposes in the Temiskaming belt. Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. C. C. James, the Deputy Minister, and Mr. Thos. Southworth, of the Colonization Department, will investigate the subject during the present summer. Any suggestions which the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" in this district may be prepared to offer, will be appreciated. The intelligent, self-reliant settlers in this country are its best hope. A speaker at the New Liskeard reception contrasted them with the unspeakable stream of "foreign," "assisted" element blindly passing through North Bay on the C. P. R. trains, en route for the Northwest. The conductor of the T. & N. O. R. train informed us that their trains were carrying up some 400 passengers per day, and, despite the floating character of mining immigration, he estimated that 70 per cent. were remaining in the country. Official figures show that, during the month of May alone, 11,652 passengers travelled over the line, compared with 1,107 in May, 1905. Freight has increased proportionately. It appears to us that farming in the clay belt of this district will make steady progress. The tourist and other business on the adjacent lakes, railway construction, and the phenomenal growth of mining and lumbering, creates towns which should constitute a profitable market for the food products of the "Clay Belt," providing efficient facilities and fair rates rule on the people's road—the T. & N. O. R. The series of engravings which we publish will afford the reader a fair idea of a few of the chief aspects of the country at the time of our visit.

Sure, They Will.

Dear Sirs.—I have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" now from six to nine months, and must say I am more than pleased with it. I am endeavoring to get some of my friends to take same, which I think they will in the near future.
Elgin Co., Ont. E. GILBERT.

That little book is all right. "Bright Ideas for Entertaining" is a splendid premium. Send us one new subscriber, and secure it now. We will deliver it post paid to your address.



The Town of New Liskeard. A Typical Illustration of Northern Ontario Progress.

HORSES.

American Horse and Vehicle Production.

The Hub, a vehicle paper at Boston, Mass., gives the following interesting statistics of horses and vehicles:

Stupendous are the figures for the number of horses in the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1905. All but an insignificant number are harness horses for "horse-drawn vehicles."

Constant reference to the passing of the horse is ludicrous to anyone having any real information on the subject.

The actual figures are that there has been a steady increase in the production of horses and their market value since 1899—the first year the automobile appeared in actual use—as the following table will show:

Year	Number.	Value.
1899.....	13,665,307	\$ 511,047,813
1900.....	13,537,524	603,696,442
1901.....	16,744,723	885,200,168
1902.....	16,531,224	968,935,178
1903.....	16,557,373	1,030,705,598
1904.....	16,736,059	1,136,940,298
1905.....	17,057,702	1,200,310,020

The number of horses and their value up to June 30th, 1905, were taken from the report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It is safe to assume that the numbers given will fall short fully 10 per cent., and their values 25 per cent. of the actual amounts, owing to the method used in getting this information. However, the figures, taken at their face, prove that, notwithstanding the advent of the automobile and trolley extension, the actual increase in the number of horses during the last six years amounts to 3,392,395, and the increased value to \$689,285,207.

The recent sales in New York, and the prices obtained at the Chicago markets, show that the demand is far greater than the supply for all kinds of horses; also that the real high-class horses were never so scarce, and never has the demand been so great. Yet we are told every day that the automobile will supplant the horse in a short time.

The total production of horse-drawn vehicles in 1889 was about 1,142,000; 1901 was a very prosperous year, since which time there has been a gradual increase in production, the total amounting to about 1,600,000 in 1905.

On Biting Horses.

The rule in biting horses should always be to bit them with an easy or mild bit. Horses that have been properly broken in and mouthed do not require severe biting, and go best in a mild bit, whilst for breaking in a young horse an easy bit is essential, a severe one being quite out of place, as the latter will inevitably spoil the animal's mouth.

A mild bit—either curb or snaffle—requires to have a fairly thick mouthpiece. A bit with a thin mouthpiece is more or less severe, because the latter has a cutting action which tends to hurt the horse. The thinner the mouthpiece of a bit is, the more severe is the latter in its effect upon the horse's mouth. A twisted form of the mouthpiece, or any grooving on it, add to the severity of a bit, as the ridges on a twisted mouthpiece and the edges of the grooves on a grooved one tend to hurt the mouth of the horse by cutting into the flesh. A smooth mouthpiece is the easiest and most comfortable for a horse, and it is therefore the best and most suitable.

In curb bits, the port must not be unduly high, as a high port means a severe bit. The port requires to be quite low in a mild or easy curb bit. Bits with high ports are neither sensible nor useful under any circumstances, and should not be used. A mouthpiece with a very low port is the best, and it is practically as mild and as easy as a straight mouthpiece.

In the case of snaffles, the form or shape of the mouthpiece is the sole factor which determines the mildness or severity of the bit. But in the case of a curb bit, its action on the horse's mouth is largely dependent upon the length of the lower cheek-ends. The longer these latter are in a curb bit, the more severe is it in its effects, because the amount of leverage that is exerted by the bit increases proportionately with the increase in the length of the lower cheek-ends. It is, therefore, essential that a curb bit should have comparatively short lower cheek-ends, if it is to be mild and easy. In the case of riding bits, the lower ends of the cheeks should not be more than twice as long as the upper ends (including the top eyes), and they may well be somewhat shorter. When the lower cheek-ends are longer than this, the bit is needlessly severe for ordinary use.

The action of a curb bit is, of course, to some extent, affected by the way the curb chain is hooked in. A tight curb chain adds to the severity of a bit, whilst the more loosely the former is adjusted, the less severe is the action of the bit. A properly-adjusted curb chain (being neither too tight nor unduly slack) should allow of two or three fingers being placed between it and the horse's jaw.

The More the Merrier!

"The more, the merrier." This is the way a large horse importer recently expressed himself when someone said that the large number of men now in business would spoil the profits of the trade. "It will really have the opposite effect," said the speaker. "I am a breeder, as well as an importer, and every good animal brought out only tends to increase the demand. People realize that blood tells, and as soon as that truth is thoroughly drilled into the hearts and brains of the people, there will be no market for the scrub breeding animals. I wish there were 20 importers to every one there now is, provided he brought across stock of the right stamp—stuff that was fit to win in the best of company. May the importer prosper and wax fat like a city alderman—that's my wish."

Importance of Good Bone.

He wants bone! How many good horses have been set aside in show-ring or fair with these three simple words? How many will be set aside at our coming exhibitions and fairs on the simple whispering of this shortly-expressed verdict? It seems to me more than possible that such an expression may be couched in the phraseology of many dead languages, for light bone must always have been a fault in a heavy horse that carried to battle a warrior fully clothed in armor, as it is now an admitted deficiency in his descendant, when burdened with a heavy load, writes W. R. Gilbert in the Kentucky Stock Farm. The pack-horse wanted it badly at times—both up hill, down hill, and along the sloppy level of the early highways. The heavily-equipped soldier finds the lack of it coming off parade; and the trotter needs all he can have. But perhaps of all others, the modern harness horse, of a fairly heavy type, needs it most. This as regards weight and density, or what is called in the racer "cleanness."

There has been found a difficulty in keeping up the bone of the horse they have experimented with in South Africa. Most likely the pasture is not on top of limestone soils, and, in increasing the bone, which has to be fed-in as much through exercise as a threshing machine has to be fed with grain when in motion, there may be a lack of the necessary nutriment. In this difficulty, resort has to be had to feeding "bone with bone." Physiologists will no doubt tell us that this is nothing new, there being various preparations of burnt bone essences in use for rickety children, where there is an absence of lime in the water. Phosphate of lime forms a large ingredient of patent chemical foods. In South Africa the horses are given a large amount of bones in a ground state, with a view to a large absorption of the same through the stomach into the system, this through the soil being unequal to creating as full development of bone in the ordinary manner. Much of the bone so fed proves insoluble, and passes through the intestines, but a special form of fermented bone is being tried, the full phosphate in which is likely to be taken up. Bone ash, which is just carefully calcined bone reduced to a fine powder, we know to be largely used in the preparation of various forms of human medicines, and can be very cheaply prepared from bones of all kinds.

In regard to this formation of bone through eating bone, this is nothing new in animal life, as the red deer, which cast their antlers every year—these sometimes of great spread and weight—are held by most authorities to consume the same, but not only that, but the bones of the skeletons of the deer found in their travels. The best antlers are, however, developed on good deep pasture, full of lime, and it is a noteworthy fact that some of the largest heads of horns have been found in parts of Ireland, which ornamented the old red deer Galway, which fed on grass which now gives such magnificent specimens of horseflesh.

Breeders of horses will naturally prefer to take the bone through the herbage, but in young stock a little bone-food might well be administered where the soil is known to be deficient in phosphates. Superphosphate of lime and other bone manures may be applied, and these being taken up by the pasture the colts and fillies will furnish as they come on. Of course, it must be quite well understood that there must be a fair substratum of bone to begin with, to be obtained in the usual way, viz., by mating horse with bone to light mare, or vice versa, or with both fully furnished in this respect.

Raising Orphaned Colts.

Occasionally a breeder is unfortunate enough to lose a brood mare at the foaling, and the work devolves upon him of raising the foal by hand.

A useful formula for the first three weeks is three parts warm cow's milk and one part water, with a teaspoonful (not heaping) of sugar to each half-pint; thenceforward add a tablespoonful of lime water to each quart, and tempt the foal with fine oatmeal, mixed with milk and sugar, and play with him by introducing tender grass into his mouth until he gets the flavor, and nibbles on his own account. Orphans learn very much sooner to feed themselves than those with a dam having plenty of milk. There are two special points to be borne in mind: Feed little at a time, but often, not forgetting that the foals suck in the night; watch against indigestion, which shows itself as scour. If the foal looks drummy and dull, do not wait for him to scour, but give a dose, two to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil; it is always safe, whether scouring has begun or not. Do not be afraid to let him get hungry, and beware of giving him too much when you do feed him again. Some people use large rubber nipples, but by feeding from the palm of the hand, the foal is soon taught to drink from a dish, as the hand is lowered into the milk in the bowl, drawing it out from under the sucker's mouth.

The Belgian Draft Horse.

We can give no details of the origin of this horse, further than that he is of Belgian production. He is little known in this country. He is usually of immense size, often reaching 2,400 or 2,500 pounds. Those that we have seen have lacked the quality of bone, the obliquity of shoulder, the length and obliquity of pastern and the quality of action that we notice in most other breeds of draft horses. He is an animal of a very blocky type, legs comparatively short, and body of immense depth and width. We cannot reasonably expect in him the general quality and the action that we expect in the Clydesdale and Shire. He may be any color, and is usually of a somewhat phlegmatic disposition.

Rearing a Foal.

The best way to rear a foal is to follow nature as nearly as possible. We will start with the mare which is on the point of foaling. She should be placed in a large, warm, but well-ventilated box, well bedded down with plenty of clean, sweet straw. It will be found advisable to have an attendant ready, in case any assistance should be required; but it should be impressed on the attendant that he leave the mare alone as much as possible, and only come to her assistance when absolutely necessary, as often more harm than good is done by interfering with the mare. If the navel cord breaks in the act of foaling, which is usually the case, well and good; but if the cord is not naturally severed, artificial means must be resorted to at once. The attendant should tie round it a string, an inch from the belly, that has been well soaked in carbolized oil. He can

should be promptly removed from the box and buried.

In the matter of food for the mare immediately after foaling, a little warm oatmeal gruel is perhaps the best restorative, to be followed by a small feed of well-scalded bran, a little malt meal, and two or three tablespoonfuls of linseed oil. Mares advanced in years, and those in low condition, are materially benefited by a pint of good beer or an ounce or two of whisky where foaling has been protracted and difficult. As soon as the foal can stand, the box should undergo a thorough cleansing. The mare and foal should be kept in their box until the weather becomes favorable, and if the season is unsuitable, they should only be let out on warm days, and in the middle of the day when the sun is shining. The mare should be well fed with crushed oats, bran, and hay chaff; add also a little malt, flour and salt. The mare should be protected from exposure and draught for the first two days. It should be seen that the stable is properly ventilated. Turn the mare and foal out to grass as soon as possible. In a few days turn them out altogether, provided there is good shelter for them at night. Supplement the grass with dry food, and encourage the foal to share the food of its dam.

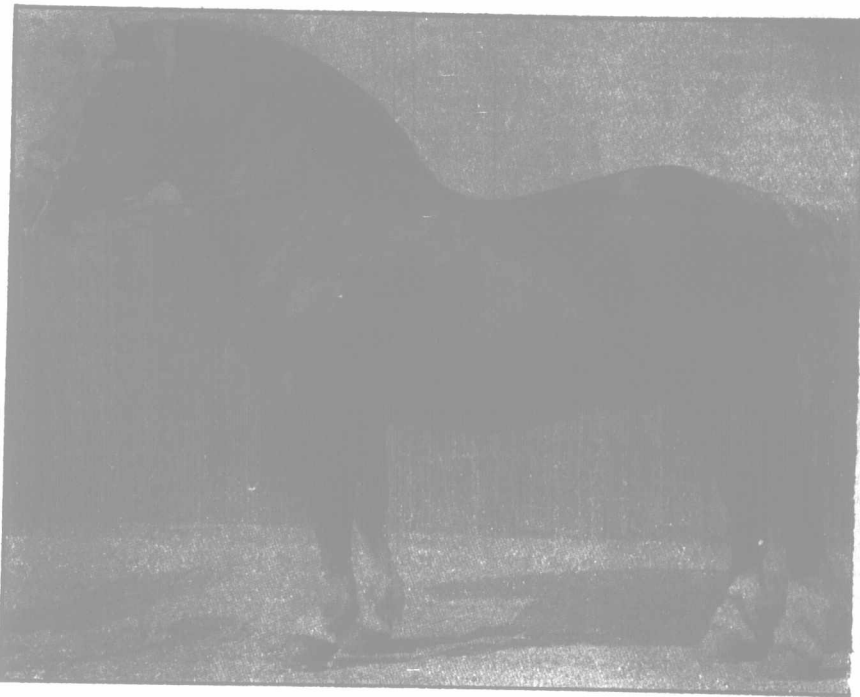
In spite of care and good management, disease now and again breaks out, which may result in hopelessly damaging the udder or destroying the mare. When the mare is lost, the advisability of hand-rearing the foal will depend upon its age, character and breeding. A foster-mother should be procured, if possible. The transference of the mare to the strange foal should be carried out with great care, as it sometimes causes digestive disorder, and diarrhoea at first, especially if it has not received the first laxative milk of its dam. If

the foal has not received the first laxative milk of its dam, constipation is more than likely to exist, which should be corrected by a small dose of castor oil and an enema of glycerine and water.

If a foster mother cannot be procured, the next best thing is a cow. Procure, if possible, the milk of a newly-calved cow, on account of its purgative properties, and keep to one cow. Care should be taken to see to the state of the foal's bowels at the outset of this system, and to observe and act upon the indications of nature. The fat and casein of cow's milk is largely in excess of that in mare's milk; but the sugar in mare's milk exceeds that in cow's milk. In order to render cow's milk a suitable food for the foal, water should be added to reduce the proportions of casein and fat; sugar should be added. To begin with, cow's milk

should be two parts to one of water; later, three parts cow's milk to one of water. The cow should be milked into a vessel previously warmed, and dilute with water raised to 100 degrees F., which is the natural temperature. Cold, stale milk provokes diarrhoea. Administer frequently and regularly, both as regards quantity and time, at first half a pint every half-hour. Gradually increase the quantity, and extend the intervals by degrees.

It is now that the digestive organs of the foal have to learn their business. When the foal begins to nibble, the stomach and intestines do the work; then the work of the salivary glands begins. Large glands, under the ears, and under the jaw, and under the tongue, pour into the mouth fluid containing various salts and a ferment which acts upon the food after it is swallowed. If the food given is of soft, wet nature, that can be swallowed easily, and without rolling it in this way and that way across the mouth with its tongue and saturating it, it is likely to have indigestion, flatulence, or scour. The scour is nature's effort to clear out the unsuitable food, in the hope of getting better food, or of so altering the gastric and peptic secretions as to be able to deal with unsuitable food. The foal should be given food, besides its mother's milk, that it cannot easily gulp down, but must learn to grind or chew, for in so doing he will develop more power day by day to digest the kind of food he is destined to live upon—dry bran, with a coarse oatmeal, chaff, or cut grass as chaff, corn, nibbled at first because of the want of grinding power which comes by the use of the masticatory muscles. Hard-and-fast rules for feeding are only laid down by persons without much observation. The successful men exercise individual care of their stock, and abide by no absolute rules. When the foal is a month to six weeks old,



Champion Belgian Stallion, Reve d' Orr; Chestnut; 17 Hands.

then cut through the navel cord below the string, the precaution of previously carbolizing his hands and knife having been taken. He must then dress the navel well with carbolized oil, or any other strong antiseptic. In the ordinary course of events the mare will then proceed to lick her offspring all over.

This operation is most salutary; but in certain cases the foal will need more attention. Owing to protracted labor, or to being unduly confined in its membranes, it may be exhausted or well-nigh suffocated. In such cases its mother's attentions will not be sufficient. Any mucus or wattery matter contained in the nostrils must be removed; also its legs and body should be well wiped down. Artificial respiration may be necessary if breathing is difficult. Smelling salts or tobacco fumes are useful for re-establishing respiration. If the foal is in a very weak condition, it should be well wrapped in flannel, and a teaspoonful of brandy in a little mare's milk may be administered with advantage. The foal will soon begin to hunger, and after two or three vain attempts to stand, staggers in search of its mother's milk. At this point some slight assistance may be necessary. Meanwhile the attendant should try the mare's teats, as one or both may be blind. It is better that this discovery should be made at once, in time for proper measures to be taken, otherwise the foal may be nearly starved when the defect is observed. The gland also needs attention, because from many reasons there may be an insufficient supply of milk, or what there is may be of an inferior quality. This is especially liable to happen in case of premature birth. Another source of nourishment has to be found, which is best supplied by the surplus milk of some other mare, provided, always, that it can be procured. If the afterbirth has come away, it

the mare may be worked a little if it is wanted, but if the working of the mare is not a necessity she will be better left in peace in the field to suckle her young. Some farmers allow the foal to follow the mare to work, and let it take refreshment from the mare now and again. This plan may be carried out when the mare is only called upon to work very gently in the field. But if more severe labor is required of the mare, and she is likely to get at all hot, the foal had better be left at home. Often, for one reason or another, it is undesirable to take the foal with the mare when going out to work. In these cases the foal has to be left behind. It will be good for the foal if it can be tempted to eat during its mother's absence. If it takes to its food, it will not be likely to fret so much after its mother. When the mare returns, care should be taken that the foal is not allowed to suck the mare until it is cool. It is best to keep the mare from the foal for an hour or so after her return, and to draw off some of the milk before she is allowed to return to her foal.

The sooner the education of the young foal begins, the better; it should be taught very slowly and gently, short but often lessons being the rule. A halter should be put on the young foal, and it should be gently led about on the grass for half an hour or so, every day at first, then the intervals of training can be lengthened until he is only haltered now and again to keep him used to it. This will render it quiet and docile, and it will not be nervous, but used to being handled when it comes to be broken in. The longer the foal remains with its mother, the better; but it must be remembered that stud mares have the double duty of breeding and suckling at one and the same time. And that as the foetus attains to higher development, the demands on the nutritive resources of the mare become greater. The drain upon the system entailed by the suckling is not only detrimental to the mare, but also to the young she bears. Foals under proper management are ready to leave the mare when about five months old, though six months is the usual age for weaning. The actual age at which a foal should be weaned will depend on circumstances. If the foal is well grown and strong, eating its food well, it will be better for the mare if it is weaned at five months old. On the other hand, if the foal is not as well grown or as strong as it might be, or has not taken to its food as well as it might have, it will be better for it to remain with its mother for another month. In the case of mares that have not been covered again, and are not required for work, the foal can remain with advantage till it is six months old. The foal should be supplied with an extra quantity of oats, bran and chaff for a fortnight or three weeks before separation.

Separation may be effected at once, or by allowing the foal to return at increasing intervals during the lapse of a few days. After separation the mare will benefit by being sparingly fed for a short time, in order to check the secretion of milk, and bring the gland to a passive state. If necessary, draw the udder now and again, and put the mare to gentle work. The young foal just taken from its mother should have a companion; a foal turned out by itself will not thrive. The foal should be liberally fed, and, as the winter draws on, the allowance of corn should be increased. It will be better for the foal if it is not brought up and housed at all during the winter. If possible, it should be placed in a field with its companion, where there is a suitable shed in which they can be fed at nights, and where they can take refuge from inclement weather. As spring draws on, the allowance of grain can be gradually decreased, until the fresh, nourishing young grass appears, and there is plenty of it; then the supply of grain can cease; but it is a good thing to give young animals a little long hay all the year round. The foal will now be a yearling, so we will leave him.

Much-needed Advice.

I was glad to see the interesting article in the last paper on the bark-louse scale. They are hatching in thousands on our trees, though our orchard is well worked. We will attend to them after your advice. Your paper is full of interesting articles. Thanking you, I remain,

ERNEST MACKLIN.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Many folks fail for want of balance. They start out with high hopes, and enthusiasm, only to meet disaster. Enthusiasm is a fine thing; it may be likened to the sail of a ship which carries it on to distant ports; but the ship of personal welfare should be steered with a heavy ballast of common sense, and steered with a strong rudder of judgment.

LIVE STOCK.

Aberdeenshire Shorthorns.

Before taking up the most famous of all Scotch herds, the story of the life-work of Amos Cruickshank, the "grand old man," who, in cold, far-away Aberdeenshire, initiated a new era in the history of the Shorthorn world, we may briefly refer to a few minor herds, and in more detail to one worthy of special notice, that of Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, which, although of later foundation than Sittyton, was contemporaneous with it, and which not only brought deserved credit to its founder, but also was instrumental in bringing the Sittyton Shorthorns into favor and prominence, both in the old world and in the new. Fortunately, information is not lacking regarding the herd at Kinellar, where for the long period of 44 years Sylvester Campbell devoted himself, with no little success, to Shorthorn breeding. Like other leading northern herds, Kinellar had a Ury foundation, Mr. Campbell having bought at Captain Barclay's dispersion, in 1847, two heifers, Isabella and Susannah, both sired by The Pacha (7612), grandson of Mason of Chilton's Lady Sarah, the flower of the Ury herd. For Isabella Mr. Campbell paid 20 gs., and for Susannah only 9 gs., nevertheless the former proved the cheaper, for whereas the latter seems to have done no good, Isabella gave rise to the Clarets and Urys of Kinellar, among which were some of the best cattle in the herd. In 1854 he bought from Whitehead, of Little Methlick, a cow, Crocus, by Sir Arthur (12072), the granddaughter of a Pacha heifer, which had also been bought at the Ury dispersion sale. From Crocus there sprang the Minas, which were highly esteemed by Mr. Campbell himself, and which were, as a race, low-built, thick, fleshy cattle, exhibiting a great deal of character, and had an excellent show-yard record. Three years later, in 1857, another fine cow, Thalia, by Earl of Aberdeen (12800), was bought from Longmore, of Rettie, and from her are descended the Kinellar Rosebuds. A very important purchase, and one which was destined to greatly help the upbuilding of the herd, was that of Nonpareil XXIV., by Lord Sackville (13249), from Cruickshank, of Sittyton, in 1860. This tribe traces back to the cow Nonpareil, by Tathwell Studley (5401), a descendant of Comet, which belonged to Cartwright, of Studley, in Lincolnshire, from whom Amos Cruickshank had bought Nonpareil III., in 1844. In Mr. Campbell's hands the Nonpareils became a representative Scotch family, and were finally regarded as one of the very best in the herd. They were thick, low-set, beefy cattle, generally of rich red colors, and were well-known prizewinners. Another cow of English origin which came to Kinellar about this time, and from which came a family now held in much repute, was Miss Ramsden, by Duke (3630). She was bred by Sir J. Ramsden, and had been brought to Scotland by Jopp, of Nether Boddam, from whom Mr. Campbell purchased her. The cow, Maid of Promise, from which originated the family that produced the best cow ever owned by Mr. Campbell, was bought from Benton, of Cattie, but was of pure Sittyton extraction. Her noted descendant, Maid of Promise VI., was bred champion at the Royal Northern in 1890, beating, among other well-known prizewinners, D. C. Bruce's Highland Society champion, Cock o' the North (57072). It will be remembered that at Stirling, when Cock o' the North gained his championship, Mr. Bruce also came in first with Fitzlyon, his Aberdeen-Angus bull, thus heading the list among aged bulls for both Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus, a dual honor which has not, we believe, been held by any other breeder. From Jewess, a cow bought from Harvey, of Tillygreig, Mr. Campbell obtained Thessalonica, by Duke of Clarence (9040), a cow that gave rise to one of the most far-famed tribes of Kinellar origin, namely, the Golden Drops, a tribe that proved a potent factor in the dissemination of Scotch blood through Canada. Mr. George Isaac, a brother-in-law of Mr. Campbell's, who had emigrated to Canada, desiring to improve his own cattle stock, had sent out to him from the Kinellar herd two yearling heifers and a bull calf. Three years later he took out a second consignment of seven heifers and two yearling bulls. One of the heifers was Golden Drop II., and, writing of her, Sanders, of Chicago, says: "This was the first of the celebrated Golden Drop family brought to America, and the subsequent career of the excellent Kinellar tribe in the West contributed largely to building the Scotch Shorthorn fame on this side of the Atlantic." Another excellent cow of the same tribe was taken to America later by J. S. Thompson, of Ontario. This was Golden Drop I., by Prince of Worcester (20597), out of Golden Drop, by Scarlet Velvet (16916), and she was there sold into one of the most noted herds of the West for over £200, where she added to the rising fame of the Aberdeenshire cattle in the new world. Mr. Davidson next took out from Kinellar, one of her calves, Golden Drop IV., by Sir Christopher

(22895), a red roan, from which C. W. Norton, of Iowa, bred, by a Bates bull, a grand roan, Norton's Golden Drop, which passed into the hands of the great advocate of Scotch Shorthorns for America, Colonel W. A. Harris, of Linwood, and in his herd gave rise to the Linwood Golden Drops, the best females ever owned by Col. Harris. "Indeed," says Sanders, "the Linwood Golden Drops, with their beautiful finish, their wealth of flesh, substance and character, constituted, in the opinion of some of our best judges, the most superb family of Shorthorn cattle of their time in the United States." One of the Kinellar Wimples was sweepstakes bull at Toronto in 1890, and in Philadelphia one of the Isabellas gained the champion sweepstakes as the best animal, any age or breed. To this tribe also belonged Duthie of Collynie's First Choice (58956).

The earliest of the Kinellar stock bulls were bought at Sittyton—Mosstrooper (11827), The Garioch Boy (15382), Beeswing (12456), Scarlet Velvet (16916), and Diphthong (17681). Unfortunately, Mr. Campbell lost the Garioch Boy very soon after purchase, but otherwise each of the list proved an excellent investment, the last two named being particularly valuable factors in the establishment of the herd. Beeswing, by Matadore (11800), traced back on the maternal side to the old Phantassie stock, and was the sire of some of Mr. Campbell's most useful cows. Scarlet Velvet was very closely related to Champion of England, the most impressive of all the Sittyton sires, their dams being twin sisters. When on one of his visits to England, Mr. Cruickshank bought the cow, Verdant, by The Exchequer (9721), a granddaughter of Tranquil, by Captain Barclay's Billy (3151). At Sittyton, Verdant gave birth to twin heifer calves after Plantagenet (11906), Verdure and Virtue; the latter, the mother of Champion of England, the former the mother of Scarlet Velvet. Scarlet Velvet was a stylish red bull, and had a splendid show-yard career. In 1861 he carried first at the Mar Show, first at the Royal Northern, and second at the Highland Society Show at Perth; and in 1862 he was first at the Garioch Farmer Club, and carried the breed championship at the Royal Northern. Diphthong succeeded Scarlet Velvet, and kept up the reputation he had established. The great success of these bulls did not a little to bring the Sittyton cattle into prominence. These may be said to have been the palmy days of the Kinellar herd, for about this time Mr. Campbell, whose herd now, to a certain extent, rivalled that of Sittyton itself, in a spirit of enterprise, decided to try an infusion of English blood, and, as in the history of the former herds, the experiment did not prove a success. From 1863 to 1877 the herd was headed by English bulls, mostly of Booth blood, and among them such noted animals as Prince of Worcester (20597), a Royal winner, Sir Christopher (22805), and Borough Member (33186). But without exception they did more harm than good in regard to flesh, although they perhaps helped to strengthen the milking propensities. None of the English sires proving a success, Mr. Campbell finally went back to Sittyton, and also used bulls of his own breeding, among which was Duke (28342), a bull that took first honors at the Royal Northern Show three years running. Among the later bulls from the Sittyton herd were Vermont (47193), and Gravesend (46461), a bull that afterwards went to Collynie. From 1857 to 1876, before the Aberdeen joint sale had been initiated, the young bulls were annually sold at Kinellar, and, as in those days the exposers had themselves to purvey for their customers, it was usual for the extra table requisites to be lent by another breeder, on the understanding that when his sale took place the favor would be returned. In this matter, W. S. Marr, Sr., of Uppermill, and Sylvester Campbell were associated.

Early in 1891 Sylvester Campbell died, and the herd was dispersed on the 13th October the same year. From its modest beginning with the two Pacha heifers, which had cost 29 gs., the herd had grown to nearly 100 valuable animals, the dispersion of which was one of the events of the Shorthorn world. Wm. Duthie was judge of the sale, Macdonald, Fraser & Co., the auctioneers, and buyers from far and near were present in large numbers. Eighty-nine animals were exposed for sale, representing twenty families, and among the buyers were Lord Rosebery; Duthie, Collynie; Fletcher, of Rosehaugh; Green, Silsdon, York; Harrison, York; Lamb, Auburn, Lincoln, etc., etc. The 27 cows offered sold at an average of £30, and the two-year-old heifers averaged £12. At the annual sales the averages had ranged from £31 to £43, good prices in those days. No infectious disease ever entered the herd, which was all along in a thoroughly healthy condition. They were thick-fleshed, beefy cattle, and were never forced, the aim in the management of the herd having been the production of a type of cattle suited to the churlish climate. Sylvester Campbell was one of the few who made Shorthorn breeding pay. He was acknowledged to be an excellent judge, and he exhibited the national discretion, perseverance and

steadiness of purpose in the management of the herd. He has been called "the guiding star of the Mar Agricultural Society," and as a man and neighbor he was held in high esteem. The members of his family have retained a large interest in the breed of which their father was one of the early enthusiastic supporters. The present tenant of Kinellar, also Sylvester Campbell, and his brother, George Campbell, of Harthill, both are judges, breeders and dealers. During the Canadian and North American boom the former exported 300 Shorthorns to Canada on commission, and since that time he has been one of Baillie Taylor's channels of supply for the Argentine. At the joint sale on the Friday of Shorthorn week, last autumn, he sold four, his average being £75 1s. 6d., the highest of the day. Another brother, Alexander, tenant of Deystme, the neighboring farm to Kinellar, has retained some of the old Kinellar strains, such as the Claret, Nonpareils and Clementinas. His young stock being all sent abroad, and he being a modest man who does not seek publicity, his name is less well known than it deserves to be. Another well-known breeder and judge of Shorthorns, Alex. Watson, late of Auchronic, and now of Brucecland, is a son-in-law to the late Sylvester Campbell.—[B. in the Scottish Farmer.

