

**PAGES
MISSING**

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

One day this summer some poor children were permitted to go over a fine stock farm, near a city, conducted as a hobby by a wealthy professional man, and when their inspection was done each of them was given a glass of milk. The milk came from a \$2,500 cow. "How do you like it, boys?" asked an attendant, when the little fellows had drained their glasses. "Fine! Fine!" said one youngster, with a grin of approval. Then, after a pause, he added: "I wished our milkman kept a cow."

On the golf links of a popular Old Country club, a novice was making gallant attempts to master the game. "How far to the next hole, boy?" he asked the caddy. "About a drive an' a putt, sir." There was a silence, broken by a swashing blow and uncanny words. Then the still, small voice of youth spoke: "The drive comes first, sir, no' the putt."

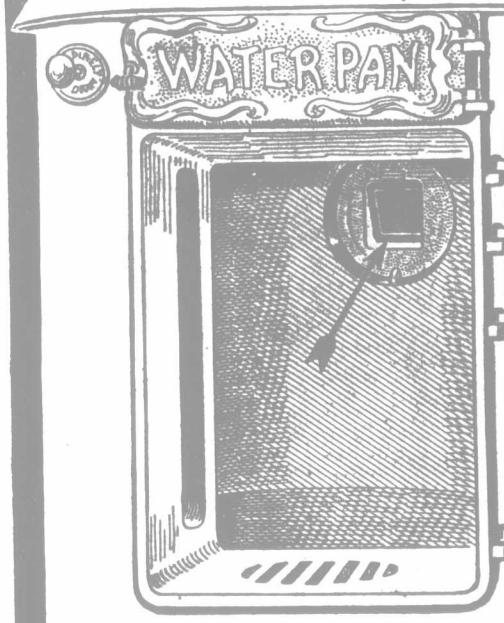
That swine-raising will give ample compensation for the man who desires to make this work a profession, says Secretary F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, hundreds who have a just pride in their achievements can testify. Breeding is a business and should be conducted on that basis. Whether supplied with unlimited capital or restricted to a few hogs and meager facilities, the breeder has excellent opportunity to exercise his business sense, and swine-raising will pay him well therefor. The man who is careless or indolent may have as much or more ill "luck" in raising hogs as in any other similar undertaking. However, the writer says his observation has been that it has taken persistent and skillful mismanagement to lose money in hog-raising with prices as they have ranged for thirty years past, barring, of course, some such epidemic as the so-called cholera.

There is no branch of farming or stock husbandry which, conducted with a reasonable amount of fair horse sense and stayed at systematically one year with another, will do better by its proprietor and more successfully keep the wolf and sheriff from his door, than the rearing of well-bred swine, if he is satisfied with reasonable gains and such substantial growth as pertains to the better class of farming and those who farm. If the experience of the best men is worth anything, if their observations and bookkeeping have any value as standpoints from which to judge, there is surely good money in wisely-bred, wisely-fed hogs, and there has always been at any price for which they have been sold two years in succession within the observation of men now in active life.

A FAIR FIELD FOR INDIVIDUALISM.

Two things are everywhere needed to foster and hasten the progress of mankind, larger opportunity and nobler incentive. A chance to learn and to labor, on the one hand, and, on the other, a passion for knowledge, an ambition for excellence, a desire for property which carries with it a joy in work and the habit of thrift. One of the best illustrations and demonstrations of the great benefits flowing from enlarged opportunity is afforded by the wide distribution of land among the peasants of France at the time of the Revolution. The government made it possible for thousands of the common people to become small land-owners. This is recognized as one of the most important measures ever carried forward by any modern nation. It was, however, not a socialistic measure, but the exact opposite. It emphasized individualism and private ownership. This is type and symbol of many things that the government may do to help men; not by nationalizing industries and turning everybody into cogwheels, but by making it easier to acquire and hold land, easier to build up a small business, easier to invest small savings safely. For instance, the State can take the burden of taxes off the poor and compel the rich to do their full share in support of public institutions; but this is not socialism. Wise laws and public sentiment can do much to encourage the small shopkeeper without turning the whole city into a gigantic department store with innumerable evils.—Joseph H. Crocker.