Expert Judges Claimed to be Satisfactory in Most Cases.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
On page 883 of your issue of May 31st there is an article headed "Expert Judges," by a contributor signing the initials "O. C." Wentworth County, to which I would like to reply.

It is stated that some agricultural societies are regretfully abandoning expert judges for some one of four reasons that are given. The first reason is that the judges promised in some instances have not been forwarded, and the fair directors have, at the last moment, been obliged to take someone whom they did not choose and whom they did not care to have. It is added that satisfactory reasons for the change of judges have not always been given.

It is difficult to answer a general statement of this nature. If your contributor will instance a case that has occurred within the last two years, with only one or two exceptions, I will guarantee to furnish a reason that will be satisfactory to the majority of your readers at least. It is true that in not more than five cases out of 300, the Department, during the last two years, has been forced to make a change in judges without having time to consult the directors of the society interested. In one case the judge's mother died very suddenly, and on this occasion the judge had not even time to notify the Department, but sent another judge at short notice, so as not to disappoint the societies altogether. In two other cases the judges missed connections on the way to the fair, and the society did not receive a judge at all. In two other cases a clerical error in the Department resulted in the judges not putting in an appearance. I am prepared to name these cases referred to, and to invite societies to mention any others.

There is not a year that societies which select their own judges outside of the Department are not frequently disappointed by the non-appearance of the men engaged. In fact, this was one of the main objections to the old system. It is because societies that have had judges from the Department find that they are more likely to receive them, that the system has been growing so rapidly in favor.

The second objection made is that some of the so-called expert judges have proven to be men whose rulings were not consistent one with another. It may be true that this happens more or less frequently. Any man who has had any experience in judging can realize the reasons for this. It frequently happens during the year that the order in which the animals are placed on one day at one fair, is reversed by a judge when the same animals come before him at another fair. It will generally be found that the judge recognizes that the same animals have been before him at another fair, but one or the other have gone back in form through long driving, lack of proper feed, or other reasons, so that it would not be right for the judge to again place that animal to the front. When changes of this kind occur, it always creates great dissatisfaction on the part of the man who loses the prize when he expected to win it. Occurrences of this kind are common, and can be learned from any person who has had any experience in judging stock.

The third objection given is that the judges sometimes lack the ability to give their reasons for the decisions. This raises a question that has been often debated. In selecting its judges the Department has followed the rule of endeavoring to engage men whom it knows to be thoroughly cognate, in preference to men who might be much waggish, but otherwise not so competent. Some of the best judges the Department has are men who find it difficult to give their reasons when surrounded by a large crowd. It will

usually be found, however, that these men are able to give their reasons very creditably when asked quietly for them afterwards. All the judges are instructed to give their reasons as far as possible. A competent judge who can give his reasons, is always given the preference by the Department. Such an authority as "The Farmer's Advocate" has spoken in favor of this principle. The fourth complaint is that the rate of payment is too high for the value of the men. It is thought that \$5.00 a day is quite sufficient for any judge whose labors rarely extend over a few hours. The salary of judges who have been at work for two or more seasons, this year, will be \$1.00 a day. Judges who have been judging only one season will be paid only \$3.00 a day. The rest of the money paid by the fairs is required to pay part of the travelling and hotel expenses, which are very heavy. Last year the societies did not pay more than one-third of the total expenses connected with the sending of expert judges to the different fairs.

It is not claimed that all the judges sent out by the Department have been perfect. A number of them have been far from that, and such men have been discontinued as soon as it became known that they were not competent. The best evidence of the success of the system is that, in spite of the failings of some of the judges, the number of societies applying for them has rapidly increased in number, and that at the conventions of the officers of agricultural societies the system has been heartily commended.

Criticism of such an important matter as this is desirable. Critics, however, should bear in mind that the officials of the Department of Agriculture, and the judges, would have to be more than human to be able to give perfect satisfaction to the hundreds of societies that have had these judges, and to the thousands of exhibitors whose animals have been judged. The only fair way to judge the expert-judge system is according to the total results obtained, and not by isolated cases.

H. B. COWAN,
Supt. of Agricultural Societies.

Our Scottish Letter.

I have just returned from a three days' tour in the dairying district of Shropshire, in the company of members of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. The county is chiefly famous for its breed of sheep, requiring no introduction to Canadians. Everywhere one finds the thick, low-set sheep, which seems, as a Lincoln man in our company put it, to have no wool, yet clips a heavy fleece. The Lincoln man owned up that the Shrop sold for more pence per lb. than the Lincoln, but, of course, like a sensible man, he adhered tenaciously to his own opinion that the Lincoln sheep was best. So he is—in Lincoln, and the man merits locking up who imagines he can compel a public to take to a new breed of any class of stock when there is a native breed which pays quite well. Every breed of stock is best in the district to which it is indigenous. There is no real "best" in any breed; they are good, better and best representatives of their own breeds.

The horses of Shropshire are Shires with harder legs than the Shires of the Lincoln and Cambridge fens. This is due to the nearness of the limestone formation of the Welsh hills. The hardest class of Shires is undoubtedly found in the Western Shires of England, such as the Fylde district of Lancashire, and the Welshpool district of Monmouth.

Hereford cattle are kept by several breeders in the immediate vicinity of the town of Shrewsbury, but the Shorthorn dairy type easily holds sway in the more grassy pasture lands. Mr. Minton, of Montford, a famous breeder of Shropshire sheep and other classes of stock, has an excellent herd of Herefords, of which he is justly proud. He even goes the length of advising his Shorthorn friends to make use of their opportunity, and improve the milking and health qualities of their breed by crossing with a Hereford! Gentlemen were a little taken aback at the proposition, but Mr. Minton being our hospitable entertainer, we refrained from indicating any dissent. Some men will have their joke, and Mr. Minton was so obviously quizzing his guests that they let him have his say in his own way. At the same time, the soundness of constitution of the Hereford cannot too generally be recognized, although their dairying properties, as a breed, have to be discovered. Visitors from Canada should visit Mr. Minton's farm. It carries such a variety of stock, and all of a superior character, that a liberal education is secured by leisurely inspecting all there is to be seen.

PROSPEROUS DAIRYING.

To the visitors with whom I sojourned most of this week, the chief interest lay in dairying. The center of the Shropshire dairy industry is the little market town of Whitechurch, where a famous cheese market, conducted on primitive principles, is held. The women folks come in with their cheese, and stand the market until a

sale is effected. This week Cheshire cheese was sold in the market from 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt. of 112 pounds. Cheshire cheese is the most immature of the cheese family we have seen. One of our number said he would not call it cheese, but curd, and the criticism seemed apt enough in the lips of a maker of Stiltons from Leicestershire. But the Cheshire cheese men know what they are doing. They are not catering for a market of connoisseurs. London has long since ceased to be regarded as of any consequence by them. They are concerned only with the demands of the great populations of the industrial centers in Lancashire and Yorkshire. These operatives demand a "meaty" cheese, in which there is some body. Hence the popularity of Cheshire cheese with them. From the time the milk is poured into the vat until the cheese go to market about one month elapses. A gentleman of the party said he had that day seen cheese which had never seen a Sabbath Day, and never would see a Sabbath Day! This was, of course, exaggeration, but it rests on a basis of truth. In one dairy visited, the milk yield for the day had been 270 gallons, and the amount of curd produced therefrom was 390 pounds. This gives a fair indication of the amount of moisture in the curd. That such dairying pays, is self-evident. There is a steady demand for the produce of the farms. The buildings are in excellent order. The pasture is rich, and carries a large head of stock. The rent is only three per cent. per acre. The farmers visited declared, with one voice, that they had all the fixity of tenure they wanted. Some of them were in the holdings tenanted by their forbears for many generations, and, altogether, it was difficult to see much sign of depression among the dairy farmers of Shropshire. One speaker at the conferences told us that, on account of the demand for sweet (whole) milk from London, farmers in Leicestershire were abandoning cheesemaking, and rents had risen, so that they were paying 5 per cent. per acre for land within easy radius of railway stations for delivery of milk to London.

In Shropshire there is little difficulty in procuring milkers, and it can hardly be said that the country offers a promising field of enterprise to the patentee of a milking machine. All the laborers' wives and daughters milk, if required to do so, and in return for two hours' work per day, receive from 3s. to 4s. per week. This is a substantial addition to the income of any laborers' household.

Two useful papers were read at the Conferences, one by Mr. Primrose McConnell, on "Improving the Dairy Cow," the other by Miss Jebb, White-mere, Ellesmere, on "Small Holdings as a Nursery for Dairy Farmers." Mr. McConnell is a Radical in many directions. He would have horns abolished in the dairy cow, and he would look more to milk yield and quality than to conformation for proof that a cow was all she ought to be. He commended highly the Highland Society's milk-testing scheme, urging the adoption of similar measures in England. Mr. McConnell maintains strenuously that the quantity of butter-fat in a cow's milk is a constant element; it cannot be modified by feeding in any way. Quantity of yield can be modified by feeding, and because of this, the percentage of fat in a cow's milk may vary, but the actual quantity of fat is a fixed number. Several speakers differed from Mr. McConnell regarding this, but he adhered to his opinion, and gave good grounds for the faith that was in him. If a Holstein could be changed into a Jersey by feeding, why was the change not made? If the quality of the milk could be improved by feeding, why all the trouble about the proportions of butter-fat, and the standard which has been insisted on of 3 per cent. butter-fat?

The paper by Miss Jebb on "Small Holdings," contained some good points. She showed how farmers could ensure a constant flow of good milkers from the occupiers of small holdings. Certain popular kinds of cheese can best be made in the small holding. Small holdings, when wisely conducted, form the nursery for men who desire to better themselves, some of whom have, in Miss Jebb's knowledge, risen bit by bit, until now they occupy, and successfully cultivate, large farms. All this is very interesting, and in it there is a deal of sound sense.

Canadian breeders of Shorthorns should be interested in a series of articles appearing in the Scottish Farmer on Aberdeenshire Shorthorns. This week's article deals with the story of Kinellar, and its late lamented owner, Mr. Sylvester Campbell. The article is No. IV. of the series, and all of them have been the fruit of original, painstaking research. Few Aberdeenshire herds are better known to Canadians than that of Kinellar. I regret that space forbids further reference to the Kinellar herd at this time.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Well, they're coming! Hundreds of our subscribers have already sent us a new name. How about you? Are you going to help us double our circulation?

Prepare for the Fairs.

Now that many agricultural societies and fair boards are increasing facilities for competition in live stock and other classes of farm products, and offering considerably more liberal prizes, breeders, large and small, should meet the improving conditions by preparing for a better representation than ever in their various specialties, in order that our shows may be made more interesting, educative and helpful, both to exhibitors and visitors. The tendency in this country has been to leave the show, in the live-stock classes, too much to a few of the large or more prominent breeders, with the result that competition is narrowed, interest lessened, and the main object of such exhibitions, namely, the encouragement of healthy rivalry in improvement, largely defeated. It is different in the Old Country, the native home of most of the breeds of stock. There tenant farmers compete freely and successfully with titled land-owners and with Royalty, thus adding immensely to the interest of the occasion. And the small breeder does not refrain from showing because he has not enough superior animals to enter for the herd or family prizes, but prepares well the one or the few that he considers good enough to do him credit in the competition, and he is not discouraged if he fails to get first place in the rating of the judges, but proud to find his exhibit winning second or third honors in respectable company, as any man, no matter what his standing, may well feel where the competition is strong and the judges competent. Young and obscure breeders may well take encouragement from the fact that, in not a few instances in this country, in recent years, have animals bred by men of their class carried off the highest honors at our leading exhibitions when fitted and shown by more ambitious exhibitors. The breeder possessing a large herd has, it is true, more to choose from in selecting animals for exhibition, but it does not necessarily follow that the largest herds are the best. A small herd, intelligently bred and managed, is more likely to produce winners than a large one less intelligently handled. It is the exercise of good judgment and management in the breeding, feeding and treatment that counts for most in the upbuilding and maintenance of a herd or flock, and it is wisdom on the part of the beginner in showing to be content to well prepare a few, rather than attempt the preparation of many. There is no better advertisement for a man's stock than in successful showing at the fairs, and no better education for him: if he fails to get into the prize-list, as the experience and comparison will serve to show him in what respects he may improve in his next effort, or will help to decide whether he had better continue in the race.

Success in showing depends largely on selection and preparation. The animals selected must, of course, be at least individually equal in type, character and quality to those they are likely to meet in competition, to have a reasonable chance of winning. In order that a good selection may be made, the intending exhibitor must himself be a good judge, must have a correct idea of the most approved type of the class of stock he purposes showing, and, having made his selection, must feed and fit them to show to the best possible advantage. In the selection of the meat-producing classes of animals, smoothness of form and evenness of flesh are of vastly greater importance than size. The day of big things in this line has passed in the show-ring or the market, and medium-sized, smoothly-turned animals are at a premium.

In the classes for beef breeds there is little danger in preparing for showing of getting them in too high condition if proper attention be given to keeping the legs and feet in good form by sufficient exercise and trimming, and avoiding the feeding of too large a proportion of heating foods, such as corn or peas, which have a tendency to produce hard and rolling flesh, rather than the mellow, elastic touch produced by feeding oats, brain, oil cake and green fodder. In fitting cattle of the dairy breeds, it is quite possible to overdo it by getting them too fleshy, leaving the impression on the judge that they are given to produce beef, rather than milk. Approved dairy form inclines to spareness of flesh, sharpness of withers, prominence of hook bones, large and shapely udder development in the female, and capacity for storing large quantities of forage to be worked into dairy products.

In sheep, as in all other classes of stock, the indications of vigor of constitution must be ever kept in view. The short, strong neck, broad chest, well rounded ribs, fleshy back, well-set limbs, and evenness of quality of fleece, are the primary essentials. In rams, sufficient length of body, and that of the smoothness of shoulders, depth and roundness of flanks and hams, with a good set of legs and feet, fills the bill of fare fairly well.

In preparing stock for the show-ring, stabling during the winter of the year is an indispensable feature. It is necessary to secure finest quality of wool, and to keep the rest of the

finest lustre of fleece while the animals are exposed to the attacks of flies and the scorching heat of the sun. Training to lead, stand and walk to best advantage is also important, and often catches the eye of the judge, and decides the question of preference where competition is close and the verdict hangs in the balance.

Can Beat the College on Cost of Producing Pork.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper for a few facts regarding the feeding of hogs. I have been much amused during the past winter at many of the letters printed in "The Farmer's Advocate" regarding the great hog industry of this country, some writers showing by figures that the feeding of hogs, present and past, has given little or no profit to the farmer, and there has been a great lot of ink used in showing the reasons why. Most of the blame has been hurled at the packers because they have not paid higher prices for certain kinds of hogs, also because they did not pay an even price all the year round, so that the farmer would know at the beginning of each year just what price he would get for his hogs for the next twelve months. Has any one of those men stopped long enough to think how much like bosh all this sounds? Do they know twelve months ahead the price they will receive for their cattle, horses, wheat, potatoes, eggs, butter, cheese, or anything else they may have to sell as the product of their farms? I think not.

For a number of years I have been getting the market report weekly from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and other points across the sea, and, in justice to the packers, I must say my candid opinion is that they have paid all they possibly could, and quite frequently more than the English market would warrant, in order to keep their plants running all the year round. Generally speaking, I have noticed that nearly always a drop in the market price here was justified, owing to a decline on the other side; likewise a raise there has caused an advance in price here, so that, by heeding the advice of British authorities on the trend of the market price there, I have been fairly fortunate as to the right time to sell, and if the farmers of this country would keep themselves better posted regarding the markets, of the supply and demand of the world at large, it would be some time before we would have a repetition of many of the silly utterances of some farmers and others that should know better, and, by the leading press, sowed broadcast throughout this fair Canada of ours, in trying to cast reflection on a body of men who have ability, energy and enterprise enough to build up an industry that has paid the farmers of this Dominion over \$13,000,000 in the last twelve months for hogs for export alone.

I have been feeding hogs every year for 25 years. In that time I have received for hogs over \$40,000. Last fall, in October, I bought and put in my pen 46 pigs, costing \$109.00. The last I bought October 28th. I had the grain in my barn at the time to feed them, but owing to the discussion going on in the different papers at that time, regarding the profit and loss in feeding hogs, I decided to test the matter for myself, which was no new venture. I went to the mill and bought the feed. Here is the result:

46 Pigs cost	\$109.00
10 Tons of millfeed, at \$19.50	195.00
51 Thousand lbs. milk, at 15c. cwt.	76.50
To interest on the cost of pigs and feed for five months, at 5 per cent.	8.30
To total cost of hogs and feed.	\$388.80
Hogs sold for:	
3 Dressed, 223 lbs. each, 669 lbs., at \$8.00 per cwt.	\$ 53.52
3 Dressed, 210 lbs. each, 630 lbs., at \$8.00 per cwt.	50.40
40 Alive, 205 lbs. each, 8,200 lbs., at \$6.80 per cwt.	557.60
9,499 lbs. at	\$661.52
Cost	388.80
Profit	\$272.72

Those hogs were sold to the buyer in the ordinary way. They were not weighed before leaving home, for fear the buyer might cheat me out of a pound or two on each load, as I think both the packer and buyer are just as honest as the man that produces the hogs, and, in a few instances, a great deal more so. This applies to a few chronic kickers only.

I think it is up to the intelligent farmers of this country to see that the output of hogs is not diminished, but increased, as it must be plain to the dullest observer that the packing-house is a real necessity, inasmuch as it gives a market for our hogs all the year round. To go back to the

old way of marketing all our hogs dressed in the winter months, would be a calamity unendurable. I am not old yet, but I can remember seeing hogs drawn by horse-power 30 miles to market and sold for \$3.75 per 100 lbs., dressed weight. I think the packer would be quite willing to guarantee that price twelve months ahead to the few who want an even price throughout the year, even for live weight.

One thing worth remembering is: When I bought those pigs, the farmers I purchased them from had their profit, and the farmer selling the grain to the miller had his profit, the miller selling it to me to feed those hogs had his profit, also the hog-buyer had his profit, and the packer had his margin; then the poor, despised grunter gave the feeder a clear profit of 70 per cent. on the investment. I think it would be a safe venture to presume that the profits of the first five participants to this little transaction combined did not amount to 70 per cent.

I have learned by previous experience that the bacon hog can be produced as cheaply per pound as the short, thick, fat one. I find some farmers will have them short and fat, no matter what breed they are. The kind of feed, the mode of feeding, and the surroundings, have more to do with the production of the short-finished hog than the breed has. If this is not the case, then why do so many farmers have one or two short, fat hogs in each lot they market. They are all the same breed, and all the right breed. The bulk of the fat hogs the packers get are produced in this way.

This lot of 46 hogs was the bacon kind when bought, and was finished as bacon hogs. The cost per pound, including the cost of pigs when bought, was under 4.10, and had the six dressed ones been weighed alive, the cost would not have exceeded 4c., which concurs with all my past feeding tests. When the price of feed is considered in the different tests, I am aware that the cost of production to me is somewhat under reported tests sent out by some of our Agricultural Colleges. I know they are doing a grand work, and doing it with an honest purpose, that we, as farmers, point with pride to our own Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph and the good work they are doing for the farmers at a very reasonable expense, and yet I must add, that if they will send a part of their staff over here, I will introduce them to a number of farmers who can teach them how to grow hogs cheaper than they are doing now.

Haldimand Co., Ont. WM. PARKINSON.

THE FARM.

Farm Clearing and Prospects in Temiskaming.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

After the land in this clay belt is cleared of timber, and everything picked up and burned, and the ground cooled down, we generally take one horse, strongly harnessed, with a singletree and chain, to pull out the numerous small stumps. The spaces between the medium and large stumps must be cleared to allow the harrow to pass through. After going over the fallow in this way, the other horse, hitched to a strong, wood-shod sleigh, follows the stumping to gather all and carry to a convenient place for the burning later on. As to the crop, that will depend upon the help you have. If you have plenty of help, better put in a large crop of potatoes, as you will get a good return for your outlay of labor, and have the best available place to sow peas the following season. There is a great and growing demand for both peas and potatoes. This spring seed was supplied, and the crop contracted for at \$1.50 per bushel. The large circle of mines now in sight, the early building of the new trans-continental railway through the Abitibi district, and the construction of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, makes a good demand for everything the farmer can grow. We use the spring-tooth harrow, which does good work on new land, but they must be made strong to stand the rough work. In case you are going to put in grain and seed to timothy and clover, one good stroke of the harrow before, and another cross-wise, will finish the job very well, but the land reserved for roots and vegetables will require more work. For potatoes, the soil should be loosened four or five inches deep. A good many use the disk harrow, drill and roller, as in Old Ontario, and binders are beginning to be operated.

The season this spring was later than usual, which may be of advantage, as the wheat and clover were protected by snow at the hardest time on these plants. This district is fast becoming a farming country—when the right class of men are at the helm, but in some cases farms are held by inexperienced men, or those affected by the mining fever. There is no doubt but what this is destined to become one of the very richest mining countries in the world, but the farming district will relatively be fully equal to the mines. I receive a great many enquiries regarding the soil, and, for

the information of your numerous readers, would say that the soil is proved, by actual experience, to be very rich in everything necessary for the growth of crops, including wheat, oats, barley, clover, grasses, roots, and all kinds of vegetables. The clover plant seems to be right at home here, growing magnificent crops. The soil is undoubtedly rich. In some parts of the district there are many remarkable layers of fertile soil, extending to a great depth. This may be observed on the banks on either side of the White River, where steamers ply from New Liskeard, Temiskaming District. NEIL A. EDWARDS.

Haying in Nova Scotia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your enquiry in regard to my method of curing hay, I may say we cut from about 100 to 125 tons of hay. On the uplands we get first year a crop of clover, second year clover and timothy mixed, and timothy after that, until the land is taken up again. We like to cut our clover just as it comes into bloom. Although it is more difficult to cure, we can get a better quality of hay, as we save more of the leaf, which is the best part of the crop. We begin cutting it as soon as the dew is off; cut about four acres at a time. About 11 o'clock we begin to turn, which is done by hand, as I have found by experience that the tedder kicks off the leaves. About three o'clock we commence to rake and coil, as we like to have it all in coil before it gets the least damp. If the weather is good, we leave it in coil three or four days, then open after the dew is off, turn just before noon, and begin to cart as soon after dinner as possible. In this way we save most of the leaves, which if left until the clover rattles, as some like to do, are about all left on the ground. Clover cut in this way, with good weather, is the very best hay we store.

We commence to cut timothy when the second blossom appears; start the tedder about an hour after the mower, coil about three or four o'clock, open the next day, and put into the barn just before it begins to rattle. If the weather is not just what we would like, we sometimes run the tedder over it the second time. Clover and timothy mixed we treat in much the same manner.

The mower we use is a 4 1/2-foot cut, but intend getting a 5 1/2. Having talked with those who have used 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, and even 7-foot mowers, I find the 5 1/2 the most popular, as in land that is ridged up, where the cutters are running half on either side the dead furrow, the 6 and 7-foot cut leaves stubble 3, 4, and even 5, inches high. The rake we use is about 9 1/2 feet wide. We take about a ton and a half or two tons to the load, as it takes as much time to shift the horses for a small load as for a large one.

Four years ago I tried the Glendinning, or green-curing, system of handling clover. I found, I am sorry to say, it was a failure with me three different years. While it may be a success in Upper Canada, in the Maritime Provinces there is so much humidity in the air it is almost impossible to make a success of it. On one occasion about one ton, right under the hay track, was fairly good (where it was solid), which shows that to keep it good the air must be entirely excluded. If I ever try it again, I shall put a horse in the mow and have it firmly tramped.

We use the tedder every day, and find it the best-paying implement in the hayfield. We open the hay just the width of the tedder, or, if the coils are very close, twice the width; when it is ready we run the tedder over it. After the first week, if the weather is good, we do not coil the hay, but rake in small winrows, and run the tedder over them once or twice the next day. I have never used the hay caps. We used a hay loader part of one season three years ago. It works all right in coarse hay, but the men would rather load by hand than build for it. In the fine marsh hay, with a side wind, it is a failure. Would not advise any Maritime Province farmer buying one. Should not think it would affect the quality of the hay any. In unloading we use a double harpoon fork for hay, and also for grain, and find it does not shell the grain any. Have never had occasion to stack hay.

A. HECTOR CULLIN.

Colchester Co., N. S.

Writing of haying implements, Farmer T. B. Terry, of Ohio, makes a strong plea for the fast-working implements:

"You can get side-cut mowers now that take 6- or 7-foot swaths. Many Western farmers use them, and they tell me they hardly notice any difference in the draft between a 5-foot cut and a 7. But there is a great difference in the amount of work done. The profits in farming are too small, labor too high-priced, to have a man spending his time doing only about two-thirds as much as he might. Surely we are enjoying comforts now that would not be ours if we had not done our best years ago to make labor count."

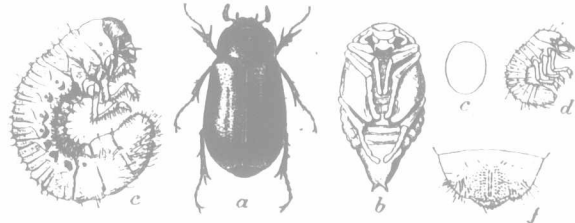
White Grub.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What is the enclosed grub? What does it live on, and what does it turn into? How long does it live?

GEO. RANSOM.

Pictou Co., N. S.



Ans.—This is the white grub (*Lachnosterna fusca*), of which Dr. James Fletcher writes as follows:

Attack.—White Grubs are the larvæ of the May Beetles or June Bugs, so called from their great abundance in May and June, when they may be found in large numbers flying around trees and bushes, showing particular preference for certain kinds, as willows, oaks, ashes, plums, maples and lilacs. The eggs are deposited in the ground, one to three inches below the surface, and hatch in from ten to eighteen days. The larvæ feed on roots during the remainder of the season, and burrow very deeply into the ground as winter approaches, returning again the following spring, and doing a great deal of harm by eating the roots of grasses and many other kinds of plants, particularly corn and potatoes, their injuries being most noticeable in the second year after sod has been plowed down. It is claimed by Dr. S. A. Forbes that a second winter and summer is passed as a larva, and that the grubs do not change to pupæ till June and July of the third season, the perfect beetles issuing from the pupæ two or three weeks afterwards, but passing the third winter in the pupal cells, and emerging the following June. Thus three full years are consumed from the time the eggs are laid until the perfect beetles appear.

Remedies.—Unfortunately, there are no measures which can be depended upon for the destruction of White Grubs in most crops; but as the eggs are laid mainly in grass lands, land which has been in sod for several years should not be planted to corn or potatoes the second year after breaking. The first year the grass which is plowed down, to a large measure feeds any grubs which may be in the ground, and, as pigs are particularly fond of these grubs, a crop such as rape or turnips may be sown with advantage, and the field turned into a hog pasture, when the pigs will not only feed on the crop, but hunt out many of the grubs in the soil. It is claimed that these animals will, in the course of a few weeks, completely clear a badly-infested turf. On account of the depth to which the grubs burrow before winter, these crops should be fed off before the first frosts. Clover, it has been particularly noticed, is seldom attacked by White Grubs; therefore, this crop becomes of special value for growing on land which it is intended to use for corn or potatoes the following year. When, as is sometimes the case, White Grubs appear in large numbers in meadows, this fact is manifested by the dying of the grass in large patches. If, on examination, the grubs are noticed, pigs should be at once turned in, and before autumn the patches renovated with fresh seed.

Leaving land under grass for several years gives opportunities for White Grubs to increase; hence a short rotation in which clover follows grass, or is grown at short intervals, will prevent the increase of these insects. In this special rotation the small grains should follow clover before corn or potatoes. The collection of the perfect beetles by beating trees at night time has sometimes been practiced with advantage, and a flock of poultry following a plow in infested fields, it is claimed, has done good work.

When May Beetles attack fruit trees, or are found abundantly on other trees, spraying the foliage with arsenical poisons will destroy large numbers, or, as they are much attracted by lights, the beetles may be killed in lantern traps, by placing lanterns in large pans of water with coal oil on the surface.

When White Grubs are found destroying lawns, some good may be done by spraying the grass freely with kerosene emulsion, and washing it in with water.

ADD FOUR MONTHS to the length of your present subscription by sending one new subscriber at \$1.50 per year.

Sandy Fraser Back from the West.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Once mair, Mr. Editor, ye will have to be excusin' me for askin' for a wee bit o' yer valuable space in which I may be ventilatin' some o' my ideas and givin' some o' my experience for the benefit o' the men fowk wha turn to yer paper for their instructions. An' I will be tellin' ye straight that what I have tae say is just aboot this stampede tae the Northwest, that you an' I, Mr. Editor, and a few mair level-headed fowk like oorselves, are witnessin' every year wi' sae muckle sorrow.

Noo, I ken this is a free country, in spite o' the fact that sae many o' the inhabitants are in jail, an' sae many o' oor auld men marrit, an' we ken that the majority o' us can dae pretty much as it pleases us, but I'm tellin' ye, men, ye maun listen tae reason, especially when it's given ye with the voice o' experience. I'm no gaun tae tell ye onything I've been hearin', an' what I'll be telling ye will be the evidence o' an eye-witness. I've been there mysel', an' I ken. Noo, there is a certain class o' men in oor country that ye might say were the "get-rich-quick" class. They are eye lookin' for a stroke o' luck o' some kin', but it is generally a stroke o' paralysis that they hae first. This is one kin' o' man that helps tae crowd the emigrant trains frae Montreal west every summer, an' if this were the only kin' we had, wish him luck an' a lang stay; but we are sorry tae say that ithers leave this auld Province that we canna' sae weel spare, an' wha should hae sense enough tae stay on the farms their fathers were tae sic a great trouble an' hardship to clear for them. I ken o' one young fellow who got the fever sae bad durin' the past winter that naething could haul him, an' off he went, leavin' his auld father, 75 years o' age, tae pit in all the spring's work alane.