Heading off a Risk



Gas is liable to puff out of the front door of any furnace unprovided for gas escape.

"Sunshine" Furnace has Automatic Gas Damper directly connected with smoke-pipe. Gas pressure smokes damper sufficiently for it to escape up chimney (see illustration), but heat doesn't escape.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" Furnace? Means protection to the furnace parts against evil effects of gas.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" householder? Means furnace can be operated without fear as to "puffing" gas; furnace can be left without doubt as to whereabouts of gas.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" coal account? It means, instead of owner with "ordinary furnace" fear having to keep check-draft indefinitely closed to "let off" gas—when there's two-thirds parts of heat-energy to one part of gas passing up chimney—draft can with all safety be opened, and coal saved for another day's duty.

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Stationary and Portable GASOLINE ENGINES

Saw Outfits, Mandrels and Machinery to Order.

Our 8 and 10 h.-p. engines are the simplest and most economical on the market. Write, or call and see us before buying.

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Engineers and Machinists.

290 and 292 York St., London, Ont.

Make Better Hay In 1/2 The Time

Save the Whole Crop



Did you have a lot of trouble handling your hay last year? Many farmers did. With the great

DAIN Side Delivery Rake

a big crop like last year's is no harder to handle than a small one. Heavy crops don't phase the Dain Side Delivery Rake. Working overline can't tire it. No fear of a breakdown when you're head over heels in work. You see, it's got the name "Dain" on it—that on a hay tool means highest quality made—perfection down to the last bolt and washer.

Our Side Delivery Rake is a big hay money-maker. It's a tedder and a rake in one. You can follow right behind the mower within an hour after cutting. It turns up the hay gently in light windrows giving free circulation, air-curing and so increasing the market and feeding value at least 75 cents a ton.

This rake has three sets of rake teeth working on a reel. As they slowly and gently revolve they turn the hay loosely up side down without whipping off any of the leaves. And the Dain is simpler than any rake on earth so it handles hay with marvelous quickness and ease—cleans up every wisp too.

It has exclusive construction advantages that make it lightest draft, easiest to run, longest-lived, cheapest to keep in running order. We can't tell you all its special patent good points here, but write us and we'll explain and send you free our illustrated descriptive book. We've been making hay tools a quarter of a century and are glad to place our practical experience at your service. So ask us any questions. We'll tell you all you want to know about hay tools.

DAIN MFG. CO., Advocate Preston, Ont.



Electric Insect Exterminator

The only practical dry powder sprayer—no water required. With this sprayer, one pound of Paris Green will cover an acre of potato plants. Our patented device regulates the quantity of powder and prevents waste. Machine works up, down and sideways, so every part of the plant is reached and every bug killed. Children can keep vegetables and flowers free of insects without trouble, when you have the Electric Insect Exterminator.

Illustrated catalogue of Sprayers, Seeders, Planters, Drills, Wagon Boxes, etc., sent free on application. The Eureka Planter Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.



Get This Big Roofing Book Free!

Any man who intends to roof a building this season cannot, or, at least, should not, make his final decision until he has studied the information contained in our handsome new catalogue.

Many of the facts stated in our Catalogue are often over-looked—with sometimes costly results—when selecting the roofing material.

Yet these facts are so very important you should, for your future peace of mind, make it a point to become thoroughly familiar with them.

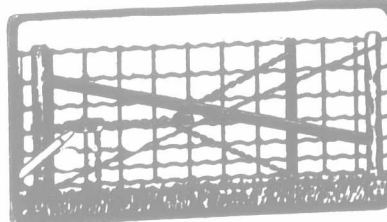
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Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an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

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



DON'T STOP to ask your neighbors. Lift the load yourself with **THE BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK.**

Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals, etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men. 600 to 5000 pounds capacity. Ask dealers or write **LEWIS BROS., Ltd., Montreal, Can.**

INTERNAL GEAR

THIS GEAR GIVES INSTANT ACTION TO KNIVES

It starts them going at the same instant the big power-wheel moves; can't help it because the small pinion drives the pitman crank with no lost motion. A mower's value lies in its power to cut grass—and lots of it—quickly and continuously without a break-down. That's where our No. 8 Mower proves its worth. This internal gear works smoothly, transmits firm and steady power to the pitman. It produces almost no friction, and that unpleasant vibration and pounding prominent in some mowers is absent. The


Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower

is provided with ball and roller bearings wherever any wear occurs. So carefully is the No. 8 put together and so rigorously tested at the factory that it will handle the heaviest hay, and though subjected to the severest strains, still it will be remarkable how few the repairs needed. We can point to Frost & Wood Mowers made twenty years ago that are cutting grass now. Our cutter-bars are formed out of the toughest steel procurable. Pitman-head and jaws are forged steel. Pitman is made of tough, seasoned hickory. The convenient foot-lift raises the whole cutter-bar from end to end when passing stones or other obstructions.

Mr. Farmer, this is the mower for you to own—it's economy, wisdom and foresight—an insurance against worry. Send now for our "Farmers' Ready Reckoner" and catalog "F"—both free. Our agent in your vicinity will gladly explain our mower and other farm implements. Be free to ask him any questions.

The Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Canada

You Might as Well be Deaf and Dumb



These days, as to be without a telephone service. A telephone in your house is just as much needed as a stove for cooking purposes.

Think what it means to have a telephone in your home—think of being able to speak with your friends at any time during the day or night—of being able to summon a doctor in case of sickness—or, in an emergency, being able, in a few seconds, to communicate with your neighbors, besides the many other uses to which it can be put.

A telephone service can be installed at a small cost anywhere—in a town, village or farming district and once the telephone is paid for, it belongs to you.

Write to-day for some of our literature about the convenience of telephones, the ease with which they can be installed, the cost of building them, and other important information.

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Use address nearest you.

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Amatite ROOFING

A Roof that Really Protects



The more carefully you study the subject of Ready Roofings the more you will be convinced of the great superiority of AMATITE.

The average buyer sends to a few advertisers for samples, picks out one that looks tough, and sends in his order to the nearest dealer.

If the dealer doesn't keep the kind selected some other kind which he has is generally bought instead.

That is a good way to get a leaky roof.

The careful buyer is more particular. He knows that any roofing will last for a little while without attention, but he wants to postpone the time and cost of renewal as long as possible.

He is figuring next year's cost as well as this year's cost. He thinks of the money he will have to spend after a few years for a new roof if this one won't last any longer. If he can get a better roofing at equal cost that will last longer, he is so much the gainer.

That kind of calculation is called thrift. The thrifty buyer sees important differences between AMATITE and the other roofings.

The other roofings either require a coating with a special liquid every year or two, or periodical painting. Right there is a future expense to be counted by the thrifty buyer.

His judgment swings toward AMATITE, because it needs no painting either at the time it is laid or afterward. Once it is on you have no further bother or expense.

Then again, AMATITE has wonderful durability:—

First, because it has a mineral surface. Doesn't it seem reasonable to believe that a top covering of crushed stone will resist the wear of storms better than a roofing with a smooth or unprotected surface?

Second, it contains solid layers of Coal Tar Pitch—the material which is used by the best engineers for waterproofing deep cellars, tunnels, etc. Doesn't it seem reasonable to suppose that this offers better protection against water than materials which are never used for such severe service?

One more argument. Weight for weight, AMATITE is the lowest in price of any mineral surfaced Ready Roofing.

These, then, are some of the reasons why thrifty people buy AMATITE—It costs nothing to maintain; it has remarkable durability, and its first cost is very low.

Sample Free

There are more arguments for AMATITE than these. Our Booklet tells them. Sent with Free Sample for a postal to nearest office.

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

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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1866.

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No. 819.