Noo, there was a time when I wanted tae see this promised land, too, an' so off I went like the rest. Weel, I'm back in auld Glengarry again, an' I want to say this, an' to say it oot plain, that I never thought sae muckle o' oor wee bit farms o' a 100 acres or so as I dae the noo. They will be talkin' o' their gran' level prairies, an' a' that, but onyone wha has driven a binder along the side o' some o' their gullies, wi' a mon standin' on the oot end o' the table tae keep the machine frae upsettin', will ken that it's no' all sic a level monotony. I hae gone up the sides o' some o' the dry rivers wi' four horses in the binder, when no' a drop I was cuttin' wad reach the knotted. The hale thing went off the back o' the table. An' I hae worked in fields in this "granary o' the warl," where the looks o' the growin' wheat put me in min' o' what I heard a fellow say, once, when lookin' o'er his field o' aits, "Ane here and anither—where is it?"

But anither thing, where are a' the comforts o' civilization to be found when ye are awa' oot on the prairie, twenty or maybe forty miles frae a toon or railway. What was the use o' oor grandfathers comin' oot tae this country sae lang ago, and clearin' the land an' improvin' their farms, an' buidlin' churches an' schules for their bairns, if we are gaein' tae throw the hale thing up, an' start in juist where they did? There is juist aboot as much in the way o' hardship in startin' in on the prairie as there was in startin' here 75 year ago. Any mon wha has broken in a few hundred acres in the West among the roots o' the poplars an' scrub oak, will ken that this is no sae far frae the truth. An' again, look at what like a hoose ye'll hae to live in. I hae been in what they called a hoose oot there, where they had the black ground for a fire, an' where the wind cam in at ane gable, an' found naething to prevent it gaein' oot at the ither. If they are a' makin' money, they must be hidin' it somewhere, for they're no' spendin' it on improvements. Sic a life as this canna' be very elevatin' tae the men, an' is bound tae be degradin' tae the women, for mony o' them hae not even a chance tae gae tae the kirk on the Sawbath, and so get above their usual surroundings for an hour or twa. In fact, the kirk is sae far frae the maist o' them that they just don't gae, but weary around, an' pass the day as weel as they can. An', besides, unless the meenister wad be takin' "wheat" for his text, there wad na be mony care tae listen tae him, onyway.

An' noo, juist a word tae oor bachelor friends, of whom there are sae mony goin' oot to this Fool's Paradise. If ye are thinkin' o' tryin' to improve yer condition financially an' matrimonially by chancin' it in the new country, juist don't. Gin ye gae oot there, first thing ye ken some man-eater o' a wumman will hae ye in her claws, an' it will be too late then to mak' a success o' farmin' in ony country. Na, na, juist tak a look around ye, an' ye'll see mair chances o' success an' happiness here in a minute than ye will in the West in a month o' Sundays. But if ye're bound tae be gaein', in spite o' all, then gae, but before ye start be sure ye buy a return ticket.

An' noo, Mr. Editor, I must be comin' to a feenish. You will be excusin' the fact o' my tresspassin' on yer space tae sic an extent in this way, as I ken ye are aware o' the necessity o' bringin' at this time both sides o' this important question to the attention o' oor young men o' this Province. An' so hopin' that ye may be able to agree, as usual, wi' a' I hae said, I am, as ever,
Glengarry Co., Ont.
SANDY FRASER.

Experience in Hay-making.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the haying season is approaching, I will give you a little of my experience in handling the hay crop.

I grow mostly clover, and that largely alfalfa clover. I cut alfalfa when about one-third to one-half in flower (if weather permits). I never cut when dew is on or the clover is wet. I cut about two acres at a time, and use the tedder about two hours after, and, if crop is very heavy, use tedder the second time, then rake in the winrow, and if the hay is not cured enough to put in coils, I let it lie in the winrow until next day (if no prospect of rain), then put in small coils for a day or two, then open the coils an hour or two before drawing. I have been using a four-foot-cut mower and an eight-foot rake, but am changing for a five-foot-cut mower and ten-foot rake. In cutting red clover, I wait until bloom, then handle same as alfalfa clover, only I do not leave it out as long, as red clover cures quicker than alfalfa, but alfalfa makes the best hay. In handling timothy, I think the best time to cut it is when the first blossom is gone. Cut after dew is off, then, if heavy, follow with the tedder. I would cut until noon, start the rake after dinner, and draw the same day. I always had the best results from that way of handling timothy. If timothy and clover mixed, then I would cut while the clover is in full bloom, as after clover begins to ripen it loses in value. I do not use a hay loader, but think they are all right when drawing from winrows. I use a horse fork for unloading, as I think it better than slings. The fork leaves it in a shape that makes it easier to mow away, and I think hay needs to be well mowed in order to keep well.

I tried putting in clover quite green once, but found that it mow-burnt, and was badly damaged. But if clover or timothy is cut when there is no dew or rain on it, they can be put in much quicker, and with better results than otherwise.

I sometimes cut in the evening, then ted as soon as dew is all gone, and rake about one o'clock, so I can put in coils the same day. I never coil timothy unless there is danger of a shower of rain, and not time to draw it in. I do not stack hay unless I have an extra heavy crop, then I put in round stacks of about four or five tons each.

R. W. T.
Kent Co., Ont.

Harvesting Hay in Quebec.

Haying will soon be on, and farmers will be busily engaged in harvesting this most important crop. As hay forms such a large part of the winter rations for our live stock, we ought to be careful to save it so as to get the very best quality.

With us timothy forms the greater part of the crop, with a small acreage of clover, and both are cut before they are ripe, if the best quality of hay is to be secured. Late-cut hay may give a larger yield in pounds per acre, but it will not be so digestible as that which is cut early. Clover is generally cut when about one-third of the crop is in bloom, as at that stage of maturity it is still tender and nutritious, and a good aftergrowth is secured to supplement the pastures when they get short in the fall. If the first crop is allowed to ripen before cutting, there will be no aftergrowth, because clover, being a biennial, dies after producing seed. Timothy is cut after it is headed out and flowered.

The implements used are mostly mowers, tedders and rakes. Although help has been scarce for several years, hay loaders have not been used here. We have used a five-foot mower for several years, and find it large enough. Perhaps on a large farm a six-foot cut might be better. A tedder is almost indispensable where the hay is heavy, and a great many are now used.

When the clover has arrived at the right stage of maturity, we begin to cut in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and cut as much as we can get into cocks before the dew falls at night. After it has wilted in the swath for a couple of hours the tedder is put on, and about the middle of the afternoon it is raked into winrows with an ordinary eight-foot dump rake, and made into small cocks containing about three forkfuls. It is allowed to stand for about two days, and the cocks are then opened for an hour or so if it is very green inside, and after opening it is hauled to the barn in good-sized loads. We have never used hay caps, so do not know whether they pay or not. Clover cured in this way comes out of the mow green and palatable, with most of the leaves intact, and they are the richest part of the hay. Timothy does not need to stand quite so long in the cock, as a rule, but otherwise it is treated about the same as clover. Hay cured in this way makes more work than when it is left to ripen before cutting, so it can be cut and drawn the same day, but the difference in feeding value is greater than the difference in cost of production.

The barns here are mostly built in the side of a bank, so that the driveway is elevated above the floor of the hay mows, consequently very few hay forks are used. Where hay is stacked, the cylindrical stack, with a conical top, is the shape that seems to be preferred, and the size varies greatly. No stacking contrivance other than a

pitchfork is used, as very few farms have more than hay enough to fill the barns and build one stack. Generally there is only enough to fill the barns. The stacks are finished off with hay, and four poles laid on the sloping sides to keep the hay from blowing off before it settles.

Missisquoi Co., Que. C. A. WESTOVER.

The Seed Control Act and the Farmer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" an article signed by a Lambton County Farmer appeared, in which the writer seems to think the Seed Control Act is of very little benefit to farmers, as it allows the seedsmen and dealers too much profit. He argues that the prices asked for re-cleaned seed were out of proportion to what the producer received. If the Seed Control Act has done nothing more than call the farmers' attention to the fact that there are different grades of seed, such as poor seed, good seed, and better seed, it has done a good work. It has done more: It made it possible this year for users of seed to get some of the best grades of small seeds ever offered by seedsmen, and more of it. On the whole, there was offered by the trade this year the cleanest lot of seed that has been offered for years, I believe. Heretofore, most of the best grades have been exported, and too much of the low-grade seed was put upon our local markets. I may say that this year, after two and one-half months spent in inspection work, there was only a very small percentage of low-grade seed offered in the trade. There was some, it is true. It was not re-cleaned seed from the reliable seed-

it would not pay to attempt to re-clean, even at \$1.00 per bushel. Such low-grade timothy no farmer has a right to offer to his brother farmer for seeding purposes under the new law, which will be conceded to be just by nearly every one, except, possibly, the possessor of such low-grade seed. In the matter of red clover, I know of farmers getting \$8.00 per bushel and more. Local dealers were paid by the wholesale men as high as \$8.40, and this seed, when re-cleaned, was not offered for \$12.00 per bushel, but about \$10.00 per bushel, in the majority of cases.

The wholesale price for red clover seed this year ranged from \$14.00 to \$15.50 per 100 lbs., or from \$8.40 to \$9.30 per bushel. The retailers charged enough to cover freight and their percentage of profit, according to competition, which was on an average of 17c. per pound, or about \$10.00 per bushel. Plenty of what is known as Good Standard Seed (a term originating among the seedsmen, that may mean anything from No. 1 seed down to what would be prohibited from being sold under the Act) was offered at \$9.30 per bushel. There were some retailers who did ask 20c. per pound for their re-cleaned seed, but there were not many who got that price this year.

Early in the season red clover sold for about \$6.50 per bushel, but later on, in February, it went up to the highest point, to drop again in March as much as \$2.00 per bushel, which brought it to about autumn prices again. Another year the early trade may offer the best prices which will prevail during the season. Farmers should keep their eye on the reports of the prospect for seeds in the different seed-producing countries, and this will be a guide,

to some extent, as to the best time to market their seeds. They should also look to cleaning the crop of seed in the field, as far as possible, by growing the seed crop on the cleanest ground, as after a hoe crop. They should prevent as much weed life as possible from maturing its seed in the seed crop by using the scythe on the places where the clover winter-killed, by mowing for hay the thin parts, if weeds be present, and by hand-pulling or spading-out curled dock and other straggling weeds, the seeds of which would be hard to separate from the good seed.

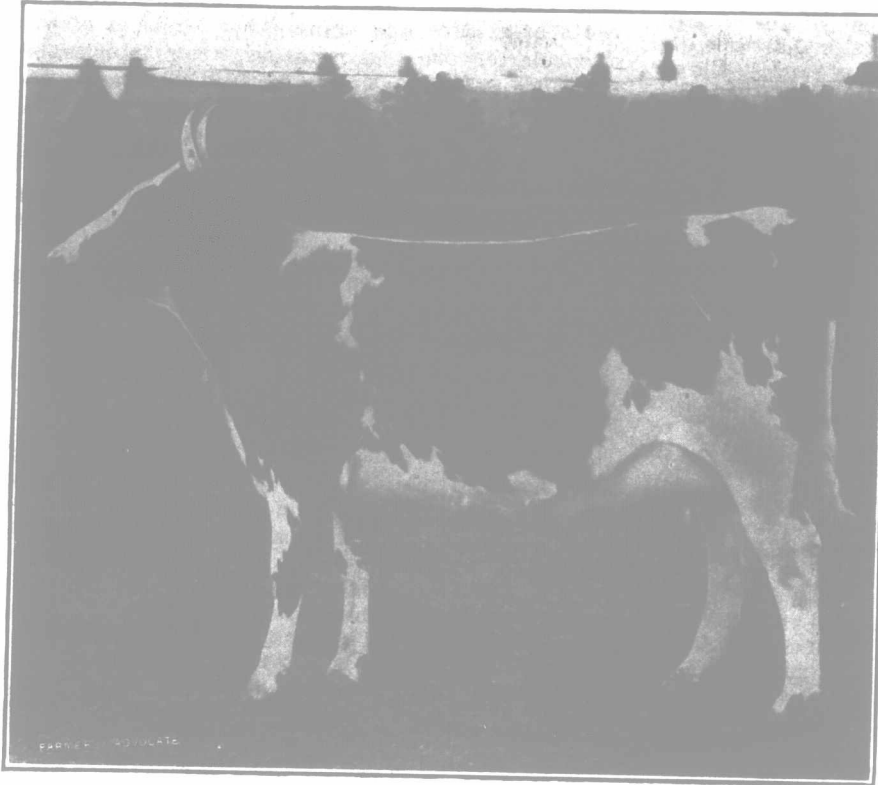
Timothy seed from fall wheat fields should be ignored, especially when weedy, which is usual. Farmers should not trade in low-grade seeds among themselves which the dealers refuse to buy for re-cleaning, and if a farmer cannot produce his own seed, clean as it should be to sow, it would be far better to sell it to the trade for re-cleaning or export, and pay three cents or four cents per pound more for good seed than he can bank upon, and which, at the most, would mean only 25c. per acre more than his own seed would be worth at market prices. There is great danger in some years of the farmer not being able to sell his low-grade seed at any price, and he is liable, under the Act, if he sells it to his neighbor for seeding purposes. By low-grade seed is meant more than 5 noxious weed seeds to the 1,000 of the sample of timothy, red clover or alsike. Every farmer, if possible, should attend the summer field meetings held in his neighborhood this month, and learn from experts the best means of getting rid of the noxious weeds which has called into operation the Seed Control Act of 1905, as one means of preventing their further spread.

What I suggest is the hearty co-operation of farmer, dealer and seedsmen in this work of cleaning up our country. The seedsmen say they are prepared to discriminate in price in favor of good clean, pure seed. Farmers, it is up to us to furnish it. We can do it if we try.

T. G. RAYNOR.

The education which is just now most needed for the farming industry is that which will touch the life and interest of the boys and girls, and will develop in them new notions about farming. —[Prof. W. E. Stone.

If you cannot prepare yourself to be a farmer, do not farm; enter some other business, where the business itself will teach you success.—[Prof. Thomas F. Hunt.



Whitey.

Three-year-old Ayrshire cow, winner of the Ayr Derby, 1906.

houses, but local-grown seed, or old seed of last year. The writer claims there was too great a difference in the price paid the producer for timothy at \$1.00 per bushel, and red clover at \$7.25 per bushel (the highest prices which evidently prevailed in his locality), and the price at which he brought, viz., \$3.75 and \$12.00 per bushel, respectively. The sample sent to the Seed Branch had proven to be comparatively pure, yet \$7.25 was the highest bid offered.

If such conditions prevailed all over the Province as obtained in this case, then I agree that the difference is too great. There must be some considerable difference in any case. It should not be forgotten that the wholesale seedsmen have put in expensive machinery to dress up the seed, and that in averaging up any grade there is considerable waste, not only in the foreign matter present, but in the waste of good seed which comes out in such separation.

The difference in the prices quoted by Lambton Farmer was very much above the average which really prevailed.

It is true some gilt-edged, flail-threshed, weed-free timothy seed retailed at \$3.75 per bushel, but I know of some farmers who received almost as much for their seed sold to their neighbors, and dealers paid \$1.75 for good lots. There was plenty of good timothy seed sold for \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bushel. True, it was not fancy, but it was good clean, pure seed. There is plenty of timothy seed which should never find a market anywhere, and which many of the seed dealers refused to buy of the farmers this year, because it was threshed from fall wheat, and contained an abundance of weed seeds, such as false flax, which

THE DAIRY.

To Patrons of Creameries.

Much has been written, and much has been said about "overrun" in creamery buttermaking during the past year, and the latest thing we have seen about it is that one writer claims most of it is "rot." Even if some of the things that have been said about overrun could be so designated, the agitation in connection with this question is showing results in Western Ontario in the increased interest buttermakers are taking in their work. The instructors are finding the creamery-men doing better work this spring than ever before. They are beginning to see that there is a difference in the quantity and quality of the butter churned and washed in different ways, and that the quantity may be increased or decreased to a considerable extent, according to the per cent. of fat in the cream, the temperature of the cream at churning, and the method of washing the butter; and the buttermaker who is not studying these different points closely is going to drop behind in the business, and it is just as important to the patrons of a creamery to know whether the buttermaker is adopting the best methods to get all the butter possible as it is to know that the quality is fine.

But I wish, at this time, to say something to the patrons of creameries regarding their part in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of our creamery butter.

First let me say that there has been a better quality of cream delivered at the creameries this spring than ever before in the history of the trade. Of course, the weather has been cool, and conditions favorable, but not any more so than last year up to this time, so we are glad to tell the patrons that, on the whole, they are making improvement. The cream is richer, and, of course, sweeter, and, as a result, the butter is of a milder flavor; yet we have great room for improvement. The cream is still very much thinner at some creameries than it should be. Compare two creameries which I visited recently: At one the cream tested 21.5 per cent., while at the other the cream tested 28 per cent.

Now, is there any advantage to the patron to have the cream test higher than 21 per cent., or equivalent to 100 by the oil test? Experiments have proven that it is possible to get slightly more butter from a pound of butter-fat in cream testing 30 per cent., than from a pound of fat in cream testing 20 per cent; or, if we may be permitted to use the much-abused term, there can be a better "overrun" made from rich cream than from thin. Therefore, it is a decided advantage to patrons to have a 30-per-cent. cream delivered at the creameries.

At a creamery visited recently I saw the oil tests read; many of them were under 100, some as low as 60, while one or two were as high as 140. Now, let us see how much more good skim milk was being sent off the farm where the cream tested 60 than was from the farm where the cream tested 140. To do this it will be necessary for us to change the oil test reading to per cent. of fat in the cream, which will be nearly as follows:

- 60 Oil test will equal 13-per-cent. cream.
- 140 Oil test will equal 30-per-cent. cream.

Thirteen-per-cent. cream means that in 100 pounds of such cream there are 13 pounds of butter-fat, and 87 pounds of skim milk.

Now, if the milk from the cows tested 3.6 per cent., and the separator was set to skim a 13-per-cent. cream, or cream testing 60 oil test, it would take just about 370 pounds of milk to make 100 pounds of cream. But if this same 370 pounds of milk were run through a separator set to skim a 30-per-cent. cream, or cream testing 140 oil test, there would only be 44 pounds of cream.

In both cases there would be 13 pounds of fat in the cream, but in the 13-per-cent. cream there would be 87 pounds of skim milk sent off the farm, while in the 30-per-cent. cream only 31 pounds of skim milk are sent away. Here is a difference of 56 pounds of good skim milk, for feeding calves or pigs, for every 370 pounds of milk skimmed.

How many extra pigs could be kept during the summer if a man had ten cows, and skimmed a 30-per-cent. instead of a 13-per-cent. cream? If each cow gave 5,000 pounds, there would be 7,567 pounds of skim milk extra at home, valued at 20 cents per 100 pounds, equals \$15.13.

Is it any wonder some of our creamery patrons are grumbling about the small returns from the creameries, when they are giving away skim milk like this? Always remember it is only the butter-fat, or butter-oil, you get paid for, and not a cent do you get from the creamery for skim milk sent to it.

But these are not all the disadvantages of having thin cream. Look at the tons of skim milk the cream-haulers are drawing which should be kept at home.

Thin cream will sour much more quickly than rich cream, and this is the reason for so much of our cream-gathered creamery butter having an old, sour flavor.

Some may say that their separators will not skim a 30-per-cent. cream and do good work. If that is so, you have bought the wrong separator. An American authority gives the following advice to parties who have been so unfortunate as to have a separator that will not skim a rich cream: Run through one-half of the milk to be skimmed, then add the cream from this milk to the balance of the milk, and skim it as usual.

My advice to those intending to buy a separa-

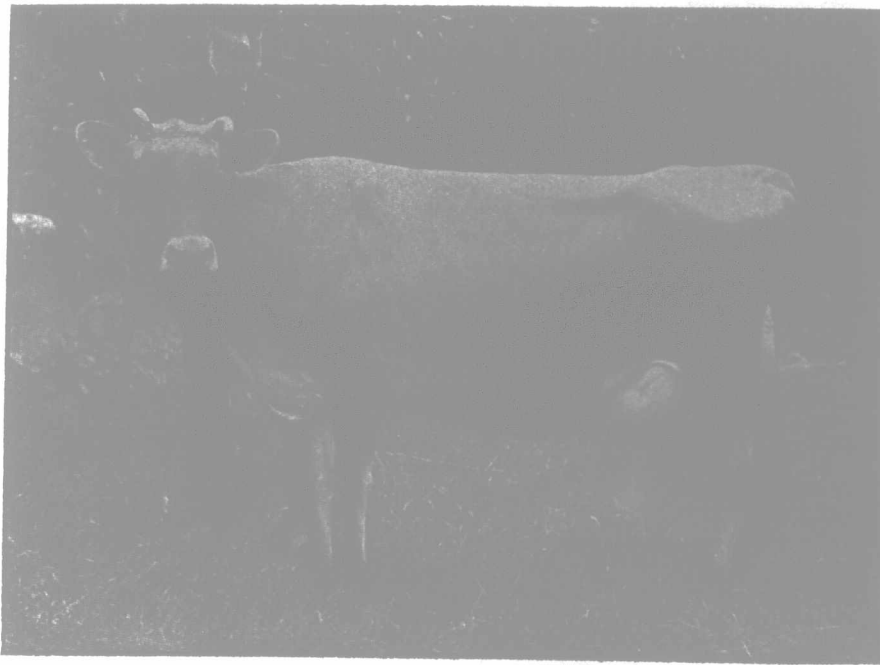


Say Please.

tor is, do not buy a separator without a written guarantee that it will skim a 30-per-cent. cream, and that the skim milk will test not more than 0.5 per cent.

The desirable factors in the cream-gathering creamery industry to-day are: Live, energetic men as managers and makers, pasteurizers and coolers, cream delivered testing from 27 to 35 per cent. fat, and in a sweet condition; to keep the cream sweet, it should be cooled to 50 degrees immediately after skimming, and kept at that temperature until delivered to the cream-hauler.

Everything in connection with the trade, from milking the cows to packing the butter, must be kept scrupulously clean. GEO. H. BARR, Chief Instructor, Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.



Lady Veronia 195,785 A. J. C. C.

Imported Jersey cow, first at Royal Jersey Show, 1905; sold for \$2,500 at T. S. Copper's sale, Coopersburg, Pa., May 30th, 1906.

St. Armand Cow-testing.

The table giving the result of the third 30-day period of weighing and testing the milk of 318 cows, at St. Armand, Que., shows, under the heading "highest," the best performance of any individual cow in the herd, whether in yield of milk, or as regards test. This is in striking contrast to the low yields and tests, and indicates where some weeding-out may be done. The average milk yield of all the herds in this test was 521 pounds, the test average 3.8, and the average weight of fat 20.2. The highest average for a herd was 633 pounds milk, the highest average test for a herd 4.4, and the highest fat yield for a herd 21.8 pounds. The highest individual yield of milk was 970 pounds, highest test 5.4, lowest milk yield 110 pounds, lowest test 2.8.

Cow-testing Associations.

The figures given as the result of the first period of weighing and testing at Mansonville, Que., of the milk of 115 cows, in the 30 days' test, ending May 27, 1906, shows that the average milk yield was 470 pounds, the average test 3.9, and the average of fat 18.3 pounds. The highest milk yield of one herd was 539 pounds, and the lowest 349 pounds. The highest individual yield of milk from one cow was 780 pounds, and the lowest 590 pounds. The highest individual test was 5.4, the lowest individual test was 3.0, and the lowest individual milk yield 120 pounds.

Management of the Dairy.

In 1878 I bought my father's farm of 250 acres, and started making butter. My business increased rapidly. I increased the number of cattle from 10 the first year to 30 two years later. Not being satisfied with common stock, I secured some imported Holsteins for a foundation herd. I paid \$1,000 for two matured cows and one yearling heifer, besides \$350 for my first bull. I was severely criticised by some of my friends and neighbors, who thought I was going in too heavily at the start with such fancy cattle.

The outcome a few years later justified the investment, and my friends saw the importance of pure-bred animals for building up and maintaining a first-class herd. By the use of good clover pastures I kept my herd in splendid condition. I sold my surplus stock, particularly the bull calves, which convinced my neighbors, when they understood the price I was receiving for them, that I was getting the money back I had originally put into this foundation stock.

I deliver my butter once a week to private parties. I use a separator run with a tread-power, using my Holstein bull for that purpose. This exercise is what the animal needs, making him gentle, vigorous, and easy to handle. I now have 35 head of milch cows on this farm, besides the young cattle.

In handling young stock and calves, they are usually allowed to remain with the cow about one week. They are then taken away, and given new milk for about two weeks. This is gradually changed, and warm milk from the separator given them, care being taken to remove the froth. I believe that one of the best feeds for calves is ground flaxseed, well cooked, and added to a little milk. It is given in small quantities at first, but the amount is gradually increased as the calf grows. I have my cows freshen in November and December.

I do this on the principle that a cow should be doing her best when it costs most to keep her. In my experience, the cow that freshens in the fall will give about one-third more milk during the year than one coming in during the spring. I keep the young stock growing and thrifty, so that they reach maturity in good shape. I use the swing stanchion. The cows are fed hay, after which they are milked, and then fed silage and grain. They are turned out in the winter twice daily for water and exercise, the length of time they are left out depending on the condition of the weather. I do not advocate water devices in front of cows, but believe it is better for them to be turned out regularly in the fresh air, so as to get a certain amount of exercise while they are getting their water supply. The kind of feed depends somewhat on the cost of the materials. Gluten feeds, combined with silage, are my main stand-bys. I grow enough clover hay for my dairy cows during the year. I do not feed any timothy, believing it one of the most expensive feeds for the herd. I have two silos 16 feet across and 30 feet high. They are double-boarded, with tar paper between, lathed and plastered with cement. I have my corn well eared and about matured when put in the silo. I consider silage one of the most important and economical feeds that a dairyman can produce. It is my opinion that a man should not attempt to run a dairy farm without a well-constructed silo. FULTON CO., N. Y. JOHN FLETCHER.

A fan in the creamery to cool the air, keep it fresh, and keep the flies outside, is an idea suggested by F. W. Culbertson in the New York Produce Review.

Better Cows for Better Results.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The dairy industry is booming in Prince Edward Island. Notwithstanding the fact that during the past year many of our farmers have increased their stock of milch cattle, the urgent cry is heard from the factories, "We want more milk."

Many farmers' wives do not ever make butter for their own use; but I think this is a mistake. When we make a little butter ourselves we can relish it better than when we buy it from strangers; and then we have the delicious fresh butter-milk to drink, which is so palatable and healthful. One farmer who has eleven milch cows, receives monthly during the summer the sum of \$60. As the pasture is unusually good this year, farmers are counting on handsome checks.

One very important item in dairy management is to see that the cattle have free access to water. Punctuality in feeding and milking is of great importance. Some farmers, when busy working on the land, foolishly imagine that "any old time" does to milk; but when a cow is not milked at regular intervals the supply will soon diminish. The pasture should be divided so that the cattle may be changed from one field to the other. Don't expect the cows to milk well if the pasture is poor. They should always be treated with kindness, and never beaten, or chased by dogs. The calves should receive special care during the first six months of their lives at least. I saw a poor little animal the other day that was a disgrace to the one who had cared (or neglected to care) for it. It was two years old, and no bigger than a three-months-old calf should be. It was starved and neglected right after it was born, and will never amount to anything. Milk is the best and most natural food for a calf until it is at least two months old. In June the calves should be turned into a nice clover field where there are some shade trees or a shed for shelter, and where they can frolic around as much as they please. They should be fed and watered regularly, for the better the care and attendance, the more steadily the calves will thrive. If you pet them, and never ill-use them, they will develop into quiet cows. The question has been asked, "How is it that one farmer succeeds so well in cattle-raising and dairying, while another, similarly situated, pronounces it a failure?" Simply because the former is adapted to the work, loves it, and tries to do his very best, for he is well aware that carelessness and neglect invite failure. The other man performs his duties in an uninterested, slovenly manner, as if his chief aim was to

get through with the work in some sort of way. He ill-treats the animals, and plainly shows by his actions that he has missed his calling, and farming or dairying is not his forte. A. R. Queen's West, P. E. I.

A dairyman from the neighborhood of Scarborough, East York, Ont., tells "The Farmer's Advocate" that many of the dairymen in his neighborhood think highly of the dried distiller's grains, purchased from a Toronto distillery. It is bought for \$15 a ton, and is sought after at that price. He says it bids fair to become a staple concentrated feedstuff in his section.

GARDEN  ORCHARD.**Spraying Potatoes.**

Just why so many bulletins issued should contain in the formula for spraying potatoes the quantity of one-quarter pound of Paris green for 40 gallons of water, is something which one who has had much experience in the business will find hard to understand, as that quantity is quite inadequate, and is likely to mislead. In fact, I lost \$500 the first year I grew any quantity of potatoes, as that quantity of Paris green was no good at all to poison the bug. It seemed to act as a tonic, and make them thrive all the faster, and eat all the more. Forty gallons, when put on with a spraying cart (4 rows at once), just covers 3 acres, and when the vines are small, of course considerable of this goes on the ground, so that it will be found that a very small quantity is put upon an acre where the bugs can get at it—just, in fact, about enough to make a good tonic for them. I now use one pound of Paris green to 40 gallons of water, and the spray pump, when putting this on 3 acres, in a very fine spray, will make the vines quite wet, and if we put on more it would run off. It is well to watch very closely, and, after two or three days, if the bugs do not drop off the vines, I go over them again, putting in one pound of Paris green to 40 gallons of water. I do not think there is much danger in injuring the vines with Paris green, as I have tried it by putting on the headlands an extra quantity, by going over the headlands every time we go out of the field to load the barrel. I use about 40 pounds of Paris green a year on about 18 acres. When we got through last year the

vines covered all the ground, meeting between the rows, which were nearly three feet apart. After the first spraying we put on blue vitriol, as recommended. One may easily be misled, and think sometimes that the vines are injured by Paris green, when it is due to some other cause. I have seen Paris green put on very thickly without any injury. One of my neighbors here last year kept his vines clean of bugs by picking the bugs off, putting in about every morning and night, when he was not working in a factory, and yet those vines, about the time they were coming out in blossom, would have the tips of the leaves curling up and turning black; and if Paris green had been put on them it would likely have got the blame for scorching them, while, as a matter of fact, it was due to another cause altogether, as no Paris green had been on them the whole season, nor were there any bugs on them at any time to injure the plants. If one wants to have a good crop of potatoes, the bugs must be kept off them, as they will do a lot of damage in a few days, and the vines will not get over it, and the yield will be greatly lessened. A good crop of potatoes makes money, but every bushel less means so much less profit, as the work is just the same. But it is just the same in every line—the extra push makes the extra profit.

[Note.—To secure the opinion of Canadian experimenters on the amount of Paris green it was safe to use for potatoes, we referred this point to Prof. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph, who replies as follows: "No doubt many of the earlier bulletins made the mistake of recommending one-quarter pound of Paris green to forty gallons of water for the destruction of the potato beetle, the same as for other insects of that class. Experience has proved that this is not sufficient for the destruction of the old beetles, which make their appearance the first thing in spring, although it may be sufficient for the young slugs when they hatch from the egg. In our sprayings at the College of late years, we have been using one pound of Paris green to the barrel of water.