EDITORIAL

BACTERIA: INSIDIOUS, INNUMERABLE, DEADLY

Probably no word is more frequently on the lips of scientific lecturers, or in the pages of the scientific and scientifically agricultural publications, than the word "bacteria," and yet the number of people who have but the vaguest possible idea of what the term means is simply astounding. Too many, it would seem, have not enough imagination to realize anything they cannot see. Were bacteria as big as maggots, it would be a different matter. Then, what a gathering of the clans there would be to rout them out of existence! What! Maggots in our milk! Maggots in our wells! Maggots in the very water that percolates through the ground—maggots from cemeteries, and slops thrown on the ground, and from stables and privy pits! Horrors! Let us hold meetings—let us have solemn conclaves—let us up and at them, and exterminate them from our land!

But—things against which we can't see! What are you talking about? Let us sleep on! And yet there was never anything in this world more true than that ill-cared-for milk and water—in fact, anything exposed to wrong conditions—is swarming, literally swarming, with organisms which may be injurious, malignant, carrying disease or death wherever they go, and all the more insidious because invisible.

It would be a good thing for people who are accustomed to leaving bacteria out of their calculations to look even once at these organisms through a microscope. There they may be seen, of all shapes and sizes, some oval, some rod-like, some spiral, twisting, twining, whirling, infinite in variety—plant-growths, it is claimed, yet wonderfully animal-like in their movements—truly an object-lesson sufficient to impress the reality of bacteria upon the incredulous forever. When it is known that most varieties double their numbers every twenty minutes, that as many as 300,000 have been found upon the legs of a single house-fly, 800,000 upon the legs of a stable-fly, and 1,500,000 upon those of a single fly disporting itself about an unclean garbage pail, the necessity for action wherever bacteria are disposed to congregate must surely be apparent.

The conclusion is not to be jumped at, of course, that all bacteria are harmful. Some are beneficial, as, for example, the species that gives the good flavor to butter; the kind that causes the formation of vinegar, and that other which inhabits the nodules on the roots of legumes, and entraps the nitrogen from the air, to be built up into plant tissues. Others, again, such as disease "germs," are invariably pernicious, carrying death and destruction wherever they go. Yet others may be bad or good, according to the extent to which they are permitted to develop. For instance, if it were not for the species that causes putrefaction, dead animals would lie just as they fell from age to age; logs, also, would never decompose, nor leaves, nor refuse of any kind. Nothing would crumble down and become finally resolved into soft, rich mold, forming a seed-bed from which things of beauty might arise again to clothe the earth with perennial youth. Earth would, in fact, soon become a chaos, hideous, unlivable, smothering itself beneath its own debris. In so far, the germ of putrefaction is beneficial. It is only to be objected to when it gains en-

trance into places where it should not be; when it causes our milk to sour too soon, and our meat and butter, and eggs, which have not been used soon enough, to smell like a leak from a sulphurated-hydrogen jar. Fifty years ago, how to prevent such catastrophes was a real problem. Today, owing to scientific investigation into the nature of bacteria, we have the matter, or may have it, if we are careful, better in hand.

In the first place, it is necessary for us to know that bacteria develop most quickly in the dark, and in a moist, warm substance. When the cold is intense, they do not develop at all, a fact which has been taken advantage of in the use of ice for refrigerators, etc. In the bright sunshine they quickly die, hence it is necessary to admit as much sunshine as possible into our homes, and to expose milk vessels, etc., when not in use, to the full beams of the sun. In filth of any kind they luxuriate, and so, perfect cleanliness everywhere is absolutely necessary. It is not sufficient to make milk vessels, etc., look clean by washing them with an indifferently-clean dish cloth. They must be thoroughly washed, then sterilized by scalding, which invariably kills bacteria. Otherwise, enough organisms might be left in the seams of a milk can to pollute every drop of milk put into it.

Other preventives will suggest themselves; e.g., dust should not be permitted to accumulate; decaying masses of vegetables or leaves should never be tolerated either in cellar or yard; pure air should be kept circulating everywhere.

In regard to disease germs and their transmission, every year brings revelations. It is now known that water is one of the most active agencies in transmitting disease. Bacteria simply cannot be thoroughly filtered out of it, even by many miles of percolation through the soil; hence the greatest care should be taken everywhere to prevent excretions of any kind from entering it. Filth should always be burned, never thrown upon the ground, to be soaked into it by rains.

It has been customary to think that such diseases as typhoid fever are more common to the city than to the country, but no less an authority than Dr. Woods Hutchinson is responsible for the statement that the very contrary is now true. This he attributes to the fact that sanitary inspection is now exceedingly strict in all of the larger cities, whereas, in the rural districts, the shallow well and the vault privy—than which "a more ingenious combination for the dissemination of typhoid could hardly have been devised"—are still common. . . . This danger may surely be lessened by the use of deep wells and dry-earth closets. "The cause of typhoid," Dr. Hutchinson continues, "is simplicity itself, merely drinking the excreta of someone else. The demon may be exorcised by an incantation of one sentence: Keep human excreta out of the drinking water."

Another prolific source of the spread of disease is the common house-fly. Flies revel in filth of any kind. Crawling over it, their hairy legs become laden with particles fairly reeking with pernicious bacteria. The next move is to fly into the house and walk over exposed food materials, leaving filthy bacteria with their terrible power of reproduction at every point of contact.

Now, approaching the beginning of the "fly season," is surely the time to begin a campaign against this danger by removing or turning manure in which flies may hatch out their larvæ; by keeping food vessels covered; by exercising scrupulous cleanliness everywhere; and by placing screen doors and windows at all openings. . . . Ceaseless vigilance is the price of immunity against bacteria and their agents.

FORAGE AND FODDER CROPS.

There are times in most districts of the country in which, from various causes, a shortage of summer food for farm stock, in the form of pasturage or fodder, or both, is experienced, more or less seriously reducing the financial returns from the product in the form of meat and milk, and also retarding the growth and development of young stock. Last year, owing to severe drouth in some sections, and to a sort of blight affecting the oat crop in others, the supply of stored fodder was from necessity early drawn upon, leaving hay for winter feeding very scarce, while all sorts of feed were so high in price that many farmers were constrained to part with much of their stock at less than half its usual value, in many instances practically giving them away. The general failure of the clover catch in these and other districts last year will tend to shorten the hay crop this year, and, owing to stock being turned out earlier than usual this spring because of the shortage of supplies in the barns, the pastures, unless favored with more than the average rainfall, will continue short throughout the summer, while, if a prolonged drouth should occur, the consequences may be serious. For the reasons here assigned, and to provide against such contingencies, which are liable to occur in any year, "The Farmer's Advocate" has persistently advised the culture, on a larger scale than usual, of corn, as the surest and most profitable substitute for the standard crops of hay and other fodder crops for summer feeding, and also for storing, in the form of ensilage or the dried and cured product for winter feeding. No other crop will produce nearly so large a bulk of palatable and nutritious stock food at the same cost, where it can be grown nearly to maturity; and when stored in the silo, it will keep in good condition indefinitely, so that, in case all that is stored be not needed for winter feeding, it may be drawn upon for summer feeding in a time of drouth, thus preventing a shrinkage in the milk flow of the dairy herd, or the loss of flesh in any class of cattle. Corn is, therefore, recommended as the most suitable crop for the supply in the case of a deficiency in other fodder crops, as well as a regular stand-by for cattle feeding, while it may also, to a very considerable extent, be utilized for other stock. For these reasons, we counsel the sowing of more and yet more corn.

Many farmers, while seeing the necessity of providing for the possible, and even probable contingency of a shortage of pasture and hay, may not have available land in suitable condition, or that can be made in suitable condition, this spring for growing a reasonably good crop of corn. There may, however, be a field on which the clover catch has failed to such an extent that it is hardly worth leaving for pasturage or for hay, but which might be utilized for growing a catch crop for forage—that is, for pasture—or, it may be, for soiling, by which is meant cutting and carrying, to be fed in the stable; or it may be for fodder, being cut and cured, by drying, for winter feeding. It is, perhaps, rather late in the season for sowing mixed grains for this purpose, though, with a good preparation of the seed-bed and favorable weather conditions, a seeding of mixed oats and peas, in the proportion of one of oats and two of peas, may produce a lot of good fodder, to be fed green, or cured for winter feeding. This mixture has given excellent results on many farms, as also have millet and Hungarian grass, a hot-weather class of fodder plants which may be sown to advantage any time in June or the early days of July on well-prepared land, and to be cut and cured as hay.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

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, dairy-
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland
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Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk.
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side of the paper only.