"The danger of burning the foliage with Paris green, when used in too large quantities, depends largely upon the quality of the Paris green. If it contains much soluble arsenic, in the form of arsenious acid, it is likely to do injury to foliage. To avoid such injury, it is always well to use lime in conjunction with Paris green, which converts the arsenic into a soluble form which will not injure foliage. If the Paris green is used with Bordeaux mixture, which in most cases is advisable, the lime of the Bordeaux will be sufficient for this purpose."—Editor.]



A Cabbage Garden at Buffalo Lake, Sask. This Man Buys Good Seed.

A Holiday Jaunt in the Niagara District.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

It is a grand thing to know one's country—know it by observation at first hand. It is one of the chief charms of journalistic work. Particularly in June are occasional flits across the country the quintessence of delight. It is a compensation for the grind of office work—a breath in the open, as it were, which relaxes tense nerves, expanding and suffusing with the healthful atmosphere of the farm, chest, mind and soul. It is good to be alive; it is best of all to be alive in the country. The thought often comes, do those who live amidst nature's profusion of loveliness take it all in? The interrogation must often be answered in the negative. Habitual association dulls appreciation; a too-close focus blurs the picture, which appears in perfection only to the thoughtful traveller who finds a study in comparison of the various sights he sees, who perceives in each new vista the picturesqueness which the native regards as commonplace. It would lead to a truer appreciation of our individual surroundings if more of us could travel about frequently, storing up in our recollection a wealth of impressions, training our perception, and providing material for instructive and suggestive comparison. Lacking this opportunity, the next best thing is to receive the impressions of those who have travelled.

There are charms in every landscape; some are more beautiful than others, but all are lovely when viewed through unspotted lenses. The more one sees of natural beauty, the more deeply he drinks of it, and the more highly will he prize any particular spot in which his lot may be cast. Herein Nature differs from Art. In artificial creations, supreme achievement spoils one for anything short of perfection; in Nature we have perfection in so many different forms, each of which is satisfying, while contemplation of the most exquisite whet's one's desire for excellence in any and all forms.

And agricultural Canada, fairest land the sun shines upon, is the more alluring because under the cloak of verdure lie potentialities of ample creature comforts for its inhabitants. This ensures a material development and a prosperous industry, nurtured amidst this one of the most richly-adorned stages in Nature's theatre. We Canadians are more abundantly blessed than we know.

But there is humor in travel as well as poetry. It crops out at the most unexpected places, often amid accident or exasperation. It favors those who cultivate the philosophic spirit. The inexperienced traveller, for instance, boards a slow train. He frets and abuses the railroad company, mayhap, to let his fellow-passengers know that he knows how a train ought to go. Or maybe he sits, stolidly suppressing his impatience, and wishing he were at his journey's end. The veteran man of the road seldom does either of these things. He indulges in an occasional bit of drollery, but, for the most part, sits peacefully taking the world as it comes, studying character or watching the scenery, musing, it may be, on the abstract problems of existence—unless concrete business matters have been pressing upon his attention. When the brakeman finally calls his station, he pulls himself together, and nonchalantly alights. If he has not actually enjoyed his ride, he has at least made the best of a bad one. Philosophy pays.

There are times, however, when more philosophy is required than the ordinary mortal can muster. We thought so recently down in the Niagara District. An electric railway runs east from Hamilton to Beamsville, for twenty-three or twenty-four miles through the heart of this magnificent fruit district. It skirts along near the base of the two-hundred-foot escarpment which divides the plateau above from the narrow strip, three to five miles wide, bordering Lake Ontario, which is Canada's small-fruit belt par excellence. In daylight the scenery is superb. To the north you catch glimpses of the lake, close to the south rises the green, wooded hill, now receding, then standing out bold and bluff—a rocky promontory in the old days, when the lake waters laved its sides. On the north side of the track, and for most of the distance on the south, as well, stretch vineyards, berry fields, plum, peach and pear orchards, some of them ten acres or more in extent. Most of them are cultivated to the tilth of gardens, and it does one good to see trees cared for as though a fruit crop were worth cultivating and manuring, without trying to eke out a revenue on the side, by harvesting a crop of grain or hay. It would pay farmers in other districts to visit this section in summer, and stop long enough to see how the fruit is pruned, sprayed, cultivated, and marketed.

However, to return to the car, it was our misfortune to make the trip after dark, and an hour and thirty-five minutes (schedule time) going 24 miles, is rather too slow, even for pleasure. The road needs more power. The cars jog along in a tedious dog-trot, and stop at nearly every cross-road where anybody wants to get on or off. This

is convenient to people living along the route, but hard on through passengers. When the car comes to a bit of a straight stretch the motor-man seems unwilling to let it out. He hangs on to the lever like a timid horseman afraid to give the rein to a frisky colt. We surveyed the passengers in turn, but the light in the car was dim, and there was nothing striking about the people. A passing diversion was afforded by a seedy-looking woman in the back seat who wrangled with the conductor for five minutes over a three-cent fare. We pulled down a grip and drew out a paper to read, but the evil genius of the powerhouse must have turned off some of the current, for the light in the car became dimmer than ever, and remained so. But all things come to an end, even a ride on the H. G. & B.

One might think that here, at least, travelling would be comparatively safe and sure, but delays and mishaps are evidently a commonplace occurrence. On the return trip our party was anxious to catch a train at Hamilton. According to schedule we should have had forty-five minutes to spare. We asked the conductor, in a matter-of-course way, as we got on the car, "Think we'll be able to catch the Limited?" "I guess so," he replied, "we've been running pretty well on time so far to-day." We didn't catch it, though. An accident to an east-bound car delayed us, and while the gangs poked around leisurely and awkwardly, we stood watching them, with disappointment assuaged by amusement. A well-intended offer to help pry up the end of the derailed car, so that it could be pulled back on the track more easily, was tacitly declined with a "that-isn't-our-style" manner. The road is a great convenience to the country, giving an hourly service each way. The fares are quite reasonable (40c. for 24 miles), but it would be a blessing if a little good 20th-century enterprise were infused into the management. Somebody hinted that the Grand Trunk controls the stock, and is not anxious for the electric line to cut too hard into the traffic of its parallel steam line. We know nothing as to the truth of this, but some such explanation seems demanded by the circumstances.

In some respects the electric road reminds one of the district it traverses. Though land values are enormously high, compared to those in regular farming sections, bare soil selling up into three figures per acre; though the fruit-growers make money and live, many of them, in veritable mansions of houses, and though specialization has resulted in the adoption of many progressive ideas in the particular sphere of fruit culture, and though money is made more easily than in counties where general farming is carried on, though city luxuries abound in the rural homes, and probably a greater variety of fruits and vegetables are grown than in any other part of Canada, still there are drawbacks. We call attention to them, not by way of disparagement, but to convince residents of other districts that they, too, have advantages, some of them negative, perhaps, which call for thanksgiving and contentment. In the first place, the climate, so admirable from the standpoint of vegetable growth, is not so healthful for human beings. Situated on the south side of Lake Ontario, it gets the force of every chilling north blast that sweeps across the lake. Every lake breeze is a north wind, and it makes a bad combination. About the time the weather changes and the wind whirls around to the north, the mercury drops with a suddenness which, combined with the damp, sends cold chills down the marrow. It is particularly bad for catarrh, bronchial trouble and kindred ailments, and it always seems to us that the people of the Niagara peninsula mind the winters much more than in the drier inland regions, although the temperature seldom goes lower than 15 below zero. The north side of a lake is preferable always to the south shore, where health and comfort are the considerations.

But the attribute of this section which reminds us of its electric road is the pottering habit of too many of the inhabitants. Working with the fruit has engendered it. One-horse methods are characteristic of nearly everything. They are unconsciously hampered, too, by the traditions of those halcyon days, two or three decades passed, when fruit was almost gold. Then it mattered little whether economical methods of cultivation were studied, for the prices left a handsome margin over almost any extravagant cost of production. It seems hard to cut loose from the old, and realize that the profits of fruit-growing are being more keenly contested for, both within and without the peninsula, and that competition is bound to keep down the prices for fruits to a level within comparatively easy reach of general consumers. There is manifest a natural reluctance to adapt twentieth-century economy of production to twentieth-century prices, so a desire is fostered in the minds of some for tariffs to help keep prices up to the old levels. Meanwhile, the magnificent possibilities of this district are being barely skimmed over. Fungous and insect pests are still but indifferently combated by the rank and file, vineyards and orchards are set out in patches of a few acres in many cases, without a

thought, apparently, of the handicap such small plantations are in cultivation; marketing problems are shamefully neglected, and the whole business run as though the men engaged in it were afraid to strike out and cut a swath. There are some notable exceptions, of course, and, with the establishment of a fruit experimental farm at Jordan, marked progress may be expected, but it is quite safe to say that the possibilities of this district in small-fruit production have merely been indicated. The business is bound to grow enormously, and the adoption of more thorough cultural practice and better business methods will result in placing larger quantities of fruit before the consumer, at possibly reduced prices, but larger net profits for the growers. Fruit-growers must get down to a closer study of margins.

Varieties of Apples for South Shore of Lake Ontario.

In a bulletin by the New York Experiment Station, giving the varieties of apples recommended for planting in various sections of the State, we find the following suggested for the belt bordering the south shore of Lake Ontario, a section corresponding in geographical and topographical characteristics to the small-fruit district of our own Niagara Peninsula. In the lists, c after the name of a variety stands for cider, d for dessert, and k for kitchen:

Well Recommended.—Market: Alexander, k; Baldwin, d k; Gravenstein, d k; Hubbardson, d k; McIntosh, d; Northern Spy, d k; Oldenburg, k; Pumpkin Sweet, k; Red Canada, d k; Rhode Island Greening, d k; Roxbury, d k; Sweet Winesap, d k; Tompkins King, d k; Twenty Ounce, k; Wealthy, d k.

Local Market: Fall Pippin, d k; Sweet Bough, d k.

Recommended.—Home: Autumn Bough, d k; Early Harvest, d; Early Joe, d; Early Strawberry, d; Esopus Spitzenburg, d k; Fanny, d; Garden Royal, d; Genesee Flower, k; Golden Russet, d k c; Golden Sweet, d; Haskell, d; Hawley, d; Jefferis, d; Jersey Sweet, d; Keswick, k; Late Strawberry, d; Longfield, d; Mother, d; Pomme Grise, d; Porter, d k; Primate, d; Summer Pearmain, d; Swaar, d; Tolman Sweet, d k. Crab Apples: Gibb, k; Marengo, d k; Red Siberian, k; September, d k; Transcendent, k; Whitney, d k; Yellow Siberian, k.

Market: Ben Davis, k; Boiken, k; Cooper Market, k; Esopus Spitzenburg, d k; Golden Pippin, d k; Golden Russet, d k c; Lady Sweet, d k; Maiden Blush, k; Mann, k; Red Astrachan, d k; Rome, k; Stark, k; Sutton, d k; Wagener, d k; Westfield Seek-no-Further, d.

Worthy of Trial.—Home: Brown Sweet, d k; Cox Orange, d; Hoadley, k; Louise, d; Milden, d k; Parry White, d; Scarlet Pippin, d k; Skank, d; Victoria, d k.

Market: Babbitt, k; Bismarck, k; Black Ben Davis, k; Constantine, k; Deacon Jones, k; Eiser, k; Gano, k; Grosh, k; Hyde King, k; Lee Sweet, k; Olympia, d k; Ontario, d k; Palouse, d; Wabash Red, d; Wolf River, k. Local Market: Pease, d; Winter Banana, d k.

Eight Ounces Paris Green to 40 Gallons Water for Spraying Potatoes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your enquiry concerning the amount of Paris green that may be used safely on potato vines, I may say I have tried different strengths of Paris green for spraying potatoes to destroy the Colorado potato beetle—4 ounces, 8 ounces, and 1 pound, of Paris green to 40 gallons of water. My experience was that 1 pound of Paris green to 40 gallons of water did not injure the foliage. I should not like to say, however, that under all conditions this would be the case, as under certain weather conditions injury will occur from an insecticide or fungicide, when it will not under other conditions. After carrying on these experiments, I decided to use in the Horticultural Department 8 ounces of Paris green to 40 gallons of water. Four ounces of Paris green to 40 gallons of water will kill the potato beetles when quite small, but the advantage of using 8 ounces is that the larvæ will be destroyed sooner than with a smaller quantity, and where there is likelihood of rain this is very important. In the last spraying calendar, which was prepared by Dr. Fletcher and myself two years ago, 8 ounces of Paris green to 40 gallons of water for potatoes is recommended. The danger to foliage from using Paris green can be lessened very much by adding an equal quantity of lime to the 40 gallons of water. W. T. MACCOUN, Central Exp. Farm, Ottawa. Horticulturist.

A Nebraska writer in the Fruit-grower says the best tool he has ever tried for thinning old strawberry beds is a disk harrow with half the blades removed.

POULTRY.

Corrections in First Edition of American Standard of Perfection.

Despite the great time consumed in preparing the 1905 American Standard of Perfection for poultry, a number of errors have already been found in the work. Those who purchased copies of the first edition should enter the following corrections, supplied by T. E. Orr, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Poultry Association:

Page 25.—Section "Sweepstake and Special Prizes," in fifth line, word "latter" changed to "former."

In each of the following cases, at end of line named, these words are added, "Under-color, dark slate":

Page 47.—Section "Wings," to fourth line.

Page 58.—Color of male, section "Wings," to fourth line.

Page 58.—Color of female, section "Neck," to third line.

Page 59.—Section "Body and Fluff," to second line.

Page 59.—Section "Wings," to third line.

Page 62.—Color of male, section "Wings," to fourth line.

Page 63.—Color of female, section "Wings," to second line.

Page 63.—Section "Tail," third line, words "Under-color, dark slate," stricken out.

Page 75.—Shape of female (Rhode Island Red) changed to read, "Comb—Single, similar to that of male, but much smaller."

Page 78.—Rhode Island Red male, section "Wings," second line, "Wing-coverts" changed to "Flight-coverts."

Page 114.—Color Brown Leghorn female, section "Back," third line, word "shading" changed to "shafting."

Page 139.—Bottom of page, below section "Legs and Toes," words, "Under-color, dark slate," supplied.

Page 142.—Below section "Legs and Toes," words, "Under-color, dark slate," supplied.

Page 274.—Colored Muscovy Ducks, under "Color of drake and duck," description of tail is changed to read: "Tail—Black."

The following new varieties were admitted at the Cincinnati meeting: Single-comb Black Orpingtons, single-comb White Orpingtons, rose-comb Rhode Island Reds, rose-comb Buff Leghorns, and Columbian Wyandottes. The second edition, now going out, contains the descriptive Standards of all these varieties, also illustrations of Columbian Wyandottes, and new illustrations, by Sewell, of single-comb Buff Orpingtons.

Looseness in Sitting Hens.

A correspondent of Farm Poultry asks: "Why do my sitting hens have loose bowels (extremely loose)? They are fed corn, wheat and oats, and are allowed to leave the nest between two and four days. Feed is given in the proper proportions."

Following is the editor's reply: Looseness of the bowels is quite common with sitting hens, especially for the first few days after they go broody. I suppose it is at least in part due to the change from an active life to almost complete inactivity. In many cases it is doubtless aggravated by the hens being confined to their nests long after they would, if free, leave them to evacuate the bowels. I notice that I have more trouble of that kind with sitting hens now when I have not always opportunity to watch them closely than I had when all my time was given to the care of poultry, and it was a simple matter as I went about the day's work to note how the sitters were acting, and release any that were getting uneasy. Now I have to confine such sitters as I am not sure will return to their nests of their own accord, and after I leave home in the morning they get no attention until evening. This may mean that a hen is confined to the nest for seven or eight hours after nature would prompt her to

leave it, but I have to take chances on that. I don't know that the practice can be proved best, either by theory or by experiment, but poultrymen have generally agreed that whole corn was the best food for the sitting hens, and it has always seemed to me that my hens did better and kept in better condition when fed only on whole corn while incubating than on any other diet.

28 Chicks from 25,000 Eggs.

The New York Produce Review says the largest incubator ever built in the world has been tested on the poultry farm of Dr. S. B. Smith, at Lykens, Ohio, and proved a failure. The incubator holds 100,000 eggs, and has an elaborate system of heating by forced draft. After a few preliminary tests, with indifferent results, Dr. Smith decided to make a trial with 25,000 eggs of high-grade stock. At the end of the usual period of incubation the doctor was rewarded by the arrival of 28 of the most expensive chicks that ever opened their eyes upon a world of trouble. The other 24,972 eggs were spoiled through the impossibility of regulating the heat properly.

Insect Powder for Head Lice on Chicks.

An experienced poultryman, interrogated about the best grease or oil to use for greasing chickens' heads, to keep off head lice, replied that he has found ordinary insect powder always effective, in sixteen years' use. The powder should be fresh. If unable to judge of its quality by the look and smell, blow or rub a little on the head of a chick on which there are lice. If they do not almost immediately drop off, the powder is getting stale. When I was growing large numbers of chicks by natural methods, he says, two of us used to powder all broods once a week until three weeks old. It took about twenty minutes to attend to between 60 and 70 broods, and we had a good deal of ground to cover, too. I greased the heads of a few broods the first season I was in the business, but have never done it since, and I always feel sorry for poultrymen who persist in that antiquated method of treating chicks for lice, for they do a lot of unnecessary work.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The net profits for the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railroad for the four months ending with April, were \$61,981.84, as against \$10,750.50 for the first three and a half months during which the Commission had control last year.

Prof. J. A. McLean, an Eastern Ontario boy, who filled the position of acting resident master, at the Ontario Agricultural College, during part of 1903, which he left to take the course in agriculture at Ames, Iowa, has been appointed assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Iowa (Ames) Agricultural College. Prof. McLean has been making a good record as head of the animal husbandry department of the Colorado Agricultural College.

Huntingdon District, Quebec.

The early part of the season was very backward, seeding was fully two weeks later in commencing than usual, and although the weather was cool, yet vegetation came ahead with remarkable rapidity, and so far has received no setback. Seeding was well completed by the end of May, with the exception of corn and potatoes. As the weather has been broken since, there is still some planting to be done. The open winter has affected the new meadows in killing out the clover somewhat, and on the flat lands, the killing of grass is very noticeable on the low places and on each side of the furrow. Small fruits are badly killed out, and in some cases the fruit trees are affected. There was a profusion of bloom on the apple trees, which betokens a good crop, if the after season is suitable. We notice in some orchards the caterpillars are working their ravages where spraying is not done.

We have had some very heavy rain storms the past two weeks, and everything is looking well. Pastures are excellent, and, consequently, there is a large delivery of milk at the factories. Butter and cheese have

been selling higher than the Montreal quotations. On our board here a week ago, fresh butter sold for 21¢, salted for 21¢. Cheese sold for 11¢. This week prices were about ½c. lower.

Prices of milk cows were never as strong here, as high as \$75 has been paid for choice animals. Horses are selling well, and are scarce and high also. Several lots of splendid draft horses have gone from here this spring.

Pork has been selling at from \$6.75 to \$7.50 (live) all spring. The right kind of pork brings the best price. W. P. S.

Wages in Temiskaming.

In view of the great interest now taken in the progress of the Temiskaming country, we have been asked as to the rate of wages for laboring men prevailing there. In reply to our enquiries on that subject, Mr. Geo. Taylor, President of the New Liskeard Board of Trade, reports the wages of laboring men in the town at \$2 per day; carpenters' wages ranging from \$2 upwards. This, we presume, is without board. In the lumber camps last winter, wages were about \$30 per month and board.

Another New Liskeard correspondent reports wages for farm hands at \$1.75 per day; miners, \$2.50, and railroad construction hands at \$2 to \$2.50 per week, without board.

The Crown lands agent at Englehart, Mr. W. Hugh, reports no special rate for farm work, as few farmers in the district, as yet, employ extra help. On Government colonization roadwork, \$1.25 per day and board is paid; miners receive, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50 per day and board. On railroad construction work, \$1.75 per day is paid, boarding self, or deducting 60c. per day for board; also deducting, per month, 25c. for mail service and 50c. for doctor fee.

Fall Wheat, Peas and Alfalfa in Brant County.

Fall wheat and peas are largely in evidence in the counties of Brant and South Waterloo. Nearly every farmer seems to have about twenty or twenty-five acres of the former, and on a recent drive, by a member of our staff, in the neighborhood of Paris, it seemed good for from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre. The soil in this district appears particularly suited to the crop, being a mellow loam, nice to work, and rolling enough for good surface drainage. Peas sown last year turned out fairly well, and were so free from the bug that farmers were encouraged to sow them more extensively this summer. Those we saw looked promising. The experience regarding the bug has been pretty general, we believe. The pest has been literally starved out, but, no doubt, it will come back if we grow enough peas to afford it an ample feeding ground. It would be well to anticipate the bug this time, and keep treating our seed peas with carbon bisulphide, whether they are much infested or not. Alfalfa is grown to a considerable extent in some parts of Brant. It does best on the hillsides, and there are large areas of nice rolling land where it would prove, by all odds, the most profitable crop that could be grown. We have been pleased to notice through the country a good deal of interest being aroused in this crop, and there are indications that a considerably-increased acreage will be sown in the next few years throughout the southern portions of Ontario.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Toronto Open-air Horse Show.....	July 2
Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary.....	July 10-12
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.....	July 23-28
Brandon Exhibition.....	July 31-Aug. 3
Cobourg Horse Show.....	Aug. 14-16
Canadian National, Toronto.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 6
St. John, N. B.....	Sept. 1-7
Canada Central, Ottawa.....	Sept. 7-15
Western Fair, London.....	Sept. 7-15
Michigan West, Grand Rapids.....	Sept. 10-14
Sussex, N. B.....	Sept. 10-14
New York State, Syracuse.....	Sept. 10-15
Chatham, N. B.....	Sept. 14-21
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N.S.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 5
Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial Exhibition.....	October 8-12
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.....	Oct. 2-6
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.....	Oct. 6-13
International, Chicago.....	Dec. 1-8
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.....	Dec. 10-15

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets have been heavy, over 200 carloads of cattle having been received on the two markets. Trade in fat cattle was brisk, with prices firmer.

Exporters—There were a few prime, well-finished loads, but the bulk were of medium quality. Prime cattle sold at \$5.25 to \$5.35 per cwt.; good, \$5 to \$5.15 per cwt.; medium, \$4.80 to \$5. The bulk sold at \$4.90 to \$5.10. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.35 per cwt.

Butchers—Demand good. Trade brisk. Prime picked lots, \$4.90 to \$5.15, with one or two loads of prime heifers at \$5.20 and \$5.25 per cwt.; loads of good, \$4.75 to \$4.85; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.65; common, \$4.15 to \$4.30; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Owing to high prices for beef cattle, all steers at all fleshly are being bought up at prices that would be too high for feeding purposes. Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$4 to \$4.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.10; stockers ranged from \$2.75 to \$3.60.

Milk Cows—There has been a good trade in milk cows and springers, especially for those of prime quality. The best sold from \$50 to \$60 each, eight or nine having been sold at the latter

price. Medium cows sold from \$35 to \$45, and common at \$30, while some inferior cows sold as low as \$25. More good-to-prime-quality cows would have sold readily.

Veal Calves—Deliveries have not been nearly so large, and prices are firm at \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt., and a few prime new-milk-fed have sold as high as \$7 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts moderate. Export ewes, \$1.25 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; yearlings, of which there are few, sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; spring lambs sold at \$3.50 to \$6.50 each, the bulk selling at \$4 to \$5 each.

Hogs—Receipts have been light. Packers are quoting \$7.10, on the Toronto markets, fed and watered, and paying \$7.30 to \$7.35, f. o. b., cars at country

points, which would be equal to \$7.50 to \$7.60, counting freight and shrinkage.

Horses—Trade in horses is somewhat quiet in comparison with several weeks past. The demand for work horses is not so strong, but for delivery horses of good quality for local use is well sustained. There has been no cessation in the demand for high-stepping, fancy horses, and any person having such can readily dispose of them at excellent prices. Heavy-draft horses of good quality are in excellent demand. Drivers coming on the cattle market report sales at as high as \$300 each for horses, 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. each. Following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$175; matched pairs and carriage

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Horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$165; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$150 to \$170; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$165 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$90.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts fairly large, with prices steady. Creamery prints, 21c. to 22c.; creamery boxes, 20c. to 21c.; dairy pound rolls, 18c. to 19c.; tubs, 17c. to 18c.; bakers' tub, 14c. to 15c.

Eggs—Market for eggs quiet, with prices firm at 17c. to 18c.

Cheese—Receipts are reported as being liberal at 11½c. to 12c. per lb.

Poultry—Trade in spring chickens has been brisk at 20c. to 25c. per lb. Last year's pullets sell at 14c. to 16c. per lb.; old hens, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; spring ducks sell at 25c. to 30c. per lb. Squabs are selling at 60c. per pair.

Potatoes—Prices are firmer. Car lots, Eastern Delawares, sold, on track, at Toronto, \$1 to \$1.05 per bag; Ontario's choicest white potatoes, by the car lot, sell at 90c. to 95c. per bag.

Hay—Baled hay is a little more plentiful. Prices are firm at \$10 per ton, on cars, for No. 1, and \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2.

Beans—Market steady at \$6 per ton for cars of baled, on track, at Toronto. Beans—Hand-picked are quoted unchanged at \$1.75 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.50 to \$1.60; undergrades at \$1 to \$1.50.

Honey—Market quiet at 9c. to 10c. per lb. for strained; and \$1.50 to \$2 per doz. for combs.

Onions—Per sack, \$2.50.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain—Wheat firm. Ontario No. 2, mixed, offered outside. Manitoba, No. 1 northern offered at 87c., Point Edward and Owen Sound.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 40c., outside, at Toronto, 41c.; 40½c. bid.

Corn—No. 3 yellow offered at 60½c., Toronto.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.20, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.15 bid for export; Manitoba special patents, \$4.60; strong bakers' \$4.10. Bran and Shorts—In slow demand at

\$18 for bran, and \$19 for shorts, at Toronto.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, etc., have been paying: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 11½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 10½c.; country hides, dried, cured, 11c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 14c. per lb.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 13c. per lb.; sheep skins, \$1.60 to \$1.90; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; tallow, rendered, 4½c. to 5½c.; wool, washed, 26c.; wool, unwashed, fleece, 16c. to 18c.

Montreal.

Live Stock—Local market for live stock fairly active. The recent revelations of the conditions existing in the Chicago packing-houses have probably occasioned a better demand, both from home and foreign sources, for Canadian meats, particularly hog products. Cables from English markets have been very firm on Canadian bacon, and the local market has shown some activity in the demand for live hogs. Supplies, however, were but limited, and as a result there was a slight advance, prices going up to almost the record level again, at 7½c. to 8c. for select hogs, off cars. The market for cattle did not show much firmness. The supplies showed a slight increase, and the choicest stock on the market was purchased at 5c. to 5½c. Good to fine cattle brought 4½c. to 5c.; medium, 3½c. to 4½c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Supply of sheep, lambs and calves light, and quality of the latter, in many cases, very poor. In fact, the food inspector found it necessary to confiscate a carload of dressed veal, sent from Western Ontario, owing to its unfitness as food. Sheep sold at 3½c. to 4½c., and lambs at \$3 to probably \$6 each, in a few cases, calves being \$2 to \$4 each, according to quality.

Horses—Market strong, though dealers also call it very dull just now. Apparently the price of horses is only saved in the present dullness by the extreme lightness in the supply, so that, while there is very little doing, it is largely owing to the high prices which are being demanded. Quotations continue about the same, being for heavy-draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$350 each; light-draft, coal carters, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$225 each; choice driving and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each, and broken-down animals, \$75 to \$125 each.

Dressed Hogs—Fresh-killed abattoir stock, 10½c. to 10¾c.

Hides—Demand fair; dealers paying 12c., 11. and 10c. per lb. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, and selling to tanners at ½c. advance for beef hides. Sheep skins are \$1.15 to \$1.20 each, and lambs, 20c. each.

Butter—One large buyer has been offering 21½c. for all the choice salted creamery obtainable. For salted, he will pay 21½c. to 22c. Montreal prices are, therefore, higher, though no more is being paid in the country. Exports continue liberal.

Cheese—Pretty steady. Ontario, 11½c.; Easterns, 10½c. to 11c. Exports keeping up well. Season's shipments to June

9th, 258,000 boxes, or 28,000 more than a year ago.

Eggs—Straight-gathered, wholesale, 16½c. Stock now deteriorating in quality, and most of it has to be candled. Packers expect to be through in a few weeks more.

Potatoes—As predicted in our last report, prices are higher. Dealers paying 81c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track. Good demand from Ontario and the West.

Grain—Oat market strong in tone. Prices, 42c. to 43½c., as to grade. Wheat, No. 1 northern, Manitoba, 91c., store; No. 2, Ontario, 92c.

Hay—Market on spot firm; that in England easy. Local dealers have worked prices up to \$10 to \$10.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy; \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2; \$8 to \$8.50 for clover-mixed, and \$7.50 for clover.

Millfeed—Shorts in good demand. Manitoba, in bags, \$20 to \$21 per ton. Bran dull, at \$18 to \$19 per ton.

Cheese Board Prices.

Pictou, 11c. Stirling, 10 15-16c. Woodstock, 10½c. Madoc, 11c. Kingston, 11 1-16c. Tweed, 11½c. Ottawa, 11 1-16c. Huntingdon, Que., white and colored cheese, 11½c.; fresh butter, 22c.; salted butter, 21½c. Napanee, 11 3-16c. Listowel, 10½c. to 11c. Iroquois, 11 1-16c. South Finch, 11½c. Brockville, 11c. Watertown, N. Y., 10c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., salt butter, 21½c.; fresh butter, 22c.; cheese, 11 1-16c.; cool-cured cheese, 11½c. London (Ont.), 10½c. Belleville, 10½c. to 11c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 21½c. to 22½c.; cheese, 11 1-16c. Russell, 11c. Alexandria, 11c. Winchester, 10½c. Vank-leek Hill, 11c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.10; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.75; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.25; calves, \$5.75 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.75.

Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.57½ to \$6.62½; medium to good heavy, \$6.52½ to \$6.75½; butchers' weights, \$6.55 to \$6.60; good to choice heavy, mixed, \$6.52½ to \$6.57½; packing, \$6 to \$6.55.

Sheep—\$4.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.90 to \$6.90; shorn lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.70.

Buffalo.

Veals—\$4.75 to \$7.75. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$6.80; Yorkers, \$6.75 to \$6.80; pigs, \$6.65 to \$6.70; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6; stags, \$4 to \$4.75; dairies, \$6.50 to \$6.70. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 9½c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c. to 15½c. per lb.; lambs, 16½c., dressed weight.