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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
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New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,
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receipt of postage.

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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.

It is questionable whether any of the crops
named can be profitably used for pasturage,
though the mixed grains may to some extent. But
a safe provision for pasturage for hogs, sheep and
young cattle is rape, which may be sown to ad-
vantage any time in June, or even late in July,
on a finely-prepared seed-bed, sown broadcast on
clean land, or, preferably, in drills, to be culti-
vated. One of the advantages of this crop is
that the seed is cheap; another, that it may, in
favorable weather, be sown on barley or hay
stubble, plowed immediately after harvest, and
wrought into a fine tilth. Rape is undoubtedly the
most profitable catch crop for pasturage purposes
known, as it will stand much drouth, and im-
proves with age, being enjoyed by stock, and
keeping fresh right up to winter, its feeding value
being about twice that of green clover, and it
will usually grow nearly twice as much per acre.
An article in our last week's issue dealt with the
soil preparation, seeding and cultivation of this
crop.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

In keeping with the advanced policy of Western
Provinces, in regard to the public ownership of
telephones and similar issues, the Saskatchewan
Government has adopted the following resolution
on the taxation of railways, introduced by Pro-
vincial Treasurer Calder:

Resolved, that it is expedient that every rail-
way company at present owning or operating, or
which may hereafter own or operate any line or
lines of railway situated or partly situated with-
in Saskatchewan, shall, during the year 1908, and
annually thereafter, pay to the Crown in the
Province such part or portion of its gross earn-
ings as may be determined by the Lieutenant-
Governor-in-Council, not to exceed the following:

(a) In respect to that part of the railway or
branch of railway in operation for seven years or
more, three per cent. of the gross earnings de-
rived from the operation of such line of railway
within Saskatchewan.

(b) In the case of a railway or branch of rail-

way in operation over five years or more, and less
than seven years, one and one-half per cent. of
such gross earnings, provided that no tax shall
be payable hereunder on the gross earnings of
any line of railway, until such line has been in
operation for five years.

Mr. Haultain pointed out that the effect of this
move would be to secure a test case on the gen-
eral question of Canadian Pacific exemption, and
the line of that company was the only one which
had been in operation for five years. He thought
the Government was taking an unnecessary round-
about way of securing the test case.

Government members questioned the advis-
ability of placing a tax at this time, because it
might retard the operations of companies in
building new lines at a time when the people of
the country were in urgent need of railway compe-
tition.

The first minister declined to make any definite
statement of policy, but indicated that steps
might be taken to secure a guarantee of bonds or
other inducement to railways to construct.

MEASURE YOURSELF BY LARGE STANDARDS.

Have you ever noticed, in a family or commu-
nity of small stature, how, when a tall, well-set-
up specimen of manhood comes among them, there
is an instinctive tendency to spruce up? Height
increases an inch or so, shoulders and chins are
drawn back, and chests expanded. It is the in-
fluence of example, the effect of comparison with
a new and larger standard. The influence may
be observed in many other instances. A pace-
maker is employed to get the last notch of speed
out of a trotting-horse. A young business man,
who leaves his native village for a time, and gets
into competitive contact with first-class business
men of experience, generally develops greatly in a
few years, if he keeps himself straight. The lad
who wishes to become a farmer will make a bet-
ter, broader and more successful one if able to
apprentice himself to an enterprising, intelligent
man; an if privileged to work for a time in di-
verse localities, acquainting himself with new
methods of husbandry, and coming in touch with
the most successful farmers of each district, so
much the better.