The telephone, long-distance line, from London to Thorndale, has been supplemented by a Toll Office at Ballymote, just completed by the Bell Telephone Company. The rate for a three-minute conversation from Ballymote to London is 10c., and from Thorndale to Ballymote, 15c.

Mr. T. H. Race, of Mitchell, Ont., has been appointed to take charge of the Canadian exhibit at New Zealand. He will have associated with him Captain Wm. Burns, of Ottawa. Both gentlemen will leave for New Zealand about the latter part of August. Canadian manufacturers intend to make a fine display, and the Government will send products to represent the agricultural and mining industries of the Dominion.

A dispersion sale, by auction, on July 11th, is advertised by Mr. F. S. Wetherall, of Cookshire, Quebec, of his entire herds and flocks of Jersey cattle, Cheviot and Dorset sheep, Poland-China hogs and Buff Orpington fowls. Mr. Wetherall has been a very successful exhibitor at Ottawa, Sherbrooke and other leading Eastern exhibitions in late years, and this sale will afford a favorable opportunity of securing a good class of pure-bred stock at the purchaser's own price. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue giving fuller particulars.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Cobalt Town, Station and Lake.....	990
Mr. Wild's Farm, Blanch River, Temiskaming District	991
Legislative Group at Timmins Mine, Cobalt.....	991
Boston T. and N. O. Construction Camp	992
The Town of New Liskeard	992
Reve d' Orr	993
Whitey	998
Say Please	999
Lady Verona	999
A Cabbage Garden at Buffalo Lake, Sask.	1000

EDITORIAL.

Improve the Quality of Our Beef Cattle	989
The Creamery's Buttermilk is the Patron's Skim Milk	989
Sound Advice from Mr. Hill	989
The Georgian Bay Canal	989
The Wide-swath Implement Pays.....	990
The Great North Land of Ontario....	990

HORSES.

American Horse and Vehicle Production	992
On Biting Horses	992
The More the Merrier	992
Importance of Good Bone	993
Raising Orphaned Colts	993
The Belgian Dra't Horse	993
Rearing a Foal	993

LIVE STOCK.

Aberdeenshire Shorthorns	994
Expert Judges Claimed to be Satisfactory in Most Cases	995
Our Scottish Letter	995
Prepare for the Fairs	996
Can Beat the College on Cost of Producing Pork	996

THE FARM.

Farm Clearing and Prospects in Temiskaming	996
Haying in Nova Scotia	997
White Grub (Illustrated)	997
Sandy Fraser Back from the West....	997
Experience in Hay-making	998
Harvesting Hay in Quebec	998
The Seed Control Act and the Farmer	998

THE DAIRY.

To Patrons of Creameries	999
St. Armand Cow-testing	999
Cow-testing Associations	999
Management of the Dairy	999
Better Cows for Better Results	1000

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Spraying Potatoes	1000
A Holiday Jaunt in the Niagara District	1001
Varieties of Apples for South Shore of Lake Ontario	1001
Eight Ounces Paris Green to 40 Gallons Water for Spraying Potatoes	1001

POULTRY.

Corrections in First Edition of American Standard of Perfection....	1002
Looseness in Sitting Hens	1002
28 Chicks from 25,000 Eggs.....	1002
Insect Powder for Head Lice on Chicks	1002

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Huntingdon District, Quebec; Wages in Temiskaming; Fall Wheat, Peas and Alfalfa in Brant County; Fair Dates for 1906	1002
Coburn Declines a Senatorship	1010
The Bath and West of England Show	1011
The Swine Industry in Ontario	1013
Draft Horses with Action	1014
The Economical Use of Wheat Screenings	1016
A Horse Show Story	1017
Points of Ayrshires	1019
Constructing a Cement-block Silo.....	1019

MARKETS	1002
HOME MAGAZINE	1004 to 1009
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	

Miscellaneous.

Gapes or Roup	1009
Seeding lucerne in July; spraying potatoes—planting strawberries and rhubarb; lime and manure; seeding with buckwheat—pig with rheumatism, etc.	1010
To dry a cow that leaks her milk; Waxwork	1011
Mare failing to breed; bull slow to work; castration of colts	1013

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

October 17th.—Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., Shorthorns.	
October 18th.—H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Shorthorns.	

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

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Life, Literature and Education.

The Reform of the Senate.

The Canadian Senate is composed of members appointed for life by the Crown; in other words, by the Dominion Government of the day. This has resulted in the appointments being purely political in their nature. By the British North America Act, under which our Confederation was constituted, the number of Senators was fixed at 78, until the admission of Newfoundland, when it might be increased to 82, a fixed number coming from each of the Provinces. No one may be appointed to the Senate who has not passed the age of 30 years, but there is no age limit at the other end. Originally their salaries were fixed at \$1,000 each, but this was increased to \$1,500, and last year, by what is called "The Salary Grab," to \$2,500. The salaries of the permanent officers of the Senate amount to \$33,900 annually. The founder of Confederation contemplated that it would be a body of wise, non-partisan and deliberate men, who would, in the first place, check and revise hasty legislation that might be enacted by the House of Commons, and secondly, serve as a protection to the interests of the smaller Provinces of the Dominion. In the very nature of things the Senate has become part and parcel of the political machinery of the day, and in many minds the question has been raised as to the utility of spending some \$250,000 per year on a body that has obviously fallen so far short of the original design. Some years ago Senate reform was a popular campaign battle-cry, when the Upper House was a mere echo or registering machine for the decree of the party long in power. Now the political whirligig of time has made it the echo or the registering machine of another administration. But the people are not satisfied with the "Red Chamber." The Government of the day, and the Senators themselves, have discerned this. The Prime Minister and several of the Honorable Senators have been making speeches suggesting ways of improving the character and composition of the body. Referring to the frequent criticisms in the House of Commons of the other Chamber, Senator Ferguson, without any desire to be disrespectful, the other day quoted

Edmund Burke's simile: "That because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern rendered the air vocal by their importunate clink, while a herd of cattle reclining under an oak chew their cuds and are silent, it is not to be inferred that the grasshoppers are the only occupants of the field." We presume the worthy Senator was not reminding us of the rancorous and outrageous wrangles which made vocal the atmosphere of the Upper Chamber some weeks earlier during the present session. Senators complain that the public press does not pay attention to their doings. Why? The Journalists on Parliament Hill naturally gravitate where something is doing in the interests of the people. It has been suggested that, in order to bring the Senate more in line with representative principles, it be made elective, wholly or in part, that the tenure of office be limited, that some nominations be made by the leader of the Opposition, and that Provincial Legislatures or Universities might have a voice in the selection of Senators. The Toronto Globe concedes that the place of the Senate is not wholly satisfactory, and cautions Senators to banish faction from their minds when entering its portals—a good deal to expect in a country where partyism is as rampant as it is in Canada. The Mail and Empire admits that something should be done with the Senate, as it seems unable now to perform either of the two functions contemplated by the Fathers of Confederation, but it offers no practical remedy.

"The Farmer's Advocate" begs to submit for the consideration of the worthy Senators who are now exercised over their future, that the most direct and effective way to reform the Senate is to abolish it, and put the responsibility of legislation and the administration of the affairs of this nation where they belong—upon the House of Commons and the Government of the day. Then there will be no shuffling of responsibilities from one to another. This would, more than anything else, tend at once to develop the strength and character of the Commons, which, even as matters stand, does not compare unfavorably with the other House. The bogey of ill-considered legislation would vanish, and we are satisfied that the public business of the country would be conducted with a vastly greater degree of efficiency and economy than at present, the standard of public life would be raised, and the country would be governed more in accordance with the principles of democracy.

The Jungle.

THE NOVEL THAT HAS PUNCTURED THE BEEF TRUST.

All the world to-day is reading "The Jungle," and all the world is asking who is this Upton Sinclair, who has set the whole business structure of the United States in a ferment, and within the space of a few short weeks has done more toward upsetting the mighty power of the Beef Trust than many years of hopeless fighting and vain appeals to Government have accomplished.

Upton Sinclair is only 27 years old. He was born in New York City, and the story of his life, like that of Poe and Dickens, and many another illustrious man, who has hewed his way upward through poverty and obstacles of every kind, reads almost like fiction. At 15 he began writing dime novels ("pot-boilers," he called them) of the wildest kind, and for several years made the sort of living that he had in this way. Most of these stories were based on the Spanish-American war, and when short of funds, it was his habit to announce to his companions that he "must get to work and kill some more Spaniards." In this way he struggled through school, and entered the University of Columbia. Here he took up 40 courses, and finished none, nor did he ever succeed in taking a degree. His time, it seems, was spent—one cannot say "frittered"—at this stage of his career, in reading Shelley and Tennyson, and in practicing on the violin. Meantime, the "pot-boilers" were still summoned to supply the funds.

In 1900, however, he decided to change his whole course of life. He must have felt that it was in him to write something of moment, for he now resolved to give up "pot-boilers," and devote himself to more serious literature. With the object of gaining material and time in which to think out a novel, he came to Canada, where he stayed for four years, living in shanties and tents, and eating game and fish when his money ran out. He went back to New York, however, with a book, King Midas, all ready for the press, and so sure was he of its success that he got married on the strength of it. King Midas, however, did not fall under the smile of the publishers. "It was sent back from five houses," as he relates, "so rapidly that it made me dizzy."

Again, now that he had a wife to support, he was compelled to fall back upon the "pot-boilers" for money, and, nothing daunted, he published the book at his own expense, and sold 300 copies. After it came "Prince Hagem," and here, laughs the author, "was where I broke the record in being turned down." "Prince Hagem" was, in fact, turned down by 37 publishing houses. After it came "Manasses," and then—"The Jungle."

"The Jungle" was not written for the sole and leading purpose of

exposing the Chicago packing-houses. Sinclair had become a socialist, and it was to aid the cause of socialism that the book was planned. The author had, however, managed to peep behind the scenes, and had obtained some "new" matter—a bonanza in these days of exhausted plots and dry-drained literary fields. He spent seven weeks among the packing-house employees, carrying on upon his own account an entirely unauthorized investigation, then "The Jungle" was written. It had appeared at the "psychological moment." The era was one of exposure; the "muck-rake" was busy everywhere; and Doubleday, Page & Co., to whom he sent the manuscript, recognized a "seller." They wrote him that his book would be accepted, providing he was willing to permit an investigation into the truth of the statements he had made. The investigation was made; his report was found true. "Every statement of importance," he says, "is based on some actual occurrence, either something I myself saw, or something that was told to me by eye-witnesses." The book was published, and now the presses can scarcely supply the demand.

As far as literature is concerned, "The Jungle" is probably no acquisition. To make over the blood, and slime, and smoke, and moral corruption of the packing-house atmosphere into literature would defy the hand of a master, and the author himself is not the last to recognize this fact. When asked if he would write another book upon similar lines of investigation, he replied: "Not at all. I hate this whole business, but now I have started it, I shall go through with it. But I assure you it is the last of my efforts in journalistic book-writing. My next book will be after my own ideals of literature. Think of a man who loves poetry doing 'The Jungle!'"

That word "doing" is suggestive, and one can imagine Mr. Sinclair's mental substitution of "perpetrating," as he utters it.

As a means of stirring up the country to the atrocities of the packing-houses, however, "The Jungle" has been one of the levers of the century. This time the Government has been spurred into taking drastic measures, and the Beef Trust has received a blow from which it can only recover by substituting honesty and sanitation for the villainy and filth that have put the name of Chicago packing-house as a by-word on the lips of the world to-day.

Mr. Sinclair is probably capable of work of a true literary order. That he has an ideal of such work, and that his head has not been turned by success, is promising. There are, moreover, traces of strong literary power throughout his book. The first chapter is a piece of very good writing, and the same standard is reached here and there wherever an opening in the poverty and sickness, and filth, and reeking horror of it all, permits. It will be interesting to watch what he will do in the future. For the present, not only the continent, but the whole world within reach of the packing companies' traffic, must call him blessed.

Current Comment

A WONDERFUL GOVERNMENT, AND A WONDERFUL GOVERNOR.

The sudden death of the Hon. Richard John Seddon, M. H. R., LL. D., Premier of New Zealand, has removed from the world a man who has been much in the public eye of recent years. He died as he lived, in the harness, working for New Zealand, at the close of a trip through Australia, undertaken for the purpose of bringing about a better system of trade relations between the two colonies, and almost his last words, in his message sent ashore, after embarking on the Awestrey Grange, were, "I am leaving to-night for God's own country. I hope Australia will become a similar paradise"—ominous words, more ominous, more far-reaching, than he thought.

Mr. Seddon was a most unique character. Towards his people he was a socialist; towards Great Britain he was an Imperialist of the strongest type. Born at Eccleston, Lancashire, in 1845, educated in England, went to Melbourne in 1863, and subsequently to New Zealand, where he entered Parliament in 1879, and has since been the leading politician of the colony at the Antipodes; such, briefly, is the outline of his life.

From the beginning of his political career, Mr. Seddon was imbued with the idea of making the administration of New Zealand the most perfect in the world. With his socialistic ideas, he attempted to grapple with every encumbrance to the working people. Sometimes his ideas proved to be theoretical, at others he won the end to which he aimed, but he was at all times sanguine as to the ultimate success of all that he would have for New Zealand. In 1896 he introduced the Old-age Pensions Act, by which deserving people over 65 years of age, with an income less than £52 a year, were, under certain conditions, entitled to a pension. There were difficulties in the way of carrying out this Act, but it has become the law of the land. The next question that he attacked was the strife between labor and capital, and the result of his work in this connection was the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894, remodelled in 1900. By this Act, an Arbitration Court, presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court, was given supreme power in settling all trade disputes. This court, or these courts, rather, for the body is divided into two, has dealt with almost every known trade, and it is stated that, since its in-

ception, practically no strikes have occurred in the colony.

The Government also has charge of state collieries, the railway system, and the immense tracts of land which it lets on leases in perpetuity. It also lends money to settlers at a low rate of interest, and does nearly half of the New Zealand business in life insurance.

Mr. Seddon, in carrying out these experiments, has been much watched and much criticised. Whether the country has been as satisfied as reported with them, will now be known, provided, when freed from the force of the late Premier's wonderful personality and influence, it keeps on with the innovations which he introduced.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE CANADIAN.

For nearly half a century the name of Sir Hector Langevin was prominent in Canadian politics. Then, retiring suddenly from active life ten years ago, the politician entered upon that quiet life in Quebec City to which he has adhered until his recent death. Sir Hector was born in Quebec, Aug. 25th, 1828. Before he was 20 he was a law student, and editor of the Journal of Agriculture. In 1850 he was called to the Bar; in 1857 he was made Mayor of Quebec, and about the same time became editor of Le Courier du Canada, and member of the Assembly of Canada. In 1864 he became Solicitor-General, and later Postmaster-General. In the stormy days before Confederation he figured strongly, and was afterwards known as one of the Fathers of Confederation. From 1867 until 1873 he held office as Minister of Public Works, and again, from 1879-91, having again been made a member of the Cabinet under Sir John Macdonald, in 1878. In 1896 he retired from public office.

THE DUMA.

Oil is still scant on the troubled waters of Russian politics. The Cabinet and the Duma still continue to act, each as though the other did not exist, and the country is again impatient, to the verge of rebellion. The main rock of offence is, of course, the agrarian trouble. The people call for land, land which is to be taken from those who have too much and given to them; and the socialist element in the Duma seeks to reduce this requirement to a system by asking for a national land fund, to be made up by the Crown, the Church, and private property exceeding a certain amount, the state to pay for expropriated property, and, in the cities, the factories and mills to be transferred to the state, for the benefit of the workmen. As

most of the Cabinet, however, are men who own land "tremendously," it is scarcely to be marvelled at that to this appeal the highest political body in the land turns a deaf ear. As early as June 5th there were cries in the House for the resignation of the Cabinet. To-day, students are again forming leagues, soldiers have mutinied at Poltava, the peasants are assuming an attitude so threatening that the officials in some districts have begged for troops. As the army, however, is leaning ever more strongly toward the side of the people, it is little to be depended on in quelling such insurrections as may break out. Meanwhile, the treasury is becoming rapidly exhausted, and it would seem but a few dragging months, at the latest, until the stubborn aristocracy must submit.

LIVELY TIMES FORESHADOWED.

In England, Mr. Chamberlain is predicting a general election next spring over the Educational Bill. Then, he says, fiscal reform will be carried.

LORD CROMER ON THE ORIENTAL.

The statement recently made to Bishop Potter by Lord Cromer, Minister of the British Administration in Egypt, is attracting a great deal of attention. "You can change the face of the land," said his Lordship, "by canals and railroads, and you can improve the conditions of a people by introducing a better Government, but you cannot change the mind of an Oriental in a quarter of a century. He will still think Orientally. This is the basic fact which we have to remember in all our dealings with them."

Over two years ago, at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, a prominent writer said: "Cruelty is the worst charge made against the Oriental nature—worst because most likely to be true. Japanese and Chinese alike are described as

"Uncapable of pity, void and empty From any dram of mercy."

Humanitarianism has apparently made little progress in the Orient. Kindness and mercy are fruits, to a large extent, of a religion born in Asia, twenty centuries ago, but welcomed and made part of life in the Occident alone. Among broad-minded, modern spirits, who care little whether the world is inherited by white skins or yellow, this aspect of the situation troubles most. They believe in compassion. With them benevolence and mercy are the essence of civilization and religion. They know it is excellent to have a giant's strength, provided you do

not use it like a giant. In no Western poetry is there a more deeply accepted saying than this, that mercy is twice blessed; that 'it bleaseth him that gives, and him that takes.' Many charges made against China and Japan are simply ignored by the impartial mind. They have another colored skin, another name for God, other views on worth and life and death, and we do not see, in any of these things, that they need be essentially inferior to us. But cruelty, which does seem to be an Oriental trait, is to us profoundly bad. Nothing that is cruel can be good. Of all crimes cruelty is the worst. Recent events have done a large amount to remove our prejudice in favor of the West against the East. What we most need, to complete this change, is some assurance that cruelty is not inseparable from the Oriental soul. Where cruelty is, whatever ability and intelligence go with it, morally, there is barbarism."

The sequence of the war, so far as the Japanese is concerned, has seemed to disprove this estimate of the Oriental character. At every opportunity the Japanese have acted with a magnanimity worthy of the most advanced among Occidental nations. It would seem, indeed, that the assurance has come that cruelty is separable from at least one branch of Oriental nations. And yet, we can but remember that even twenty-five years ago most terrible atrocities were committed in Japan. Has the mind of this Oriental, the Jap, been changed in a quarter of a century? Is the Jap different from the other Orientals? Or is his magnanimity politic? These are questions which yet remain to be answered.

THE VOTE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Church Union has scored another victory at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, recently held in London, Ont., where it was voted for by an overwhelming majority, the vote standing 156 to 8. It was also unanimously agreed to invite the Anglican and Baptist Churches to negotiate in further consultation re the subject. Church Union is yet, probably, some distance in the future, yet, that the Presbyterian Church, so long among the most conservative of the churches, should have recorded so strong a vote, is suggestive. Union is in the air; and when the old Scotch church has fallen into line, the coming of the Anglican may, possibly, be in sight.

KING HAAGON'S CORONATION.

King Haakon, of Norway, will be crowned at Trondhjem to-morrow.

The Cherry-bird

(Ampelis cedrorum—Waxwing family).

As soon as the cherries become ripe, you may notice, flitting quietly from branch to branch, yet making raid upon the cherries with right good will, a pair of birds, or perhaps more, which will arrest your attention at once by reason of their grace and beauty. Very aristocrats of the bird world they seem, as they flit daintily among the leaves, like little dukes and duchesses, with crests instead of coronets. Brownish-gray in color, with lighter breasts, they may seem at a little distance, but a close inspection will reveal striking variations. The crest, throat, breast, wings and tail will be found to be shot with purple or plum-color, a black line will be found to run through the eye and back of the crest. The breast will be found to shade into yellow underneath; while yellow bands will be found across the end of the tail quills, and curious scarlet tips, like blotches of sealing wax, on the end of the wing feathers, and sometimes on the end of the tail. The colors of the female are duller all through; her crest is smaller, and the bands on her tail narrower.

One of the most striking things about the bird, however, will be found to be its silence. Burroughs complains of this. He cannot seem to get in sym-



pathetic touch with it, he says, and continues, "The silence of the cedar-bird throws a mystery about him which neither his good looks nor his petty larcenies in cherry-time can dispel."

It is a regret to Burroughs to be out of touch with any bird or animal; yet he finds compensation: "But in lieu of music, what a pretty compensation are

those minute, almost-artificial-like plumes of orange and vermilion that tip the ends of his primaries. Nature could not give him these and a song too. She has given the humming-bird a jewel upon his throat, but no song, save the hum of his wings."

The cherry-bird, however, is not voiceless. He has no song, but he has a low, refined "Twee-twee-ze," which he utters usually when starting to fly off.

His food consists of berries, cherries, worms and insects. He is an inveterate fly-catcher, and darts about very rapidly through the air when in search of such game. Then, having eaten his fill, he retires to some fruit or cedar tree, and there sits very quietly, often for hours.

The cherry-bird's nest seems bulky for the size of the bird. It is built of twigs, grass, straw, rags, wool, anything that comes handy, and sometimes appears rather loose of construction, but closer inspection will usually prove it to be very soft—a very cosy habitation, indeed, for the young nestlings. The nest is built much later than those of the

other birds, usually in July, and from 3 to 5 eggs, white, faintly tinged with purple, and spotted with purple and black, are laid.

The cherry-bird has many local names—cedar-bird, cedar waxwing, etc. The French-Canadian call it *recollet*, on account of a fancied resemblance between its crest and the hood of the *Recollet Order of Monks*.

He may eat a few of your cherries this year, but let him live in consideration of the flies he will devour afterwards. To be less practical, but not less wise, perhaps, we should let him live for another reason. Hugo has asked, "Does not beauty confer a benefit upon us, even by the simple fact of being beautiful?" May we never become so prosaic, so hard, so lost to all sense of the good of life, that we shall answer nay to this question.

He isn't afraid of the trusts that expand, He doesn't look forward to woe in the land,

The fellow that's willing to work. For he knows that the earth will give food, drink and air, And there's always enough and a little to spare

For the fellow that's willing to work. —The Ingleside.

Children's Corner.

Cousin Dorothy's Letter Box.

Johnny's Pocket.

Do you know what's in my pottet?
Such a lot o' treasures in it;
Listen, now, while I bedin it;
Such a lot o' sings it hold,
An' all there is you sall be told,—
Everysin that's in my pottet,
An' where, an' when, an' how I dot it.
First of all here's in my pottet,
A beauty shell; I picked it up,
An' here's the handle of a cup,
That somebody has broke at tea,
The shell's a hole in it you see,
Nobody knows that I have dot it.
I keep it safe here in my pottet;
And here's my ball, too, in my pottet,
And here my pennies, one, two, three,
That Aunt Mary gave to me;
To-morrow day I'll buy a spade,
When I'm out walking with the maid,
I can't put dat here in my pottet,
But I can use it when I dot it.
Here's some more sins in my pottet.
Here's my lead, an' here's my string,
And once I had an iron ring,
But through a hole it lost one day,
And here is what I always say—
A hole is the worst sin in a pottet,
Have it mended when you've dot it.

(Copied by)

LESLIE ANDERSON (age 9).

Wyoming, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner before. In your paper you said you wanted some more children to write about their pets. We have a pup. Its name is Nellie. We have another dog named King. I have twenty little chickens. I am going to try the Entrance this summer, so I have to go to school at eight o'clock every morning. I don't get time to milk any cows. We have two cats, and a little white calf. We have a little colt. It is very tame. We have four more horses. My brother has a hive of bees. He also has a pair of rabbits. They eat clover and other green plants. We have pigeons, but they are not very tame. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years. I read all the letters, and enjoy them very much. Well, I mustn't take up all the room. I will close, wishing you every success.

MAGGIE SHEPHERDSON (aged 12).
Walter's Falls, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner before. I always read the letters and enjoy them very much. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about six years. We would not like to be without it either. I have two sisters and one brother. My oldest sister teaches school, and my other brother and sister are younger than me. I go to school every day. We have about a mile and a half to walk. I have two chums at school, Ethel Walter and Maggie Shepherdson. The latter sits

The Quiet Hour.

Dear Hope,—I have often felt I should like to write and thank you for the help and encouragement you give in the "Quiet Hour," and I often think what a great benefit it must be to those who are shut in, or who live too far away to attend church. In the Quiet Hour of April fifth, you refer to Martha and Mary, and, as usual, Martha suffers by comparison. From my earliest recollection, I have heard sermons on Martha and Mary, and how it has been impressed that Mary chose the "better part," but I have always thought if she had helped in the household duties, her sister might have had time to sit and listen; true, she may have been taken up with nonessentials and got reproved, but when the time of trial and bereavement came, it was Martha that went to Jesus, and then those words were spoken that have been handed down the ages, that have cheered and comforted those that mourn loved ones; and Martha (noble woman) I consider stands side by side with Peter in confession of faith, and it was she that went and brought the desolate Mary to Jesus. I have never heard the least reference to this

with me at school. Well, I guess I will leave room for somebody else, wishing you and all the readers every success.

IDA CURRIE (age 13).

Goring, Ont.

A New Writer.

My brother, George, takes "The Farmer's Advocate"—we all watch for it. I have been reading the Children's Corner, so I thought I would write a piece. We have a farm of 160 acres. We have 30 head of cattle, two span of working horses, a driver, and a colt. We keep several pigs. I am eleven years old; am in the Third Book. I like to play ball. We live two miles from Lake Huron, and three miles from Kettle Point. It is a great place for fishing and camping. I must close.

Ravenswood. BRUCE WILLIAMSON.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little boy, nine years old. I live on a farm.



Curiosity.

We have 165 acres. We have 10 horses. Their names are Fan, Nelly, Polly, Maud, Davy, King, Gipsy Girl, Blackbird and Judy. Eva is our white Indian pony. We have 40 cattle, 3 dogs, 10 pigeons, 1 peacock. I have three brothers. Their names are Willie, Charlie and Clarence. I walk two miles to school. I am in the Fourth Grade.

JOE HEIDEN (age 9).

Stratford, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been going to the Canadian school since Christmas, and I like it very much. We take up reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, composition, grammar, spellings and history. I like everything except geography.

side of her character. Won't you think about it, and please tell what you think, and oblige,

Yours sincerely,

CARRIE RUSH.

The Lilacs, Humber Bay, Ontario.

I am very glad this question has been mentioned by our correspondent, for I used to feel exactly as she does, and probably many of our readers have a similar opinion. Of course, as loyal disciples of Christ, we must bow to His decision in this matter. It was He, and not any merely human teacher, who said that Martha was "careful and troubled about many things," and that Mary had "chosen the better part"—the "one thing needful." But, beginning by knowing that His judgment must be wiser than mine, I have gradually learned to understand His gentle rebuke to Martha—Martha whom He loved.

We know that Mary would never have been praised by the Master if she had really been neglectful of her household duties. Probably everything had already been done to receive their much-loved Guest, and Mary was both honoring and pleasing Him by sitting quietly to listen to what He wanted to say. Her loving intuition made her understand that ministering to His bodily wants was a

I have about a mile to go to school, and I like the walk very much.

MIRIAM BROWN (aged 12).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl, eleven years old. We live on a farm. I go to school every day, and have about one mile to walk. I have one brother, seventeen years old, and one sister, thirteen years old. There is a bush close to our farm, and I enjoy gathering flowers in it. I am in the Fourth Book. I have a pet kitten and seven dolls. I call the kitten Beauty. We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy reading it very much. If I have taken too much of your space, put this in the waste-basket.

GLADYS BROWNELL.

Woodlands.

My First Letter to the Corner.

My brother takes "The Farmer's Advocate" and thinks it is a very good paper. I always read the Children's

the flowers I can find. I like roaming about, hunting for birds, and finding their nests. My teacher is a lady. She has about thirty scholars. The weather is rainy these days. My father is through his seeding, except planting corn and potatoes. I will close with one or two riddles:

1. What goes up hill and down hill, and yet never moves?

Ans.—The road.

2. Why is a poor workman like a brush pile?

Ans.—He is apt to be fired.

3. What time is it when the clock strikes thirteen?

Ans.—Time it was fixed.

4. What is the difference between a woman and an umbrella?

Ans.—An umbrella you can shut up, but a woman you can't.

5. What is the difference between a soldier and a woman?

Ans.—A woman powders the face and a soldier faces the powder.

A HAPPY GIRL (age 12).
Atkin P. O., Ont.

I have seen many lovely letters in your Corner, so I now take courage to write one also. I live on a farm of eighty acres. We have two horses, sixteen head of cattle, eight sheep and seven lambs. We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and we think it is one of the best farm papers. I go to school every day, and I'm learning reading, writing, spelling, map-drawing, compositions, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, French, health-reader. So I must stop, as I do not want to take up so much room in your valuable paper. Wishing every success to "The Farmer's Advocate."

ALBERTA YATES (age 11).

Red Point, P. E. I.

A Short Letter.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter I have written to "The Farmer's Advocate." I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. I am in the Sixth Book, and I attend school regularly.

GWENDOLEN M. REID (age 11).

Windsor, N. S.

Write a little more next time, Gwendolen.

C. D.

Little Girls Boasting.

A number of little girls were boasting of the rank of their respective families. They had passed from clothes to personal appearance, then to interior furnishings, and finally came to parental dignity. The minister's little girl boasted: "Every package that comes to my papa is marked D. D." "And every package that comes for my papa is marked M. D.," retorted the daughter of the physician. Then followed a look of contempt from the youngest of the party. "Why?" she exclaimed, "every package that comes to our house is marked C. O. D."

very secondary thing in His eyes compared with entering into His spiritual longings and opening her heart wide to His teachings. Even if she had forgotten something of the work of the house in her eagerness to hear all He was saying, would not that have shown that she cared with all her heart? Who would not be pleased with such an eager listener?

As for Martha's action in going first to meet her Lord after the death of Lazarus, it has been pointed out that she, in her restless movements about the house, would naturally hear of His approach before her sister. Mary lost no time after she knew that the Master had come.