A young man owes it to himself to exercise
vigilant precautions to keep out of neighborhood
grooves, and to derive impulse and inspiration
from the very best men in his particular occupa-
tion. While few of us can travel so much as we
would like, everybody who reads has one potent
means of self-stimulus within his reach. The
agricultural press, especially those papers of na-
tional or inter-provincial circulation, bring to his
attention the thought and practice of the best
farmers of the whole country, as well as the lat-
est findings from public research and experiment
stations. Familiarity with the methods of other
farmers, and their results, is the best insurance
against bigoted adherence to one's own practice,
on the one hand, or visionary exaggeration of pre-
scribed theories on the other. It is important to
understand one's own farm well; it is desirable
to be conversant with conditions and methods in
the home neighborhood and county, but it is also
important to think beyond county or provincial
boundaries, and keep in touch with the larger ag-
ricultural life of the nation, and of the world be-
yond. It is the prime safeguard against mental
habits of narrowness, pettiness, conceit, and that
undue conservatism which ever has been one of
the greatest banes of agriculture, the more pro-
nounced because farmers live lives of comparative
isolation. Personal contact with competitors is
a grand thing; the next best is communication
through the columns of a high-class agricultural
journal, wherein fellow farmers all over the coun-
try meet weekly to discuss problems, methods and
difficulties, and where accounts (somewhat gener-
alized, it may be, but valuable, nevertheless) may
be read of what the country's best farmers are
thinking and doing. No farmer lives wholly a
narrow life whose outlook is thus broadened.

Beware of the misfortune of dropping into a
neighborhood rut. Become conversant with the
practice and conditions prevailing in other dis-
tricts, other provinces, and other countries. Ac-
quaint yourself in a broad way with the general
agricultural outlook of the Commonwealth. En-
deavor to compare notes not only with the best

farmers in your own locality, but with the best
in the country. Cultivate worthy and generous
ideals. Measure yourself by large standards.
Aim high.

HORSES.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

I have no idea what sort of weather you may
recently have been favored with in Canada, but
in Scotland we have been having a wonderful
variety of samples. The most wintry weather of
the whole season, 1907-8, was experienced in the
end of April, when snow fell heavily in the north
and east of the country, and all round the atmos-
phere was more like February than April. May
is always a fickle month. So far, it is half gone,
and the samples have been various. Some days
the sun has shone brilliantly, and made us forget
our sorrows. On others we have had cold
weather which has made some of us squirm, and
on others rain has fallen in a deluge. It gives
zest to life when the variety is so great, but the
tendency to contracting colds is considerable.

THE HORSE TRADE.

Recent shows and sales of horses have been
most successful. We have seen high prices paid
for Hackneys got by Mathias (6473). This is
one of the sons of the noted London champion
mare, Ophelia. Another of them is Polonius, and
a third is Lord Hamlet, a smaller horse than
some of the others, but a good breeding stallion.
A two-year-old colt got by Mathias, at a sale in
Kent, England, was sold for 690 gs. He is an
amazing goer. At the Thornhome sale, in Car-
luke, Scotland, seventeen Hackney geldings and
driving mares made an average of £75 8s. 3d.,
the best prices being 141, 134 and 100 guineas in
each case. At the Ardinersay sale, held in Ayr,
44 Hackneys and Ponies sold for an average of
£44 2s. Here, again, gets of Mathias of both
sexes topped the sale. A four-year-old stallion
made 154 gs., and a three-year-old mare made
115 gs. At the Ayr and Glasgow shows there
were beautiful displays of Hackneys. Miss Olla
Ross, Cheshire, showed the great Mathias horse,
Grand Vulcan, a lovely black horse, which won
champion honors at both shows. His half-broth-
er, Prince of Ayr, out of the same mare but by a
different sire, is a phenomenal goer, with scarcely
the style and breeding of Grand Vulcan. He
goes fully as fast, but speed is not desiderated in
the Hackney. Style and accuracy of action
(1-2-3-4) equally are wanted. At the Gowan-
bank Hackney and Pony sale, 21 horses and mares
made £60 18s. of an average, and 12 ponies made
£29 9s. 9d.