If we think a little about the Martha-side and the Mary-side of ourselves we can hardly fail to see the importance of cultivating the latter as a foundation to the former, without which active service is pretty sure to degenerate into busy activity, being outward only. How often our days are so busy that we hurry through our prayers as if they were only a disagreeable duty instead of the very breath of our spiritual life. We are too intent on ministering to Christ to be able to spare time for speaking to Him or listening for His voice. Our souls, in consequence, fail to gain the serenity and

power, the love, joy and peace that should have been their portion. We are too busy to remember our Lord's Presence, and, therefore, we miss the sweetness of walking with eyes uplifted to His face. He does want us to minister to Him, like Martha, but we must not forget the far more necessary part of a Christian life, must not be too busy to kneel quietly at His feet many times in the day in spirit, at least. Without the secret "waiting upon God," our spiritual life cannot grow and blossom out in the beauty of holiness. It is very possible to be actively engaged in good works good works that are seen and approved by our neighbors—without any secret well-spring of devotion underneath. What are called "works of charity" are very fashionable in this age, and only God knows whether the Martha-like service is inspired—as it should be by a Mary-like devotion. We need both, but most of all we need the quiet, hidden love, without which, as St. Paul warns us, it would profit nothing, even to bestow all the goods to feed the poor, and to give one's body to be burned. Men may see and admire the outward appearance, but God looks first at the heart, and His judgment is never unjust. Let us look at the heart too—each at his own—and see to it that first,

like Mary, we choose the one thing need-ful, and then, like Martha, eagerly minister to our Lord. May God grant that Cowper's cutting sarcasm may never be true of us:

"Some lead a life unblameable and just—
Their own dear virtue, their unshaken trust!
They never sin! or if (as all offend)
Some trivial slips their daily walk attend,
The poor are near at hand,—the charge is small,—
A slight gratuity atones for all!"
HOPE.

Keep Well Thy Heart.

Keep thy heart with diligence, for out of it are the issues of Life.—Prov. 4: 23.

Keep well thy heart if thou'dst be pure,
Guard well its inner shrine,
Let no unclean or idle thought be har-
bored guest of thine,
If only for a little space thou dost keep
such thought in mind,
It will return to thee again with others
of its kind.
Think not to cherish in thine heart, un-
known, some secret sin;
Thine outer life will sure reflect the
thought that burns within;
Thy words, thine acts, thy manner, too,
are influenced each and all,
By the pictures Fancy fondly hangs on
thy heart's inner wall.

Oh, keep thy heart with diligence, if
thou'dst be truly great,
Learn well to bravely do and dare, but
learn as well to wait.
True greatness does not prove itself in
valorous deeds alone;
By patience and by gentleness 'tis just as
truly shown.
Be calm amid the world's vain strife,
thine inner self-control,
O'er all you do, o'er all you say, let
loving kindness rule.
Earth's greatest hearts are tender hearts,
the brave the loving are;
And in humble spheres, to the world
unknown, shines may a beauteous star.

Keep well thy heart if thou'dst be true,
beware of vanity.
We rise by what we really are, not what
we seem to be;
Man is God's noblest work; and life
God's noblest gift to man;
Thou hast a place in life to fill, a part
in God's great plan.
Made for Himself, thy heart cannot go
forth an alien guest

If true to each God-given power of which
it is possessed,
If on life's battle-field thou'dst be a vic-
tor in the strife,
Keep well thy heart, for out of it are
the issues of thy life.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD,
Corinth, Ont.

Letters addressed to me at "The
Farmer's Advocate" office will be for-
warded. I am always glad to hear from
any of my friends, especially from such an
old friend as you, Mrs. Hayward. Your
poems are appreciated by all our readers.
HOPE.

Apart with Christ.

Come ye apart, . . . and rest awhile.
—Mark 6: 31.

Oh soul! come ye apart awhile;
Life's cares and duties press thee round;
They fain would claim each passing hour,
Would keep thy thought in narrow
bound.
But put them forth a little space
To sit beneath the Master's smile.
Come, seek with Him a quiet place,
"Come ye apart, . . . and rest
awhile."

This life holds precious things for thee,
Holds claims thou mayst not turn
aside;
Thine own, who need thy thought and
care,
Sad hearts to cheer, young feet to
guide.
If thou wouldst give to each thy best,
To each be tender; patient, true,
Then "come apart" with Him and rest,
And at His feet thy strength renew.

This busy, ever-changing world,
Has need of lives all pure within,
Of lives that shine as beacon lights
Across its restlessness and sin,
If thou wouldst meet its tempting wiles
With steadfast faith, and dauntless
heart,
Seek oft the soul's sweet trysting places,
The quiet hour with Him "apart."

His presence shields from fears without,
And calms all restlessness within,
Gives courage daily trials to meet,
Strength to take up thy cross again.
Thou mayst come forth from that re-
-treat,
Crowned with a light earth cannot dim;
With perfect love and holy trust;
Oh soul! "come ye apart" with Him.
M. CARRIE HAYWARD,
Corinth, Ont.

Purpose of Women's Institutes

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read, with pleasure and satisfaction,
an article on "Women's Institute
Work" in one of your recent issues, and
am in hearty sympathy with the broad
lines of work therein mapped out. It
might be well to place before your
readers the objects of Women's Institutes
by giving herewith the rules and regula-
tion governing the same: "The ob-
jects of Women's Institutes shall be the
dissemination of knowledge relating to
domestic economy, including household
architecture, with special attention to
home sanitation; a better understanding
of the economic and hygienic value of
foods, clothing and fuels, and a more
scientific care and training of children
with a view to raising the general
standard of health and morals of our
people."

We regret that the Impression still pre-
-vails in some sections that the work of
the Women's Institutes consists wholly of
addresses and discussions on foods and
methods of cooking the same. We ap-
-preciate the fact that there are few
things which are of more interest to a
young girl or an experienced house-
-keeper than a recipe for a cake, pie or
pudding; and a trial of some new method
of cooking meat or vegetables, or an im-
-proved process for preserving fruit, is al-
-ways attended with considerable interest.
The subject of cooking must always hold
an important place in the discussions and
addresses given at the meetings where
home-making is the theme. The great
majority of the members of our Insti-
-tutes are home-makers, who spend much
of their time and energy in thought and
work bearing directly on the question of

providing and preparing wholesome,
palatable food for the members of the
household, and they will naturally give
as much, if not more, attention to this
feature of home-making as to any other.
There are, of course, endless subjects be-
-sides those dealing directly or indirectly
with foods and food values; and reports
received from the numerous organiza-
-tions throughout the Province show clearly
that the members are awake to the
benefits to be derived from the wide
range of subjects. This cannot be better
illustrated than to quote from a report
received a few days ago from one of our
leading Institutes. The subjects dealt
with during the month of April at the
branches throughout the riding are given
herewith: "Demonstrating the Prepara-
-tion of Eggs"; "The House Beauti-
-ful"; "Putting Away Winter Cloth-
-ing"; "Recipes for Cooking Eggs and
Canning Fruit"; "Pictures and Arrange-
-ment"; "Flowers in the House";
"Fancywork"; "Color Scheme";
"Demonstration in Salads, Cheese
Omelets, etc."; "Floral Culture";
"Courtesy in the Home"; "House-
-cleaning"; "Most Suitable Foods for
Spring Months"; "Economy in Small
Things"; "A Fight for Youth."

The above report is a sample of what is
being done in the seventy-two electoral
districts which are already organized.
Some of the Institutes are, of course,
doing much more practical work than
others, but the reports from even the
newly-formed branches are most en-
-couraging.

It is the desire of the Department and
of the large army of Institute members
that the work of the Institute be not di-
-verted too much from the practical. The
criticism has been heard in some sections



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of Time**

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THE COLOR QUESTION

is a very important one as regards flour and bread. The most eminent authorities are agreed that the most nourishing flour is not *absolutely white*, but of a rich, creamy white color, for in flour of that color the food values are unimpaired by bleaching. The rich, creamy whiteness of "Five Roses" Flour, and the bread made from it, is proof positive of its superiority over all ordinary brands.

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Nordheimer Piano, Upright, slightly used, handsome mahogany case, as good as new. \$275	Dunham (New York), 7½ octaves, rosewood case. \$100
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This is the best piano manufactured by them.	Billings & Co. (New York), 7½ octaves. 80
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ANNUAL REPORT THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

The fourth annual meeting of shareholders of The Sovereign Bank of Canada, held at the head office, Toronto, 12th inst., was largely attended, at which the following reports were presented:

General Statement (Condensed) 30th April, 1906.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 1,416,050 00	Cash on Hand and at Bankers	\$ 2,615,287 56
Deposits	11,852,226 31	Bonds, Debentures, etc.	911,653 59
Balance due to other Banks	431,853 29	Call and Demand Loans, secured by Bonds, Stocks, etc.	2,902,731 13
Capital Stock Paid Up	3,585,410 00	Commercial Loans and Discounts	11,691,781 95
Reserve Fund & Undivided Profits	1,277,400 15	Bank Premises and other Assets	447,565 59
	\$18,569,009 75		\$18,569,009 75

Directors' Report.

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30th April, 1906:

Balance at credit profit and loss account, 29th April, 1905	\$ 10,088 32
Net profits for the year ended 30th April, 1906, after deducting charges of management, Provincial and Municipal taxes, advertising expenses, accrued interest on deposits, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	187,467 35
Premium on new stock issued at \$125 per share	\$ 31,250 00
Premium on new stock issued at \$130 per share	686,550 00
	767,800 00
This has been appropriated as follows:	\$965,355 67
Four quarterly dividends at 6 per cent. per annum	\$102,923 90
Transferred to reserve fund	\$30,000 00
Written off bank premises	10,000 00
Reserved for rebate of discount on bills	5,000 00
Donations to hospitals, etc., including South African memorial fund	1,500 00
	949,423 90
Balance carried forward	\$ 15,381 77

Reserve Fund.

Balance at credit of account, 29th April, 1905	\$ 400,000 00
Transferred from profit and loss account	62,200 00
Premium on new stock, as shown above	767,500 00
Total, 30th April, 1906	\$1,230,000 00

All the branches of the bank have been inspected during the year. The most important event during the year was the sale of a large block of stock to the Dresdner Bank at \$190 per share net to the bank. The Directors recorded their gratification at the unanimity expressed by the shareholders. Of 1,040 shareholders there were but two dissentients, and their total holdings aggregated only 15 shares. The increase of \$3,542,000 in the deposits affords the most satisfactory evidence of the ever-increasing confidence of the public in the Sovereign Bank of Canada. The number of shareholders in the bank on 30th April, 1906, was 1,119, as compared with 887 in 1905. This wide distribution affords the investing and borrowing public a bulwark of strength and security of incalculable value.

The Directors record their appreciation of the zeal of the staff, through whose efforts the bank had grown to such important dimensions. The President spoke as follows: A year ago I had the pleasure of announcing an increase in the dividend. We paid some \$103,000 in dividends during the past year, and after doing this had a surplus from the ordinary net earnings of \$84,500, as compared with a surplus of \$68,900 the year before over dividends aggregating only \$65,000. On this basis we could easily have paid 7 per cent. and still have had as much to appropriate for reserve fund, etc., as we had at the end of April, 1905. Before asking the General Manager to discuss the statement submitted I wish to state that in Mr. Stewart we have a gentleman of proven ability, and under his management the shareholders may look forward to even greater results. The First Vice-President said: One thing which has pleased me very much is that the enlargement of the bank is attracting more important and influential business than if we continued to be a comparatively small institution.

General Manager's Address.

The General Manager said: The profit and loss statement shows the results of the year's business to be quite satisfactory; the bank made more money than in any previous year. He commented on the appropriation of \$1,500 to hospitals, etc., and stated that such contributions were both necessary and desirable. He felt sure the shareholders would always approve of donations of this kind if confined to moderate amounts. He referred generally to the improvement in the bank's position.

Capital paid up increased	\$2,285,419
Reserve fund increased	850,774
Circulation increased	217,380
Deposits increased	3,542,000
Commercial loans and discounts increased	5,059,117
Total assets increased	9,890,103

The bank's staff and customers have doubled in two years

	1904	1905	1906
Number of officers on staff	151	217	358
Number of depositors	17,710	29,725	37,532
Number of discount customers	3,331	6,185	7,361
Total number of customers	21,241	35,910	44,893

Since the previous annual meeting the bank had moved into its handsome ten-story building in Montreal, in which every office was rented. This building is now netting a clear 5 per cent. on the total investment. The balance of the items under this heading represented only \$1,800 per branch for furniture, safes, vaults, doors, etc., all of which were of good value, and \$50,000 have been written off these assets to date.

The General Manager stated that during the past year the bank had received applications for 2,893 discount accounts, of which 1,714 were declined. He also referred to the fact that when the bank opened its doors on 1st May, 1902, the Sovereign Bank was 32nd on the list of chartered banks; while on the 30th April, 1906, it had moved up into 15th place in point of assets, and fourth place in point of paid-up capital. He had always had large ideas regarding the position the Sovereign Bank should take in the financial world, but that his ambition ran towards strength and safety rather than to size. It was none the less pleasing, however, to be able to say he believed the happy combination of both solidity and magnitude was now within reach.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors, General Manager and Staff, and complimentary speeches in connection therewith were made by Hon. James Young, A. Claude Macdonell, M. P., Major Arthur G. Peuchen, Mr. W. J. Barr, and others.

The scrutineers were Messrs. C. E. A. Goldman and A. C. Macdonell. The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Randolph Macdonald, A. A. Allan, D. M. Stewart, Hon. D. McMillan, Hon. Peter McLaren, Arch. Campbell, M. P., John Pugsley, W. K. McNaught, M. P., and A. E. Dymont, M. P.

Mr. Randolph Macdonald was subsequently elected President, Mr. A. A. Allan First Vice-President, and Mr. D. M. Stewart Second Vice-President and General Manager.

that the subjects dealt with are unpractical. The District President, of the West York Institute, took exception, only a few weeks ago, to a statement made by one of her farmer friends that "A Women's Institute could not teach a young woman to get a good dinner," and offered to demonstrate to his satisfaction that she could, with some of the young lady members of her Institute, furnish a wholesome and satisfying dinner in liberal quantities at a cost of less than 10 cents per person. Accordingly, seventy of the members of the Institute and others interested were present at the dinner prepared by Mrs. Lemaire, the person above referred to. The menu was as follows:

Soup and soda biscuits.
Boiled meat and piquant sauce.
Tea and coffee.
Rice pudding and rhubarb pie.
Raspberry tarts.
Bread and butter.

COST OF DINNER.

Soup—	
Meat	\$1 57
Rice	10
Onions	5
Parsley	1
Bay leaves	1
Allspice	2
Salt and pepper	2
Summer savory	1
Chives	3
Potatoes	50
Parasnis	15
White Sauce	5
Tea, 35c.; Coffee, 35c.	70
Rice for Pudding	13
Pies	60
Tarts	30
Bread	50
Butter	50
Milk for tea, coffee and pudding	35
Sugar	30
Eggs	16
Flour	2
Soda biscuits	25
Pickles for table	45
Total cost	\$6 72

Some Holiday Notes.

FROM MY TURRET CHAMBER.

I.
Courtright, Ontario,
June 1st, 1906.

There is no doubt that taking one's holiday before the regular holiday season has begun is not without its disadvantages, but to one who seeks a quiet time, and to whom constant companionship is not a necessary ingredient of happiness, neither is it without its compensations. It is true the blossoms were only beginning to snow the ground under the apple trees, the lilac was scenting the air, the lilies of the valley and the dainty violets were showing their pretty heads in one's own especial little garden plot, making one rather sorry to leave them, but, though they would not be my very own flowers, I knew that there would be plenty belonging to other folks which would sweeten the air and charm the eye in this pretty Canadian village upon the shores of the River St. Clair. Amongst the advantages of my early holiday, I count the privilege I could not have asked for in the summer season, of having allotted to me the large turret chamber with its four big windows, all commanding a view of that wonderful waterway, with its moving panorama of vessels of every sort and size, which pass one another, or line up, as it were, in procession, night as well as day. To the initiated, each boat tells by flag or signal its own tale—whether its owner is Canadian or American, what kind of freight it is carrying, etc., and by its especial salute, sometimes an almost musical "toot toot," but more frequently a sound of perfectly ear-splitting indescribability, whether it has friends on board who hail from Canada, or from the East of Brother Jonathan. Certainly to the eye of the mere casual observer there seems every sign of good neighborhood and friendly accord between the dwellers on the opposite banks of the St. Clair, but there may be, probably is, an under current of rivalry which makes no outward sign. The little ferry plying to and fro, mainly to carry freight, for it

This dinner was served to seventy persons, and enough was left to have provided for twenty-five or thirty additional.

It will be seen from the above that the work in some of the Institutes, at least, is of a practical and beneficial nature. It is to be hoped that more of the Institutes will undertake work of this nature. It is quite a general custom at present for the officers and members of one Institute to visit a neighboring Institute and give a programme, consisting not only of addresses and papers, but demonstrations by persons who are known to be efficient in some particular line of work connected with the household—bread-making, bun-making, the cutting of simple blouses and skirt patterns, the making of desserts, the preparation of meats, etc.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture arranged to send two lady delegates to 271 meetings in the older portions of the Province, and one delegate to over 80 points in the northern portions of the Province. One of each deputation received special training along Domestic Science or Domestic Art lines, and it is hoped that not only the members of the Institutes, but all women, both old and young, as well as the younger girls of the household, will make it a point to attend at least one of the sessions. Every lady interested in the betterment of home conditions will be made welcome at these meetings. The membership at present is nearly 10,000, and it is expected that the membership will be greatly augmented during the present month.

GEO. A. PUTNAM,
Supt. Institutes.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Recipes.

Water Pound Cake.—One cup butter, 3 cups sugar, 1 cup water or milk, 4 cups "Five Roses" flour, 6 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar.
No-egg Cake.—Two and a half cups "Five Roses" flour, ½ cup each butter and milk, 1½ cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon soda. Flavor with nutmeg.

is too early in the season for it to run on schedule time, or to convey gaily-dressed summer boarders from the Oaklands, St. Clair and Courtright hotels. The ferry is of itself no uninteresting feature of the water-life I see from my windows some twenty or thirty times a day.

There is no sign of life yet around the big summer palace a little to the south of the town of St. Clair on the American side, but it adds to the beauty of the opposite bank of the river, embedded, as it is, in greenery and surrounded by summer cottages, pleasure buildings, wharves, etc. On both banks it will be alive enough presently, when the crowds come to make holiday and enjoy the health-giving breezes of this lovely river. I have not made very definite enquiries as to charges at the Oaklands, because I am never likely to prefer a palace to more simple quarters, but my impression is that I should have to pay as much in a day as my board here, which is good and sufficient for my needs, costs me in a whole week.

At this moment, and indeed whenever the sun shines upon the dancing wavelets, lighting up their pale-green coloring into a clear and vivid blue, like that of the sky overhead, it seems difficult to believe that danger to health might lurk in the water if used for drinking purposes.

To make all safe, the "Hotel Bedard," and I believe private houses, too, draw their supply from a mineral spring of precisely the same quality as that advertised as one of the special attractions of the Oaklands. One day I much enjoyed the trolley trip from St. Clair to Port Huron and back, the time occupied each way being about half an hour, and the distance about twelve miles. I think both sides of the river, with their banks clothed in softest green, equally beautiful, but both alike, somewhat marred here and there by old wooden buildings which sorely need the carpenters' repairing tools, and a coat or two of concealing paint. On the American side there were several handsome residences, the property of wealthy owners, and on the Canadian there peeped out the pretty villages of



The pork adds a delicacy and richness of flavour to the carefully selected beans which makes it one of the most appetizing and tasty of dishes. There is no food more nourishing than

CLARK'S Pork and Beans.

They are sold plain or flavoured with Chili or Tomato Sauce in germ proof tins.

WM. CLARK, Mfr. MONTREAL. 7-1-06

Fresh Clear Faces



Are bestowed upon any who are at all troubled with freckles, moth patches, sallowness, rash, red nose, pimples, blackheads, etc., if PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER is used. It transforms a poor complexion, making it beautifully clear and fine. Price, \$1.50, express paid. Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., removed permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come during spring or summer for treatment. Send 10 cents for our handsome booklet and sample of cream. Consultation invited. No expense. GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

Wedding Invitations, Wedding Announcements, Visiting Cards. Latest styles. Latest type. Prompt attention to mail orders. The London Printing & Litho. Co. 144 Carling St., London, Ont.

WEDDING stationery. Young ladies who are interested in what is proper in the matter of stationery for weddings, should send for our booklet. Free for the asking. Latest type faces. Best imported stock. Lynn Side Press, Dept. 5, Simcoe, Ontario.

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS \$4.50

Suits to \$15. Silk jackets, raincoats, skirts, waists, and linen suits at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 27, London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use wholesale.

A man who had purchased a fine-looking horse soon discovered that the animal was blind, and after several weeks he succeeded in disposing of her, as the defect did not seem to lessen her speed nor detract from her general appearance. The next day the new owner of the horse appeared.

"Say, you know that mare you sold me?" he began. "She's stone-blind." "I know it," replied her past owner, with an easy air. "You didn't say anything to me about it," said the purchaser, his face red with anger. "Well, you see," replied the other, "that fellow who sold her to me didn't tell me about it, and I just concluded that he didn't want it known."

Mooretown and Corunna, which are links in the chain running between Courtright and Sarnia.

THE SALT THAT'S ALL SALT.

At Mooretown are salt works on a modest scale. At St. Clair, just opposite my windows, are two large industries which draw their salt supply from 1,600 ft. below the surface. Tempted by the motto I had so often seen from my deck chair on the little ferry, "the salt that's all salt," I one day asked permission to see the process, and was most courteously shown over the works by a young lady in the office. The brine, pumped up from the bowels of the earth, is run into large shallow vats, subjected to a very high degree of heat, so that as the heat evaporates, the salt precipitates, and is then drawn by long-handled scrapers upon an inclined plane running round the inner edge of the vats and left there to cool, the result being mountains of salt, white as snow, which makes its final appearance encased in barrels and bags, ready for sale, wholesale and retail, and which is unquestionably all it claims to be, "the salt that's all salt."

A RIVER TRAGEDY.

Yesterday, the last day of the month, there was a sad happening about a mile below this, when a Canadian boat, the Erin, from St. Catharines, was run into by one of the big steel freight steamers, sinking within a few minutes, with a loss of five lives, two of the victims being women. There have been several inaccuracies in the reports of the daily papers, but the fact remains that the vessel which worked such cruel destruction sped on its way, leaving the drowning people to their fate. Had it stood by, as in common humanity it should have done, no lives at all would probably have been sacrificed. In striking contrast stands out the conduct of

the young uncle and nephew, Fred, Chester and Charles McLeod. In the report of the catastrophe, the names of three men were given as having "drifted down a mile below Marine City, where they were picked up by a couple of boys out fishing." The chief part of the rescue was from the Canadian side, and young Chester McLeod saved six lives. They were not "out fishing," but had been fishing up to a very late hour the night before, and were sleeping soundly in their beds when the cry for help reached them. As in a flash they were in their boat and on the river upon their errand of mercy. After saving one of the men, a fireman, who probably had been barely clothed for engine work, young McLeod actually crept back through a hole in the sinking vessel, and seized some clothes to cover the shivering man. It is to be hoped that someone who knows how to set about it may secure from the Humane Society some recognition of the heroism of these fine young fellows. Honor to whom honor is due.

THE SCHOOL.

One of my most interesting mornings was spent at the two-roomed public school upon the rise of the hill above Courtright. Each room with over forty scholars—bright, intelligent lads and lassies. By the courtesy of the principal, I was allowed to tell the children of the happy youngsters of the Prince Edward Island Consolidated Schools, who go to their daily lessons in covered vans, cultivate their little gardens, and get good training in the use of tools, if boys, and in domestic science, if girls.

Well, Ontario is waking up too, and before long its school boards will rise more and more to a wiser discrimination in rejecting the useless and providing the more useful elements for the mind-building of "Canada's hope—its girls and boys." H. A. B.

About the House.

Cheese.

A Farmer's Advocate reader has asked for some recipes for cooking cheese. We very gladly give these, especially since cheese is one of our most highly nutritious forms of food. It consists wholly of the casein and fat of milk, in a form so concentrated that, as has been chemically proved, it contains more than twice as much nourishment, weight for weight, as beef. The one trouble with cheese is that it is rather indigestible to weak stomachs. When this is found to be the case, it should be very carefully chewed, or, still better, grated and mixed with something else, as in the recipes for cheese relish, etc., given below. Grated cheese, in fact, may be used in a great many ways which will suggest themselves to the clever housekeeper—sprinkled on omelettes before they are turned over, put on buttered toast, and then set in the oven for a little while, etc., etc. In this way, too, hard, dry cheese that seems almost useless may be economically used up. Cheese may, however, be kept very moist and sweet by simply wrapping it in a cloth wet with vinegar, and then in a dry cloth.

Cheese Salad.—Grate 1/2 pint cheese. Add 1/2 (level) teaspoon salt, and a dash of red pepper. Add 1 tablespoon melted butter or cream. Make into small balls, and serve on lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

Cheese Relish.—Slice 1 lb. cheese. Put in a frying-pan. Put in 1 cup milk. Add 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard, salt and pepper to taste, and a piece of butter. Stir all the time on the stove until cooked. Add rolled crackers, and serve.

Cheese Croquettes.—Mix 1 cup bread crumbs and 2 of grated cheese, 1/2 teaspoon salt, a dash of cayenne, and teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, or mushroom catsup. Mix with 1 beaten egg, and 2 tablespoons sweet cream. Make in balls, dip in yolks of egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

Cheese Potatoes.—Mash 6 or 8 boiled potatoes, season with pepper and salt, and mix in enough grated cheese to suit taste. Mix in a cup of milk, and a piece of butter; put in a greased dish, sprinkle grated cheese over the top, and brown in the oven.

Cheese Scallop.—One pound bread crumbs mixed with 1/2 pound grated

cheese. Pour over 1 pint milk, season with salt and cayenne, and let soak an hour. Beat an egg or two with little more milk and mix in. Turn into a pudding dish, and bake in a hot oven half an hour.

For Cherry Time.

Do you know that a new, large-size hairpin will prove a great help to you in stoning cherries? Try it.

Cherry Salad.—Stone, and instead of the stone put a hazel-nut kernel. Serve on white lettuce leaves with a salad dressing made with lemon juice instead of vinegar.

Cherry Pudding.—Sift 2 teaspoons baking powder with 2 cups flour. Rub in 1 tablespoon butter. Make a thick batter with 1 cup milk. Drop a spoonful into buttered cups, then a spoonful of cherries, and cover with batter. Steam or bake, and serve with cream and sugar.

Five-minute Cherry Pudding.—Heat to boiling, 1 quart stoned cherries and 1 cup sugar or more, according to the sourness of the cherries. Wet four tablespoons cornstarch with water, add to the cherries, and cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Serve with cream and sugar.

Cherry Tapioca.—Cover 1 cup tapioca with water and let stand over night. Add 1 pint boiling water, and simmer till clear. Sweeten; add 1 pint stoned cherries, and when cold serve with whipped cream.

To Can Cherries.—Pit the cherries, put in a granite kettle, and let come to a boil. In another kettle make a clear syrup of sugar and water, and when the cherries come to a boil skim them out into this syrup. When again boiling, put in sealers. When done this way, cherries have not the strong taste disliked by so many. The juice left when they are skimmed out may be strained, boiled down one-half with sugar, and bottled for a summer drink, or for flavoring sauces or ice cream.

Children, Take Notice!

All letters intended for the Children's Corner simply MUST be addressed henceforth to

COUSIN DOROTHY, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

To possess things, and never allow them to possess us—this is an essential part of morality.—O. E. Henderson.

Skin Troubles of Babyhood

AND HOW PROMPTLY THEY ARE OVERCOME BY THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Your family doctor will explain to you, if you ask him, the mission of the pores of the skin, and will tell you of the dangers of using pore-clogging powders for the chafings and irritations to which babies are subject.

Any mother who has used Dr. Chase's Ointment for this purpose will tell you of how beautifully soft and smooth it has kept the skin, and of how quickly it cured the chafing or irritation.

Especially during the teething period children are likely to suffer from eczema, and unless it is promptly checked there is danger of it spreading to other parts of the body and becoming chronic.

There is no rival to Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for baby eczema, as it is usually called, and it can be used with positive assurance that it will not injure the most delicate skin, but, on the contrary, keep it soft and smooth.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home where its merits are known, and is indispensable in the nursery; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GAPES OR ROUP.

I have a disease among my chickens which has caused the loss of half of them. They are a month old, and the loss at first was one every night; never any died in daytime. After a week or so, the number began to increase to two or three, so I began giving them a little coal oil, but have to give it every day, as it only seems to check the disease, as I have not lost one since, although they still have it. They go around opening their mouths as if gasping for breath, and some make a noise from the throat as if they were trying to clear it of something. After this attacks them, they live but a day or two at most. I have kept the coops moved every few days. Fed Panacea in food in morning, and wheat and granulated oatmeal and hard-boiled eggs and sometimes dry bread crumbs the rest of the day, and only a limited quantity so that I should not overfeed them, and always a supply of clean water to drink. (MRS.) T. J.

Ans.—This is practically the same question I answered for Mrs. J. S. a week ago. It is a case either of gape worms or roup. One cannot tell which without examining the chicken, and the correspondent can do this just as well as we can. If the windpipe is found to have attached to it little worms, of course it is a case of gape. If there is a discharge from the nostrils and heavy breathing, it is probably a severe cold or roup. If the chickens are affected with roup, the best thing would be to kill the worst ones, and give the others water to drink in which there was some potassium permanganate, say about as much as will stay on a five-cent piece to one gallon of drinking water, and give no other water to drink, nor any milk. The birds would require to be fed a little charcoal, and a mild dose of castor oil or salts once or twice a week would be beneficial. The salts could be put in the drinking water or mixed with some mash food. Use about a dessertspoonful of salts to 100 chicks. For treatment of gape worms, see page 973, issue of June 14th.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Ontario Agricultural College.

"Why, do you suppose, Jinx has asked his mother-in-law to come and make her home at his house? She hasn't any money."

"Perhaps he has an eye on a Carnegie hero medal."



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 50 cents.

AGENT WANTED to introduce sheep dip to Canadian farmers. One coming into constant personal contact preferred. Address: Box C, care Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

ALBERTA FARMS—I sell good ones. Write me. A. E. Keast, Innisfail.

ALBERTA lands for sale. Many good bargains. Write to-day. Patmore & Jamieson, Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE—Improved farms in Muskoka. Address: D. T. Hodgson, Bracebridge, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—400 acres, lots 16 and 17, concession 2, West Luther, on leading road, 6 miles from Grand Valley and Arthur. On lot 16 is a new frame house, 18 x 28, with kitchen 18 x 24, and a new bank barn, 60 x 80, finished basement, and fish pond of an acre. On lot 17 is a brick house, 24 x 33, with kitchen 18 x 21, summer kitchen and woodshed attached; bank barn 60 x 84, finished basement. Whole is in first-class condition, tile drained; never-falling wells at both houses, and spring creek runs across both places. Will be sold together or separately. Acre of orchard on each farm. Post office 1 1/2 miles; telephone, church and school within one mile. One of the best properties in Wellington. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Easy terms. Apply on premises, or to M. G. Varcoe, Grand Valley, or to owner, James Park, Grand Valley.

HERDSMAN—Situation wanted by experienced man. Would accept temporary work either to help or take charge of herd for the Provincial shows. Address: Herdsman, care of Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SPECIAL SNAPS—Alberta lands. Easy terms and prices. Write: Central Alberta Land Co., Innisfail, Alta.

SOME best farms in best part Parry Sound District. Bargains. Send for list. Jno. Carter, Sundridge, Ont.

TRY our King Edward hay and stock rack and cement block machine. John McCormick, Lawrence, Ont.

TWO FARMS for sale in Guelph township, containing 250 and 300 acres respectively. These are first-class stock and grain farms; well fenced; good brick dwelling houses and first-class outbuildings. Seven miles from Guelph and the O. A. C. G. D. Hood, Guelph, Ont.

WANTED—Married man to work on farm, or would let farm on shares. One of the best farms in Oxford Co., containing 160 acres. Best dairy section in Ontario. Good place for right party. John C. Shaw, Norwich P. O., Ont.

Grow Mushrooms in spare time. A crop all year round. Anyone can grow them from our special spawn. Immense profit. Undersigned will buy your crop. For directions write to-day. Fungus Co., Tecumseh, London, Ont.

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 30 cents.

CHANCE—S. C. White Leghorns. Layers. Eggs two settings, \$1. E. E. Flindall, Smithfield, Ont.

FOR SALE—At the Grey County hatchery, day-old single-comb White and Brown Leghorn chicks at the following prices: 15c. each, \$3 per 25, \$5.50 per 50, \$10 per 100. Dead chicks on arrival replaced. Order at least two weeks before wanted. W. H. Fischer, Prop., Aylon, Ont.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Layers. Big payers. 15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$4. E. C. Apps, Brantford.

Barred Rocks EGGS for hatchery of E. B. Thompson's strain; headed by a prize-winning cockerel. One of the best we ever owned. \$1 per setting. C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg.

A GREAT DODDIE SALE.
The dispersion sale, on June 12th, of the Aberdeen-Angus herd of B. R. & Stanley R. Pierce, at Creston, Illinois, was a history-making event, when 96 head of the "Doddies" brought an average price of \$287. Twelve bulls made an average of \$517, and the herd brought the grand total of \$27,485. The eleven-year-old bull, Imp. Prince Ito, was purchased by Stanley R. Pierce at \$1,100. The yearling bull, Woodlawn Black Ito, sold for \$1,000 to G. W. Felton, Knoxville, Ill., and the two-year-old bull, Prince Albert Ito, for \$1,350 to L. L. Atwood, Langdon, Iowa. The highest price for a female, \$910, was paid for Blackbird of Woodlawn 6th, by M. A. Judy, Beecher, Ill. Nine animals sold for \$500 and upwards.

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

Miscellaneous.

SEEDING LUCERNE IN JULY.
I wish to seed a field to permanent pasture. Would it do to work up in July, and sow lucerne the last week of July? If so, would it be any use for pasture the next spring and summer? Grey Co., Ont. J. L. P.

Ans.—Some American experts are now advising that lucerne be sown in August in the Central States. Whether that would be successful in our latitude, we can only conjecture, but that it probably would be is indicated by the fact that, in orchards, lucerne sown in July for a cover crop usually makes a good growth. If the seeding proved successful, two or three fair crops of hay should be harvested the second season, but it would be better not to pasture it. In fact, it is always advisable to defer pasturing lucerne till the third season if one is anxious to secure and preserve a good stand. We consider your plan worth trying, and will be glad to have you report results. Work the land up as fine as possible; firm with a roller, and harrow frequently before seeding to conserve moisture. Sow the seed alone, about 20 pounds per acre, and harrow in well.

SPRAYING POTATOES—PLANTING STRAWBERRIES AND RHUBARB.
1. What is the best spray to prevent blight and rot in potatoes, and when is the proper time to spray?
2. When is the best time to plant strawberry plants and rhubarb?

Ans.—1. Bordeaux mixture is the preventive of blight. Frequently Paris green and Bordeaux mixture are used together, making a combined insecticide and fungicide. The first spraying of the season may be with Paris green alone for bugs, but after the first of July it is better to use Bordeaux with Paris green, keeping the vines coated with the mixture as long as the bugs are troublesome. After this danger is past, omit the Paris green, but continue to use Bordeaux. At Ottawa, it was found that three or four sprayings with Bordeaux were sufficient to combat the blight. Authorities do not agree exactly as to the spraying formulas, but a safe one is 6 lbs. blue-stone, 5 lbs. lime, and 40 gallons water for a barrel of Bordeaux. To this may be added for bugs 6 or 8 ozs. Paris green; some use as much as a pound of Paris green per barrel of water. Full directions for making and applying spraying mixtures for potatoes were given on page 888, issue of May 31st.

2. The best time to plant strawberries is the month of May; it is not very particular when so long as the ground is mellow and friable. Rhubarb is often grown from seed. Sow in rows three feet apart early in spring, and set out the plants in fall or spring where they are to grow. Rhubarb may be easily propagated by taking up the old roots and cutting them to pieces, one eye to each piece, and planting four feet apart. This may be done in spring.

LIME AND MANURE
1. Is it injurious to use lime and manure together?
2. What are the principal functions of lime as applied to the soil?
3. Have a stallion, three years old; am desirous of having him altered, but both testicles are invisible. What course would you advise with view of having them removed? W. J. R.

Ans.—1. Lime, mixed with manure, is liable to set free ammonia, thus causing loss of nitrogen from the manure. Applied separately to the soil, there would not be danger of serious loss in this way, unless the soil were quite rich in vegetable matter. It probably would be more profitable not to use both manure and lime the same season.
2. Lime corrects acidity, when such a condition exists, making conditions fa-

vorable for plants, and particularly for the bacteria which work on the roots of legumes. It helps to liberate plant food, improves the texture of many soils, especially heavy clays, which it flocculates, and loose sands, which it helps to bind together. It is in itself an element of plant food, but is usually present in the soil in sufficient quantity for the demands of the plant tissues. The main action of lime is to liberate plant food already in the soil. For this reason, it should not be used to excess, else it may exhaust the land of its humus content. From one to two tons per acre is the amount usually applied nowadays. We might add that lime is specially useful in reclaiming bogs, the acid humic matter of the peat being neutralized by the lime, and conditions made favorable for the oxidation of the nitrogenous organic matter and the production of ammonia and nitrates.
3. Consult your veterinarian, and if he does not wish to operate, he may be able to procure you a man who will. Some veterinarians become quite expert at this.

SEEDING WITH BUCKWHEAT—PIG WITH RHEUMATISM, ETC.

1. Would grass seed sown with buckwheat at proper time amount to anything?
2. How should one treat a pig with rheumatism?
3. What ails a colt which won't drink water out of a clean pail? Does it get enough moisture out of the pasture?
4. What is the best way of destroying burdock?
5. Is a hired man supposed to wait up for his employer after dark in order to help him unhitch his team? SUB.

Ans.—1. E. A. Owen, Norfolk Co., Ont., in our issue of June 7th, claimed he had had good success on different occasions sowing clover and timothy with buckwheat; although the clover, being small, was liable to heave out the following winter on his black-loam soil. As a rule, we would hesitate to advise seeding with buckwheat, which is a crop frequently used to smother out weeds by its dense shade.
2. Put him in on a pasture of alfalfa clover or grass, provide a dry place to sleep in, feed on skim milk or whey, with middlings and a little mixed meal, and get rid of him as soon as he is fit to kill.
3. Very likely the colt gets sufficient water somewhere in the pasture. It is not enough, though, that the pail be clean; the water should be pure also, and not too cold. Animals usually prefer soft water to hard.
4. Spud or dig out below the crown.
5. It depends on the circumstances. As a rule, employers are not unreasonable in these matters if the hired man evinces a genuine willingness to work. Some are so afraid they will do a little too much that the employers get exasperated and insist on small chores which would not be required from more willing workers.

Coburn Declines a Senatorship.

Mr. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has declined the appointment to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Burton, resigned. Mr. Coburn gave as a reason for refusing that he very much disliked the ways of politicians and did not care to place himself in a position where he would be compelled to listen to their pleas to do certain things for the good of the party. While United States farmers will regret they are not to have the benefit of Mr. Coburn's valuable services in the Senate, they will cheerfully concede that a man who has done as much for agriculture as he has done is entitled to abide by his own decision in so important a matter.

Low Summer Tourist Rates West

During the entire summer, the Chicago and North Western Ry. will have in effect very low round-trip tourist rates to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia points. Choice of routes going and returning, with favorable stop-overs and time limits. Very low excursion rates to the Pacific Coast from June 25th to July 7th. For further particulars, illustrated folders, etc., write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

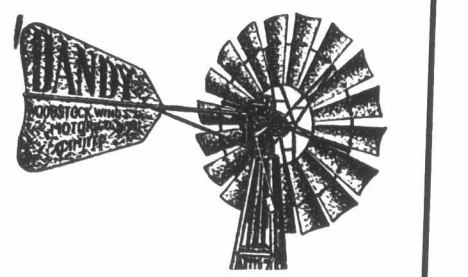
Dispersal Sale

OF THE
RUSHTON FARM
Jerseys, Cheviots, Dorset
Horned, Poland-Chinas, and
Buff Orpingtons,

AT
COOKSHIRE,
Wednesday, July 11th

CATALOGUES READY ABOUT JULY 1ST.
F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.
H. E. Taylor & Co., Auctioneers,
Scotstown, Que.

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalogue. Estimates cheerfully given.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO., Limited,
Woodstock, Ont.

EQUAL TO OCCASION.
On board one of the Scotch steamers, which have to be built with exceedingly light draft to get over the frequent shallows of one of the rivers in Scotland, a Yankee tourist remarked to the captain, a shrewd old Scotchman: "I guess, skipper, that you think nothing of steaming across a meadow when there has been a heavy fall of dew."
"That's so," replied the captain, "though occasionally we ha'e tae sen a man ahead wi' a watering can."

At the auction sale, on June 2nd, of Mr. F. C. Ward's importation of Jersey cattle, at Montclair, N. J., the average price obtained for the 96 head sold was \$132.14, which is a good record, considering that the entire offering was young, averaging about two years. There were 17 heifer calves under a year, most of them less than six weeks, and ranging down to one day old. There were also 11 bull calves of like age, and these young calves averaged only about \$50 each. The highest-priced animal in the sale, the four-year-old cow, Duval's Defiance (imp.) 197614, was secured by Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., at \$575. Three others brought \$425 to \$550 each.

Toll Offices have just been opened at Hyde Park and Lobo by the Bell Telephone Company, of Canada, on its long-distance line from London to Inwood. Below is a list of rates for a three-minute conversation from either of these points to other stations on the line:

From Hyde Park to—	
London	10c.
Lobo	10c.
Strathroy	15c.
Kerwood	25c.
Watford	30c.
Alvinston	30c.
Inwood	30c.
From Lobo to—	
London	10c.
Hyde Park	10c.
Strathroy	15c.
Kerwood	25c.
Watford	30c.
Alvinston	30c.
Inwood	30c.

ARE YOU A SUCCESS AT SOLICITING NEW SUBSCRIBERS?

We want a good, hustling representative in your locality. Why can't you do it? You never know what you can do until you try. If you should prove to be

THE RIGHT MAN

then we have a splendid proposition to present to you. It is worth your while to try. Write to-day and ask us for full particulars regarding an agency. A post card will do it. Address:
The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

July 23rd to 28th, 1906.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TO DRY A COW THAT LEAKS HER MILK.

Have an old cow that we stopped milking in April, but she is so easily milked that she leaks the milk, and has still a large udder. What is the best way to put that cow dry? S. C.

Ans.—Put her in the stable, feed on timothy hay, milk irregularly, till the flow stops.

WAXWORK.

Please let me know if there is such a horse as Waxwork on the Clydesdale records. He travelled in Huron and Bruce Counties about twenty-five years ago. Please give his record number. W. B.

Ans.—We do not find a horse of that name in the Clydesdale Record. We find in the Canadian Shire Horse Record, Waxwork [132] (2303), foaled in 1867, imported in 1873, bred in Lincolnshire, England.

TO REMOVE BLEMISHES FROM A HORSE.—"Radiol" is the name of a new chemical liquid which is now being advertised by that well-known English firm, W. Stevens & Co., Dept. B., 10 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, London, S. W., Eng. Radiol is recommended to remove soft swellings which disfigure a horse, such as windgalls, leg spavin, thoroughpin, curb, capped elbow, etc., also to cure spavins, splints, and ringbones, if discovered in the initial or inflammatory stage, before enlargement has occurred. Write for illustrated booklet, mentioning this paper.

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An Irishman, who had recently "come over," met his old friend, Dennis. Pat, who was enthusiastic over all the wonderful things he had seen and heard, lost no time in telling Dennis some of his adventures.

"An' what fine smart men they have on them strate cars," he said. "I got on wan of them and purty soon the man said 'Kearny,' and Mr. Kearny he gets up and got off. At the next corner he said 'Powell,' and Mr. Powell he gets off, and he kept right on doing that. Says I to meself: He is purty smart, begorra, if he can find out me own name, but, would yez belave me, at the next corner he said 'McDevitt,' so there was nothing for me to do but get off, too."

The Bath and West of England Show.

The above named show, next in importance in England to the "Royal," was held at Swindon, the last week in May. The entries of horses numbered 366; of cattle, 631; sheep, 202; pigs, 166. In horses, the Shires made the strongest showing, Mr. R. W. Hudson being the most successful winner, though the prizes were widely distributed. First place in aged stallions was given Sir P. A. Muntz's Hendrick. The first winner in the two-year-old stallion section, and winner of the Gloucester Challenge Cup, was Mr. Hudson's Danfield Stonewall. The Shire Horse Society's gold medal went to Mr. Hudson's mare, Blythwood Laurel, with foal at foot.

In Shorthorn bulls, calved in 1902 or 1903, Sir R. P. Cooper was first with his white bull, Meteor, the second award going to Lord Calthorpe's Elvetham's Monarch. This was a reversal of the placing at the Oxford County Show. In two-year-old bulls, Mr. Dudding's Prince Alastair was first, and Mr. G. Harrison's Royal Ensign second. In yearling bulls, Mr. Deane Willis' Bapton Viceroy was first, and Mr. W. T. Garne's Village Crown, second. In the section for cows in milk, Lord Calthorpe's roan, Sweetheart, with a nice calf at foot, was placed first, and Mr. Harrison's Ursula Raglan, second. In the Shorthorn pedigree dairy cow class, Lord Rothschild's Warwickshire Hettie, with a capacious udder and approved dairy form, was a popular first, and Mr. J. T. Hobbs' Orange Blossom, an eleven-year-old cow, plain in character, but presenting good dairy points, was second in a class of ten. Sir R. P. Cooper's Dalmeny Beauty 2nd, bred by Lord Rosebery, was an easy first in the two-year-old section of eleven entries. There were 13 yearling heifers, and Mr. Willis won readily with the roan, Golden Garland. The contest for the best herd of dairy cows was won by Mr. J. T. Hobbs.

In the class for aged Hereford bulls, the King's Admiral was first. Capt. Heygate was first for two-year-old bulls with Cameronian; while in a very strong class of yearling bulls, Mr. Robinson's Major was first, and Mr. Thos. Polestar, second. In cows, Mr. Hughes came first with Irvington Plum, with a fine heifer calf at foot, the second award going to Mr. Coat's Girton Girl.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed made an excellent showing, the first award in the aged bull section going to Mr. W. S. James' Lord Fearless, a son of Bion; second to Publican of Preston, shown by Rev. C. Bolden. In bulls calved in 1904, Mr. J. J. Cridlan carried off first and second honors with Bengal of Ballindalloch, bred by Sir G. M. Grant, and Evenwise, by Wizard of Maisemore. The cow class was exceptionally strong, and Mr. W. B. Greenfield's Darling of Haynes 2nd was placed at the head, closely followed by Mr. Macpherson's splendid cow, Corskie 4th of Wryley.

In the Jersey class, which was remarkably well filled, Lady de Rothschild won in the aged bull class with Brompton, Mrs. McIntosh's Black Pearl being a good second. Two-year-old bulls were headed by Mrs. McIntosh's Jolly Jim, followed by Mr. Pocock's Barrister. In a class of 30 yearling bulls, Lady de Rothschild won with Crusader. In a very large class of charming cows, Mr. Miller-Hallett won with Lady Viola, a very sweet cow with a capital udder. Lord Rothschild's Syren 3rd, with a splendid udder, was second.

In the sheep classes, an exceedingly good showing was made, Cotswolds being shown by Messrs. Garne, Hoult, and Swanwick, the first named capturing first honors in each class, the other two exhibitors followed in the order named.

In Lincolns, Mr. Tom Casswell won in two-shear rams, Mr. Dudding coming second in this class, and first and third for yearling rams, Mr. Casswell being second. Mr. Dudding was also first for yearling ewes.

In Southdowns, the Duke of Devonshire won for aged ram, and the Estate of Col. McCalmont for shearing ram, Mr. C. Adeane being second. H. M. the King's entry won in the ram lamb class, and the Duke of Devonshire was first for yearling ewes, second being the King's entry.

Sir R. P. Cooper was first for Shropshire shearing ram, second and third

(Continued on next page.)

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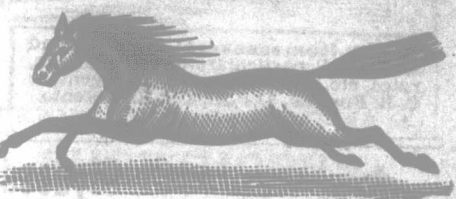
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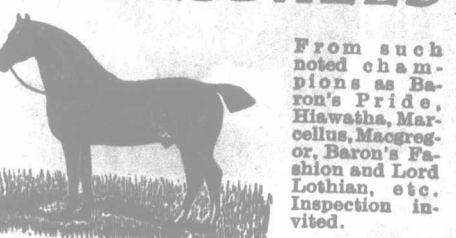
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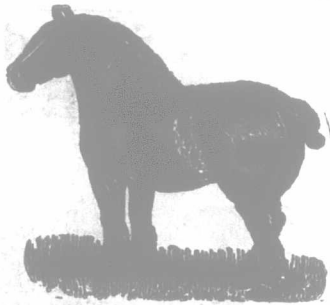
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going to Sir A. P. Muntz, who was also first for yearling ewes, second going to Sir R. P. Cooper.

In the Oxford yearling ram class, Mr. J. T. Hobbs was first and third, Mr. A. Brassey being second. Mr. G. Adams led with ram lambs, Mr. Hobbs being second in this section, and first for yearling ewes, with Mr. I. Horlick's entry second. In ewe lambs, Mr. Adams was first; Mr. Brassey, second; Mr. Hobbs, third. Mr. W. R. Flower was the principal winner in the Dorset class, followed by Mr. E. A. Hambro.

In the class for Berkshire boars, farrowed before 1906, Mr. R. W. Hudson won first with Okeford Emperor, and second with Danesfield Donovan. In the sow class, Lord Calthorpe was first with Elvetam Beauty, Mr. Jefferson being second and third for Peel Melon and Peel Marjorie. For boars farrowed in 1906, Mr. R. W. Hudson was first, and Mr. J. A. Fricker, second. For sows farrowed before 1906, Lord Calthorpe was first, and Mr. Jefferson, second and third. For pairs of sows farrowed in 1906, Mr. Jefferson was first, Lord Calthorpe, second, and Mr. Fricker, third. Sir Gilbert Greenall won for aged Large White Yorkshire boars; Mr. R. R. Bothwell for young boars of 1906, and Sir Gilbert Greenall for sows in both sections. Tamworths were shown by Mr. R. Ibbotson, Mr. H. C. Stephens, Major Calverley, and Mr. E. J. Morant, the first named being first in three sections, and the second in pairs of boars of 1906.

GOSSIP.

Here is a unique memorial notice from a Georgia exchange:

"Once he was nearly swallowed by an earthquake, and shortly afterwards was blown nearly a quarter of a mile by a hurricane; but he triumphed over all these afflictions, only to be kicked out of life by a mule that had a mortgage on it and was blind in one eye."

Mr. John Hetherington, Clifford St., York, England, Managing Director of the County Live-stock Insurance Association, writes: "Do you wish to import a good pedigree stallion or mare—Shire, Clydesdale, Hackney or other breed? If so, write us, stating your requirements, and we will introduce you to reliable breeders. We take this trouble to help those who insure with us—we get no commission from either side. All the horses offered for sale are insured by us, and have, for our protection, been examined by our own veterinary inspectors."

SHORTHORNS SELL WELL.

At a sale of Shorthorns, on June 9th, from the herd of F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., the imported Scotch-bred cow, Village Maid 35th, sold for \$525, and the Bates-bred bull, Barrington Duke of Blackwater, for \$600. Do such straws show which way the wind is blowing? At the annual sale, on June 10th, from the herd of Mr. A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., Cherry Blossom 5th sold for \$595 to Frank Harding, Wisconsin; Mario's Heiress 2nd and heifer calf, for \$1,200, to F. O. Lowden, Illinois, and 48 head for an average of \$203.

The Australasian, a few years ago, published particulars or remarkable feats of sheep-shearers, for the accuracy of which its authority vouched. At Alice Downs, on the Barcoo, Jack Howe sheared 327 full-fleeced sheep in 7 hours 20 minutes. At Belalie, on the Warrego, in 1884, Sid Ross sheared nine lambs in nine minutes. At Evesham, in 1866, Jimmy Fisher sheared fifty lambs before breakfast, in about 1 hour and 15 minutes. At Charlott's Plains, on the Warrego, in 1885, Alick Miller sheared 4,362 sheep in 3 weeks and 3 days, an average of 203 per day. Long Maloney sheared 22,000 sheep in one season in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. At Foulars' Bay, in 1874, the same man sheared eleven big wethers in as many minutes. In 1884, seven men sheared 1,540 sheep in one day's work, or an average of 220 sheep per man. At Penell, on the Lower Warrego, in 1885, Jack McDonald sheared 187 full-fleeced wethers in 7 hours and 30 minutes. In reference to the last performance it is added that McDonald was a man weighing 6 st. 9 lbs.



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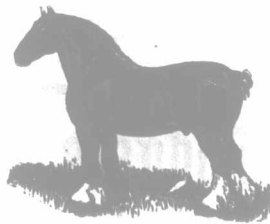
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Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 625, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in showing. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service. **A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.**

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10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.
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FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (Imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

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Imp. Marr Roan Ladies, Missies, Broadhooks and Miss Ramsdens. Three choice young bulls for sale. **100 Head of Dudding-bred Lincolns.** Grand crop of ram and ewe lambs. Twelve choice yearling rams for sale.

A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long distance telephone. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O.**
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BARRON COW CURE makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.
L. F. BELLECK, Merrisburg, Ont.

The Swine Industry in Ontario.

A bulletin upon this subject has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which contains the information given below.

The following questions were sent to several thousand carefully-selected correspondents, and from the replies received, a report is given in detail, by counties, together with a summary for the Province as a whole:

1. What breeds, grades or crosses of hogs appear to be most popular in your district?

2. Has there been any general tendency to change from one breed or type of hog to another during the last two or three years?

3. If there has been any change in the kind of hogs fed, please describe the nature of the change?

4. Are grade sires used in your district?

5. What is the general feeling among farmers in your section as to the hog production this year? Do they show a disposition to increase their output, and to what extent?

6. About how many breeding sows were kept by the average farmer of your section in 1904? How many in 1905? How many this season?

7. What is the average number of pigs to reach weaning age in spring litters this year? Has the percentage of loss been greater than usual?

8. How will the delivery of hogs, between now and September 1st, compare with that of 1904 and 1905?

9. What do you consider the average cost of production of bacon hogs fitted for market—(a) summer feeding, (b) winter feeding?

Breeds.—The Yorkshire is the most popular breed. In 33 out of the 42 counties reporting, it gets first choice, and in 7 others it is a tie with some other breed for first place. Berkshires come next in favor, followed by Tamworths and Chester Whites in the order named. Duroc-Jersey and Poland-Chinas receive but little mention, outside of the counties of Essex and Kent.

Crosses.—While many crosses are used, the most popular is that between the Yorkshire and the Berkshire. In the western portion of the Province, there is a tendency to use the Berkshire more than formerly in crossing, while in the eastern half, the trend is more toward the use of the Yorkshire.

Sires.—Pure-bred sires are used almost entirely in twenty-five per cent. of the counties, while grade sires are used to a limited extent in about twenty per cent., and to a still greater extent in fifty-five per cent. of the counties; while in a few sections, grade sires are still used almost entirely. The district taking in the north-western peninsula will be found to be free from the use of grade sires than any other section of the Province, although there are individual counties elsewhere from which reports are just as favorable. Grade sires appear to be in most use in the more eastern counties.

Production.—The general tendency throughout the Province is to increase production slightly. In many of the eastern counties it has been the custom for farmers to depend upon breeders in their locality for their supply of young pigs for feeding, and it has been noted that the demand this spring considerably exceeds the supply, the breeders who usually sell their pigs retaining them on account of the good prices for hogs. Considerable caution, however, is observed among many individual breeders and feeders not to go into the business too extensively, for fear that over-production might bring prices down to an unprofitable point.

Breeding Sows.—The number of breeding sows was decreased considerably in 1905 over 1904, while 1906 shows an increase in the number compared with both 1905 and 1904. Comparing 1906 with 1905, thirty-five counties report increases, while only two counties report decreases, and five counties no change in the number of sows. Reports indicate that the eastern part of the Province is relatively increasing production much more rapidly than is being done in Western Ontario. In all parts of the Province, the demand for brood sows appears to exceed the supply.

Litters.—The percentage of loss of young pigs is greater than usual in a large proportion of the counties, which will have its effect upon the fall de-

liveries. The average number of pigs in spring litters reaching the weaning age is estimated as 7.61, as compared with a normal litter of 7.77 pigs at weaning time.

Cost of Feeding.—The average cost of summer feeding is placed at \$4.51 per cwt., and of winter feeding, \$5.38 per cwt. In very few cases, however, do correspondents state definitely that the figures given are the result of actual experiments, but where these are reported it is almost invariably noticed that the cost of both summer and winter feeding is considerably below the figures already mentioned. A number of correspondents, especially in Western Ontario, state that with comfortable quarters and roots, the cost of feeding is no greater in winter than in summer.

GOITRE IN LAMBS.

In reply to an inquiry as to cause and cure of goitre in lambs, an enlargement of the thyroid glands, located on each side of the throat, the veterinary editor of the Shepherds' Bulletin writes:

"When cases of this sort are prevalent, it is evident that a change of breeding stock should be made at once, and it is wise to cull out every ewe that has had weak or goitred lambs, to discard ewe lambs that show any trace of the disease, and to use, new, strong rams for mating, and avoid all causes of weakness here mentioned. During pregnancy, ewes should, so far as possible, live an outdoor life, and be well fed on oats, bran, mixed hay and roots, so that they may grow strong lambs in utero, and have an ample supply of milk for them at lambing time. The only treatment that we have found to be of any benefit for goitre of young lambs is to cut deeply into the tumors as soon as they are noticed. This causes profuse bleeding, which is necessary, and as soon as it tends to stop, inject full strength tincture iodine by means of a small syringe, and also use it to paint the enlargements."

Dottie was in the room one day when her mother was entertaining a friend who had recently lost her husband. The widow was saying in a tearful voice, "Dear John may have had his faults, but his heart was on the right side." "No wonder he died," whispered Dot to her mother.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MARE FAILING TO BREED.

Please give instructions how to open a mare that fails to breed. A. S.

Ans.—When mare is in heat, put a twitch on her, and have attendant hold her, or have one fore foot lifted, pass the oiled hand and arm into the vagina until the os, or neck of the womb, is reached, through which pass two fingers and dilate the opening by a spiral motion, after which breed the mare in about an hour.

BULL SLOW TO WORK.

We have a young Shorthorn bull that we have some difficulty in getting started to work. He doesn't seem to pay any attention to a cow more than a steer. He seems all right every way; is well bred, and is an excellent animal. What would you suggest? YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—We can only suggest allowing him to run with the cows, taking him up once or twice a day to feed, if he fails in condition. We have known this treatment to prove effective in a similar case.

CASTRATION OF COLTS.

Please give full instructions how to castrate a horse, as to the best method of casting and tying, and how close to the testicle to cut the cord, and where the best instrument can be obtained and price of same. Is it any more difficult to perform than in the case of other animals? A. E. S.

Ans.—Yes, the operation is more difficult, and the danger of fatality greater in the case of a horse than that of other animals, and we would not advise an amateur to undertake it. A considerable percentage of losses occur in the hands of professionals, with all the advantages they have from teaching and experience, and an inexperienced operator could hardly expect to succeed as well.

Fistula and Poll Evil
Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's **Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Reesberry.

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

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Males and females, as good types as the breed produces. With breeding unsurpassed.

C. D. Wager,
Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

GLENAYON STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Berkshires

I have 5 Berkshire boars ready to wean, will sell them at \$6, delivered to any station in Ontario; and a Shorthorn bull calf, which I will sell cheap.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.
Station: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.
Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905; Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Bellechere, grand champion Toronto, 1905; Tiny Maudie, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor=45187=, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows; for sale. Obolus Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

1 roan calf, 15 months old, of the Duchess of Gloster family.
1 roan, two years old, from imp. sire and dam. Also a number of good registered Clyde mares.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau (Imp.) (46089), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.

N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

Shorthorns Have several good ones for sale between 5 and 10 months old. Also a few heifers at very reasonable prices, bred to sons of Imp. Royal Sallor and Imp. Wanderer's Last.

J. R. McCallum & Sons, Iona Stn., Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls—Imp. Scottish Peer =40484=, 4 years old, sure, and a good sire. Also 3 excellent young bulls of his get, and an 8-year-old Clyde stallion. Come and see, or address.

JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—8 superior young Shorthorn bulls for sale. All from imp. bulls, four from imp. cows. Good enough to place at head of any herd. Apply **JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Telephone.**

"QUALITY" OUR MOTTO

HARMONICA

OUR PREMIUMS ARE THE BEST THAT ARE MADE. WE USE EVERY PRECAUTION IN THE SELECTION OF PREMIUM GOODS.

COMPASS

READING-GLASS

We are well aware

of the fact that various articles sent out by some concerns as premiums, have practically no intrinsic value. They are "shoddy," "cheap," and often useless. It has always been our rule to give as a premium something that we are not afraid to guarantee to give perfect satisfaction, and to be just as good if not better than we represent it to be. In fact, our premiums are known from one end of the country to the other, so that it is sufficient to say, they are

"FARMER'S ADVOCATE QUALITY"

The premiums mentioned above are some of our most popular ones, and at the present time we are offering your choice of any two for sending us only one new subscriber (not your own name) at \$1.50 per year.

This is a special offer, as we are endeavoring to double our circulation, so seize the opportunity now.

Fill out the following blank, and return to us, with \$1.50, and you get your choice of premiums.

New Subscriber.....Date.....
 P. O.....Prov.....Am't.....
 Sent by.....P. O.....
 Premiums desired.....

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!! ABSOLUTELY FREE.
\$100,000 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

As an advertisement we give you absolutely free a ladies' or gents' size silvered, gold-filled or gun-metal watch, guaranteed for 10 years, and keeps correct time to a second, or a sterling silver handle umbrella, silvered clock, a real diamond solid gold Government hall-marked stamped Ring, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Musical Instruments, Mechanical Toys, Blue-Fox Collarets, besides hundreds of other useful or fancy articles which you can select from our grand 1906 list. We give any of these articles free to any person selling 20 packets of Beautiful, Up-to-date, Artistic Pictorial Postcards at 10 cents a packet (5 magnificent 10-colored cards to a packet). Our Pictorial cards are world-renowned, and we send you every card different, no two alike. Views of dear old England, Historical Views, Latest Comica, facsimile of Death-warrant of King Charles I., England's Most Beautiful Actresses, etc., etc. It need not cost you one cent of your own money. We pay all postage and duty, and deliver cards and present free to your address. Send us at once your name and address (postage is 2 cents). Don't delay. Write immediately to AGTE & COMPANY (Dept. F. A.), 85 Fleet St., London, E. G., England.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
 29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN GLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
 Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

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

J. Watt & Son SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good young cows for sale, three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.

SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS

We are offering at living prices two 2-year-old and two 1-year-old heifers, a couple of young bulls and the stock bull. White Count 37871. The offering is a lot of good stuff and in good condition. Also a few Horned Dorsets.

D. BARTLETT & SONS, Smithville P.O. and Sta.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-month-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein P.O. SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS

Herd headed by imp. Royal Prince and imp. Abbotsford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from imp. dams and imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. **John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.**

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

4 extra choice young bulls ready for service 4 Also bull calves, all from imp. sires. Leicester ewes and lambs of both sexes for sale. Address

W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P.O.

Draft Horses with Action.

To-day witnesses the coming of the draft horse with action. About ten years ago, the fashion in draft horses, at all events for the English market, was a horse with weight, not so much stress being laid upon how fast he was able to move, or in what particular manner. Nowadays, however, the ideas of buyers for town work have altered entirely. They have altered, we may say, with the coming of the motor, and not only must an animal walk its four and a half miles an hour, but it must be capable, under certain conditions, to do, perhaps, six or seven at a pinch. These are facts which every large auctioneer is willing enough to vouch for, and it is just as well that breeders should realize the fact that weight is not everything, particularly when it is not allied with action. The show-yard has always made a strong feature of draft-horse action, and a slovenly mover is generally penalized to an extent which illustrates the importance which pedigree breeders attach to action. On the other hand, we have seen not a few animals which were comely enough when grown up, and exhibiting some of the best points of the Shire horse, quite high enough in the prize-list on account of their really indifferent action. The short, mincing step, which suggests a shoulder-tied or straight-hocked animal, has no place in the demand of the city buyer to-day. He wants the long, sweeping stride, and the well-flexed hocks, knowing that as age creeps on there will be more work in the animal than, if he is unable in his prime to utilize his hock joints as he ought. The demand for action is founded upon other than economic reasons. More work is demanded nowadays of a horse than used to be the case. He has longer distances to traverse, and speed is becoming a necessity. Moreover, the horse with action is invariably the horse that lasts. Where there is any defect of action, particularly where the pastern joints are short, the wearing life of the horse is considerably curtailed. The jar and shock consequent upon weight and speed are not conducive to longevity, or roundness of the foot. It is this fact, no doubt, that has induced the Clydesdale breeder to carry joints and quality to an extreme. Shire breeders are following in a more leisurely way in their footsteps; but they hold, of course, that weight must have more consideration than has been given in the curriculum of the Clydesdale breeder. The oblique pastern should not be too long, otherwise it becomes a source of weakness. There are little errors in action which are reprobated by every breeder, but in varying degree, according as importance is attached to it. The ordinary disher suggests a waste of muscular energy, besides being unsightly. The converse, which is the open-kneed horse, is extremely unsightly, and never quite suggests safety, as it not invariably happens that when old age creeps over a horse, a prelude to the broken knee is the open knee. Then there is clicking, or forging, and its attendant discomfort perhaps to the horse, and at all times to his owner. One sees it very frequently in the show-yard, but, as a rule, it is due to the fact that the shoeing has been very generous, and judges, as a rule, unless they see some evidence of brushing or forging, overlook it. The remedy is the exact converse of what the show man does. There are many horses which walk well, but do not flex their hind joints. These are not the animals to wear well. It is highly important that the hocks should be flexed and kept close together. Shire breeders within the past fifteen years have consistently endeavored to secure a closer moving horse, and we think they have succeeded. In the olden time, a good deal of power was wasted, because the animal did not keep its hocks close enough together. That charge cannot be laid against most of the best Shires of to-day. The propulsive power comes from the hind limbs, hence the importance attached by the breeders to the use of the hocks.

TRADE TOPIC.

CLARK'S LUNCH TONGUE is a tender, tasty "sweet bit" for all seasons and all occasions; makes delicious sandwiches.

Visitors at the Model Farm Guelph, During June

should examine carefully the BEATH LITTER CARRIER AND FEED CARRIER in the Fat-stock Stable, also the WATER BOWLS AND STANCHIONS in the Dairy Stable. You will see that these Improved Stable Fixtures save a great amount of labor in caring for the stock, and, besides saving time and work, they increase returns from the animals twenty to thirty per cent.

These Stable Fixtures were installed by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston Ontario, and their representative will be in Guelph to give those desiring it full information with reference to the full line manufactured by them.

Do not leave Guelph until you have received a copy of the "BOOKLET FOR FARMERS." It contains heaps of valuable information, and is just the book that every farmer ought to have.

Scotch Shorthorns

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, write to

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.

For sale: 4 yearling bulls, cows, heifers and young calves. Orders booked for Cotswolds and Berkshires.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

I am offering extra value in yearling and two-year-old heifers. Bull calves that will make high-class sires. **Straight Scotch.**

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Shorthorns and Berkshires

For Sale: The two-year-old show bull, Proud Archer - 49612, from an imported sire and dam of good milking strain, and ten fine young Berkshire sows, bred to our imported boar.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ontario. Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C.P.R.

Peargrove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES

Have sold all the sheep we can spare at present, but have a few Short-horn heifers. No fancy prices asked for quick sales.

T. H. MEDCRAFT & SON, Sparta P. O. St. Thomas station. Long-distance telephone.

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few bulls, one roan and three reds, one red from Imp. Mary Ann 6th, got by Kinellar Stamp; also a few females for sale, all by Kinellar Stamp.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont. Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Station.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, imp. 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carlisle, Ont. SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to

JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm, M. C. R. and P. M. R. Box 91. Iona Station.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

12 high-class yearling BULLS

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams.

Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS



For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers, a nice thick, well-put-up lot, and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, M.P.
Markdale, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Hillhurst Shorthorns

Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch = 48315 =, from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns descended from the best English stocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.
40 miles west St. Thomas, on O. M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 15 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

CLYDESDALES
Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. MCARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

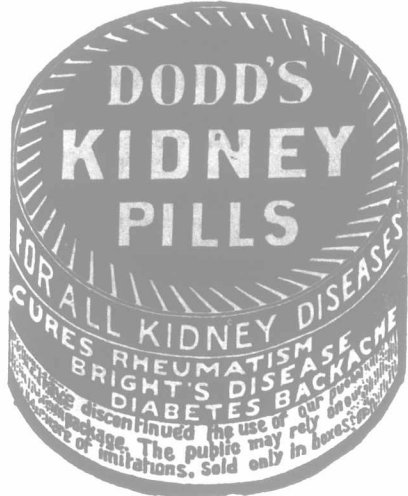
Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucamp. Prices very reasonable.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Aw P.O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Several good young bulls, and a choice lot of young pigs.

JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.

A housekeeper sent an order for a roast of lamb to a butcher, and was surprised to receive the following note in reply: "Dear Ma'am: I am sorry I have not killed myself this week, but I can get a leg off my brother on High St."



THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Sir Charles Kirkpatrick of the visiting English football team was drinking milk with his luncheon in a Philadelphia hotel.

"Milk is a good drink," a visitor said. "Yes," agreed the other, "and whenever I take it I think of a curate in Surrey, near my Crawley place."

"This curate had a small salary and a fine lot of cows. He decided, therefore, to open a dairy. So he rigged up a little shop and bought a wagon, and on his sign his name appeared, 'John Vincent, M. A.' He was an Oxford man, you see, and proud of his degree."

"But one morning he overheard two farm hands talking before the shop."

"'Wot does the 'M. A.' mean cn that there sign?'" said the first.

"'Milk 'Awker, o' course,' the other answered."

Of the late William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, a Chicagoan said:

"President Harper was a punctual man, and he asked punctuality of all with whom he dealt."

"I once accompanied him to a small town in the State of New York on business. On our return journey, the train was late. We had to wait for it in a cold and dismal station over two hours."

"As we walked back and forth on the station platform, we complained bitterly of the delay."

"'Even the station attendants look dreary,' said I. 'They look as dreary and wretched as we feel. And they are all wearing black neckties. They must be in mourning. I wonder what they are in mourning for?'"

"'In mourning for the late train,' said President Harper."

A good story is told on John R. Thomas, of Muskogee, a well-known lawyer of that city, who was formerly a judge. One night Thomas found himself in a shabby little town which had no hotel. Desiring to stay all night, he asked a lounge in front of a grocery store where he might find accommodations. The lounge went inside of the store, which was run by an Indian. When informed that there was a man outside who wanted a place to spend the night, the Indian asked: "Who is the fellow?"

"Judge Thomas," was the reply.

"Well, if that's the fellow he had better pay me what he owes me before asking me for any favors."

"How is that?" queried the lounge.

"Is he in debt to you?"

"Yes," replied the Indian. "When he was judge in Muskogee I was brought before him for selling liquor. I was convicted, and in sentencing me, he said: 'I will give you sixty days in jail and \$100.' I got the sixty days all right, but he never came across with the \$100."

Edward Meeker, a farmer of New Providence, and his son, says a despatch to the New York Times, were asleep when a loud knocking woke them. A stranger stood at the door.

"What do you want around here at this time o' night wakin' everybody up?" asked Meeker.

"I'm sorry to disturb you," responded the man, "but I was driving from up the country to market with a nice fat hog, and as I was passing your house he jumped out of the wagon and ran toward your barn. I didn't know what you might do if you saw me running out there, and, besides, I can't catch the hog alone. Can't you give me a hand?"

Farmer Meeker called his son, and the three caught the hog, after chasing it for half an hour. It weighed 300 pounds, and was hoisted into the wagon after a struggle. The stranger thanked the Meekers and drove off.

"I'll bet that hog is almost as big as our'n," said the son to his father as they went upstairs to bed. In the morning, young Meeker ran into his father's room. "Oh, pop," he exclaimed, "the hog's gone." That fellow stole our pig, and he made us help catch it."

"Well, by hen!" said Farmer Meeker.

GOSSIP.

The London Live-stock Journal publishes a list of Jersey cows that have produced 3 lbs. and over of butter in one day, tests of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society, in the last ten years. Mr. Gruchy's cow, Karnak, made the highest score this year, her performance, which was 3 lbs. 6 1/2 ozs. butter from 50 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, 123 days after calving, being stated as a record in the report; but the list for ten years shows that in the 1902 test, Dr. Watson's Sharah, 120 days after calving, yielded in a one-day test 53 lbs. 14 ozs. milk, and 3 lbs. 9 1/2 ozs. butter.

THE CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association has been incorporated under the Dominion Act respecting live-stock record associations, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The head office of the Association is at Winnipeg, and the record office at Ottawa.

The provisional officers are as follows: President, Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin, Man.; Vice-President, John Turner, Carroll, Man. Directors—Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.; J. Traquair, Welwyn, Sask. Secretary, George H. Greig, Winnipeg; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, National Live-stock Record Office, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Constitution provides for the establishment of a Canadian record, the standard of which will be quite equal to the American standard.

All animals recorded in the American book will be accepted and recorded without charge to owners; resident in Canada.

Animals that were recorded in what was known as the "Dominion Polled-Angus Herdbook" may be accepted after searching investigation into their breeding and individual merit, by inspectors appointed by the Association. This work is to be proceeded with with the least possible delay.

Applications for entry should be made on forms which will be provided by the Record Office. All correspondence relating to registration should be addressed to the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The executive, at a meeting held on May 31st, decided to hold the first annual general meeting for the transaction of business and election of officers on the grounds of the Industrial Exhibition Association, at Winnipeg, on Thursday, July 26th, at 9 o'clock a. m., when it is hoped that a large number of those interested in the breed will assemble and thus give an additional stimulus to the breeding of the "Doddie" in Canada. Members are entitled to reduced rates for registration.

The annual membership fee is \$2, payable to the secretary.

Two ladies, one of whom carried a baby, entered a well-known furnisher's one day and signified their desire to look at some carpets. It was very warm, but the salesman cheerfully showed roll after roll until the perspiration streamed from his face. Finally one of the ladies asked the other if she did not think it was time to go. "Not quite," was the answer of her companion, and then, in an undertone, added: "Baby likes to see him roll them out, and we've plenty of time to catch the train."

The New England Farmer presents the following sermons, boiled down:

Every farmer would find it profitable from an intellectual standpoint, and for the influence on his boys and girls, if he would enter upon more or less of experimental work.—E. P. Powell.

No longer is the farmer a farmer because he does not know enough to be anything else, but a farmer because he knows enough not to be anything else. No longer is the life of the farmer looked upon as one to be despised; but as one to be desired.—John G. Clarke.

It is the idle farm or idle portions of it, that holds the owner's nose to the grindstone.—A. W. Cheever.

"You don't water your milk, of course." "Oh, no," said the city farmer; "I've learned something that pays better than that. I'm going to capitalize my dairy business and water the stock."

... FOR ... Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Cramps and all Summer Complaints take



Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time.

Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effectual in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Mrs. BRONSON Lusk, Aylmer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady James and Hees.

We have for sale three yearling bulls and some spring calves, also a few females. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some Oxford Down ram lambs.

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.

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

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Crimshaw Bellonas, Mysie, Villages, Erwith Buds, Broadhocks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clares, Kilblean Beauties. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.) (90065), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 62548 =, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

C. Rankin & Sons, Wyobridge, Ont.

Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.



MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS
For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimshaw Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd head-ers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.

DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O., Pickering, G. T. E., Clarendon, C. P. R.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (Imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, O.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

For Shorthorns—One young bull, 14 months old; cows and heifers, all ages. Shropshires, all ages and both sexes. "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855. Will offer imported Roucrucian of Dalmeny = 45230 =. Recorded in both Dominion and American herdbooks. Also young stock of either sex. "Shorthorns," James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.

Oak Grove Shorthorns—Present offering: heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bull, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up...

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class...

Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days.

A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont. Agr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of record of merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordin...

BROWN BROS., LYND, ONT.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain; our own raising.

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

Maple Glen Holsteins

Three sons of Sir Altra Posch Beets, whose granddam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grand sire has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters...

C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

Grove Hill Holsteins

Herd contains 55 head, a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records.

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prize-winning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS

Two rich-bred bulls, ready for service, from Official Record cows; also a few choice females.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days...

R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.

Holsteins at Ridgedale

A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months.

R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

The Economical Use of Wheat Screenings.

With the prime object of drawing attention to the use of wheat screenings, which bulk so largely every fall in the wheat marketings of the West...

During the past winter several schemes for fattening sheep on the by-product of elevators has been tried, and with entire success.

The following lucid description of the Moose Jaw experiment thus detailed by Miss E. Cora Hind, Commercial Editor of the Manitoba Free Press...

The full results of the Port Arthur experiment are not yet known, but the sheep and lambs, after 100 days' feeding...

During the present month, a Free Press staff correspondent spent a day at Moose Jaw looking into the results obtained at that point.

During the first week of December, 1905, some 3,000 sheep were landed in these sheds. They were a mixed lot, composed of yearling and two-year-old wethers...

The ration provided for them was screenings, a very small allowance of hay and plenty of water.

During the winter three men were employed about the sheep, two at the sheds to tend them, and one to purchase feed...

The sheep were shorn during the month of March, and were all marketed between April 15th and May 15th.

The sheep were contracted for rather late in the season, and cost, landed at Moose Jaw, \$5.25...

3,000 sheep at \$5.25 \$15,750

Screenings and oats, average 75c. per head 2,250

Hay 250

Three men at \$50 per month each for 5 1/2 months 825

Depreciation of buildings, etc. 250

..... \$19,525

Or sheep ready to market cost an average of \$6.40 each.

RETURNS.

Fleeces of 3,000 sheep, after cost of shearing and marketing, averaged \$1.00 per fleece, or \$3,000; sheep ready for sale averaged 124 pounds in weight.

In all of this, nothing has been allowed for cost of erecting buildings. Mr. Annable stated that Mr. Grant had been offered an advance on the land which would cover the cost of buildings...

No difficulty whatever was found in securing a market for the sheep when finished. It is difficult to imagine any enterprise where it would be possible to secure the same return for the capital invested.

The gentle baa lamb as a safe and profitable method of disposing of screenings can hardly be surpassed.

GOSSIP.

TWO BREED SOCIETIES INCORPORATED.

The Red Poll and Aberdeen-Angus men, having formed breed societies, have now been incorporated under the Live-stock Records Act at Ottawa.

BUENA VISTA SHORTHORNS, OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Four miles west of the town of Harrison lies Buena Vista Stock Farm, the property of Mr. J. Cousins & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire hogs.

The ration provided for them was screenings, a very small allowance of hay and plenty of water. No salt is needed in that section, as the small amount of alkali in the water seems to take its place.

W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que. Ayrshires from a prize-winning herd. Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS. 21 POUNDS MORE BUTTER PER WEEK. Barnesville, Ohio, June 29, 1905. We were milking ten cows May 19. That day we took a Tubular separator for trial...

DON JERSEYS. Don Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Present offering is 3 year-old bulls, bred from prizewinners and producers, and are a grand lot; as few headers they have few equals.

AYRSHIRES. The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves.

MACDONALD COLLEGE. Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE. All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long tests and deep-milking qualities.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock. W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

A POWER on Every Farm

THERE should be a power of some kind on every farm. It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm. It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product. All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

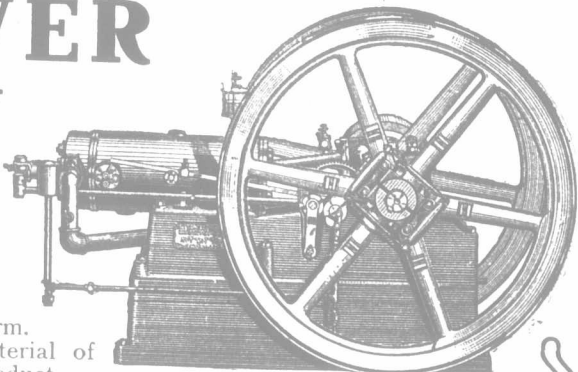
Our L. H. C. gasoline engine is the **best gasoline engine.** It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power. It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order. It develops the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Montreal, Regina, Toronto, London, Ottawa, St. John, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL. (INCORPORATED.)



Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 Horse Power.

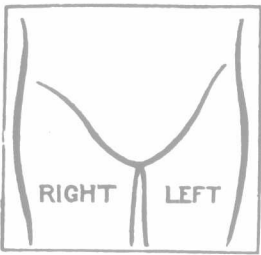
Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power. Specially adapted to cutting dry fodder and ensilage, husking, shredding and shelling corn; threshing and grinding feed; sawing wood, separating cream, pumping water, etc.

Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine.

If you are not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple **NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE** has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible dangerous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady, Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a **NEW lease of life** for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you **Free A FREE TEST** to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are **FREE.** No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 279 Toronto, Ont.

Do you wear a truss? Does rupture pain?

On which side ruptured? Ever operated on for rupture?

Age Time ruptured

Name Address

WOOL

Consignments solicited. Write and get our prices. **E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.**

GOTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Ontario North Toronto.

SOUTHDOWNS

Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks.

COLLIES

At Stud, Holyrood Clinker, Just imported. Fee \$10.00.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewes and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, LUCAN, ONT.

Telephone & R.R. station.

COOPER DIP



250 Million Sheep Dipped in it Every Year.

Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 Gal.) Pkt. to **Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal & Toronto.**

I Have Imported

more prizewinning and high-class breeding sheep in the past twenty years than all other importers combined.

I WILL IMPORT anything you may need this year in cattle or sheep. Will leave for England on the 18th May. My address there will be: Care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng.

Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have the world's record for the largest per head winnings at the greatest of world's fairs—St. Louis.

Also have the record for their 22 years in the leading show rings, including **three world's fairs**, of winning more first and champion prizes than all competitors combined.

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to **JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

A Horse Show Story.

The following burlesque dialogue, by Herbert Assheton, in Rider and Driver, will appeal to quite a few of our readers about this season:

"Do, Pamby?"

"Hello, Namby! Haven't seen you for an age!"

"But what are you doing in that costume? Do you ride?"

"Why, of course! And bought a horse, too, don't you know. Got it from a chap who's manager of a country show; and, begad, he included in the dicker that he'd make me a judge this summer—what d'you think o' that?"

"You don't say so! I didn't know that you'd taken up the horse fad!"

"Oh, yes! Had to, you see! Really, riding togs are all the rage, and my tailor told me I wasn't up-to-date without 'em, so I've been taking lessons for the last two months."

"By Jove, you're a devil for luck! I've owned three nags, and been riding for nearly a year, yet I only got my first invitation to judge six weeks ago."

"Too bad! But did you go?"

"Sure! Why, you're not in it at all now until you graduate in the ring!"

"That's so! But tell me, dear boy, how you managed it, and what a fellow's got to do."

"Oh, it's easy enough, if the exhibitors don't try to cheat. We're only called on to judge hunters, you know. That's the gentlemen's exclusive end of it; it sometimes takes professionals to do the other stunts. And when I asked Riley, our coachman, what he'd do in my place, he gave me some good points."

"By Jove, Namby, Riley ought to know! He came from over the pond, didn't he? But what did he tell you?"

"He said there were just three things to do. Put up a big bluff; wear your newest boots and breeches, and give all the ribbons to the thoroughbreds."

"That seems like a straight tip! My manager, too, said something about the 'last point.'"

"Oh, yes! Riley says you must do that or they'll put you down for a jack."

"But how's a fellow to know the thoroughbreds? That's what gets me!"

"Well, I didn't find Riley's rule altogether infallible; but it comes near hitting the mark. It's all right, anyhow, so long as they don't cheat."

"Is it difficult to remember? For I find it devilish hard to keep in my mind whether the spavins or forelocks—no, it's the footlocks, isn't it, that come next to the hoof?"

"My dear boy, you don't have to cram all that stuff! It's a dead easy thing the way Riley puts it. The thoroughbreds have long tails and the half-breds are docked; that isn't hard, is it?"

"Oh, no! That's dead easy, as you say! Here's five dollars for Riley, with my compliments. I feel much more comfortable."

"But you'd better look out, Pamby, and get some hints about the ring!"

"The doose! I'm sure I can distinguish for myself between the docked-tail of the thoroughbred and the long tail of the common horse."

"There you go already; it's just the opposite! But it depends, too, on the honesty of the exhibitors. In my case there was quite a mix-up—and, in fact, I retired from the ring."

"You don't say so! Why, what on earth happened?"

"Well, a sly kind of a fellow had a half-bred horse with a long tail!"

"Stop a second—oh, yes; that's right! Well?"

"And it jumped everything clean—better than all the rest put together, and, really, to my mind, it was also the fattest and sleekest horse in the ring."

"What an infernal swindle! What in the name of goodness did you do about it?"

"Well, you see, it was very embarrassing. I heard the president of the show say: 'By thunder, he's given that low-down, half-bred the ribbon over my thoroughbreds!' And I wished at that moment that the earth would open and swallow me up! I turned towards the man and said, 'Pardon me, but aren't you mistaken about that? If you look again you'll see the horse I put the blue ribbon on has a long tail.' And I know my sarcastic tones showed my disgust! By Jove, his insolence was unbearable! He stared at me in the rudest kind of

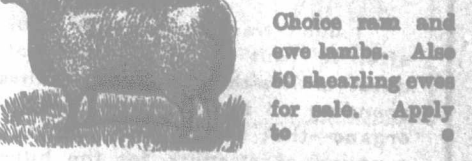
Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Stonebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**—Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Shropshire & Gotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organisation in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV-ERRING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are 25 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram.

Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.

R.R. Stations: **Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R.** **W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE

Shearing ewes and rams for sale. **GEO. HINDMARSH, Alton Craig, Ont.**

Sheep and Cattle Labels. If you are putting stock on this spring you will need them. Sample and circular free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

GOTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate. **E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs. Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, and a whole lot of beauties from 2 to 4 months, both sexes. Pairs supplied not skin. Our younger stock are mostly all the get of Newcastle Warrior, winner of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1905. We also offer our present stock bull, Donald of Hillhurst, No. 44690, son of Imp. Joy of Morning, as his heifers are now of breeding age, together with a few choice heifers and cows in calf to above bull. All inquiries answered promptly. Daily mail at our door. **COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.**

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins.

A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not skin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. **Bertram Hoskin, The Gully**

Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep.

A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs. **JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario, "Glenairn Farm."**

Morrison Yorks. and Tams.

On hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right. **Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Shaw Sta., C. P. R.**





Don't Pay a Cent

To men who are run down, weak and puny, and who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to battle with the affairs of life; who have Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Stomach and Kidneys, and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me and if I say that I can cure you I will give my Electric Belt free

Until You are Cured

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

I want you to know what I have done for others. O. JOHNSON, North Bay, Ont., says: "For building up a weakened and run-down constitution nothing can equal your Belt. I feel like a new man, and consider it worth its money many times."

If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already treated, my Belt is worth its weight in gold.

WM. SOUTH, Erindale, Ont., says: "I suffered severely from sciatic rheumatism, and tried different remedies, but got no benefit, and am pleased to say your Belt has completely cured me in less than two months."

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it, and know it by your own experience, before I get a cent.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense. Come and see me, and let me show you what I have, or if you can't then cut out this ad. and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men; all free.

CALL TO-DAY

Free CONSULTATION BOOK TEST.

IF YOU CAN'T CALL, SEND COUPON FOR FREE BOOK.

DR. M. S. M. LAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9.

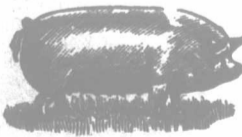
BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand
Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepare express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
Vine St., G. T. R., near Barrie. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

Spring offering of LARGE WHITE Yorkshires



A fine lot of March pigs from imported stock, fit for show purposes; also some good young sows bred to a prize-winning imported boar.

Orders taken for imported hogs, to be imported in June. Write

H. J. DAVIS,
Woodstock, Ontario.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and Shropshire Sheep. 15 yearling ewes and a fine lot of spring lambs. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. The Wm. Wm. Co. Ltd., London, Ont.

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; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:
E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Two grand (imp. in dam) sows, bred to farrow in June, to a show boar; also a young litter ready to ship in April. Orders booked ahead and satisfaction guaranteed.
L. MOONEY, Powie's Corners P.O., Fessenden Falls Station.

Hinfield Yorkshires

Have still a few choice young boars from Summer Hill Chester, some young sows from imp. sire and dam; also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, bred again.
G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O.
Ayr and Paris stations.

Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O.
Lefroy Station, G. T. R.

way, without answering a word—and then laughed in my face."

"Oh, that was perfectly horrid, Namby!"

"Yes! And a minute afterwards he said with a sneer, 'Long tail, indeed! You're away off! That ain't a thoroughbred! Should think you'd have seen that with half an eye!'"

"But it did have a long tail, didn't it?"

"Certainly it did! But when I called for the owner, he, too, was impertinent and laughed, but he confessed that he hadn't had time to dock the horse, so that clinched it, d'you see? I insisted that he should bring back the ribbon, and made some pointed remarks about the deception—but it was no go."

"That was a dreadfully rough deal, Namby! I think his behavior was beastly. I should have quit there and then."

"I did! Several of the officials gathered around, and I told them that if they didn't expose such a cheat, I'd leave the ring at once."

"Well, didn't they do it?"

"No, indeed! That was the worst of it! They huddled together for a minute or two, talking in low tones, while some of them looked over at me with a grin on their faces. Then the manager said they found it impossible to do what I asked; and added something which I couldn't understand, that 'their judgment of heads was better than mine of tails, and they'd better take out the joker, and shuffle for a new deal.'"

"I don't see the point, but I'd have pulled out at once."

"Neither did I, but I wasn't going to pass by such a fraud; so, raising my hat, I said, 'Gentlemen, I'll wish you good morning! I can't endorse anything of this kind, and it's better for me to retire.' So I left."

"Really, Namby, I think I shall reconsider my promise! Come and take a drink."

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., writes: "My Ayrshires are doing well this season, and with the good pasturage which we now have, are milking remarkably well. I have a fine crop of calves from my imported bull, Lessnessock Crown Prince 19508. They are of good color, and are of strong, vigorous constitution. I have sold a few, but have some choice ones still on hand. I find the demand for Ayrshires increasing."

REMEDY FOR SCOURS IN CALVES.

Seeing a question asked in "The Farmer's Advocate" about young calves dying of diarrhoea, I thought I would send a cure we have tested and proved to be economical and easily given. Last year we had several die from this cause, but the latter part of the season we gave the affected calves Fowler's extract of wild strawberry, and cured several. This year we have only had one calf die out of about twenty, though several were affected. This calf was neglected or it might have been saved. We give one teaspoonful in about one-third cup of milk or warm water three times a day or oftener if a very bad case.
Middlesex Co. EWART HUNT.

ABSORBINE IS A GRAND ARTICLE.

—Mr. F. L. Evans, Plano, Ill., writes under date of Nov. 14, 1905: "Send me one bottle of Absorbine. This is the fourth bottle I have had from you. I find it a grand article." You will find it the same. Absorbine merits continued patronage, and gets it. It is a pleasant remedy to use—does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used.

Absorbine can be procured from your local druggist, or I will send you a bottle, express prepaid, upon receipt of \$2.—W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

A devout and religious man is the clergyman of a parish not twenty miles south of Chicago. His congregation was somewhat amused at the singularity of one of his announcements one evening recently, which was as follows:

"Remember our communion services next Sunday forenoon. The Lord will be with us during the morning service, and be best up in the evening."

MILBURN'S

LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Stick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dizziness, Blisters and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

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