Clydesdales have given a grand account of
themselves this spring. We have had a wonderful
show of brood mares at all our three big events,
held at Kilmarnock, Ayr and Glasgow. At all
these shows, Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains,
Renfrew, had first with Sir Dighton (13760). He
is one of the gets of the good breeding horse,
Sir Hugo, which Mr. Taylor has kept for stud
purposes, and a really first-class sire he is. In
the female section, the produce of Baron's Pride
(9122) have been increasingly successful. They
simply carried everything before them. His daugh-
ter, Pyrene, was champion at Kilmarnock, and
another daughter, Chester Princess, was champion
at Ayr and Glasgow. A notable fact connected
with this year's exhibits was the success of pro-
duce of some of our best mares. The first year-
ling filly at Kilmarnock is a daughter of Chester
Princess. The first at Ayr is a daughter of Ced-
ric Princess; and the second there and first at
Glasgow is Erelith, a daughter of Pyrene. The
daughter of Lady Victoria was fourth at Ayr.
These four mares, Pyrene, Chester Princess, Ced-
ric Princess, and Lady Victoria, are all winners
of the Cawdor Cup, and got by Baron's Pride.

We are having great times in this country with
exhibitions. One has been opened in Edinburgh,
and another—a huge affair—in London. What the
Edinburgh show is intended to commemorate or
celebrate, I do not know; but the London show
is designed to celebrate the entente cordiale be-
tween this country and France. It is an Anglo-
French affair, and has had the tendency to crowd
that already overcrowded region known as Mod-
ern Babylon. Whether the Edinburgh exhibition
will pay, remains to be seen. The last event of
the kind held in the Scottish capital was a dis-
mal failure. The London show made a splendid
opening. Despite a drenching rain which woe-
fully bespelled the finery of Belgravia and May-
fair, it closed its gates on the first day with an
attendance of 123,000. That seems a good be-
ginning, and I rather think Edinburgh has not
had many more visitors since it was opened a
fortnight ago.

AYRSHIRES AT THE SHOWS.

Agriculturally, we have been going strong in-
to exhibitions recently. Kilmarnock, Ayr and
Glasgow have each seen admirable shows of west-
country stock. Ayrshire cattle are unquestion-

LIVE STOCK.

INFECTIOUS SCOURS IN CALVES.

Heavy losses by the death of young calves from scours, occurring at the age of a few days, have been reported this spring from several districts. The disease appears to be of an infectious character, and is in many cases coincident with contagious abortion in the cows of the herd, it being noticed that in herds so affected, a considerable proportion of the calves that are carried full time fall victims to this class of scours in a few hours to a few days after birth. Veterinarians claim that, in many cases the disease is due to a germ which enters the system via the opening in the umbilical cord, or navel string, as in the case of newborn foals affected with navel-ill or joint-ill, in which case scours are also an accompaniment. As a preventive, in the case of both colts and calves, keeping the stall cleanly bedded, and disinfection of the navel string, is advised, for which latter purpose a solution of one part of corrosive sublimate, or of carbolic acid, to 500 of water, or a strong solution of Zenoleum or other of the coal-tar dips may be used immediately the calf is born, and two or three times daily till the cord is dried up. Formalin has been strongly recommended as a treatment for the cure of this, as well as for other classes of scours. Experiments have been carried out to determine what quantity of formalin may safely be given young calves, and it is advised that the following mixture be used for the purpose:



Chibiabas.

Thoroughbred stallion. King's Premium winner for Eveshire and District, 1908.

One-half ounce of formalin mixed with fifteen and one-half ounces of distilled or freshly-boiled water, to be kept in an amber-colored bottle to prevent chemical changes from taking place. Of this mixture, add one teaspoonful to each pint or pound of milk fed to affected calves, or, as a preventive, it may be mixed with the skim milk just after separating, and then may be fed to all of the calves at such times as there seems to be danger of the trouble appearing, and this may be judged by noting the first signs of derangement of the digestive organs. In treating a scouring calf, the first step should be to give from one to two ounces of castor oil, shaken up in milk, and when this has acted then give the formalin mixture in milk. While one teaspoonful per pound of milk is said to be the proper dose of the formalin mixture for a very young calf, as much as one tablespoonful three times daily in a little milk has been given in the case of older calves. In obstinate cases of scours in calves, Dr. Alexander, of Chicago, says he has used, at the same time as the formalin mixture, when good results did not follow the use of this mixture alone, a mixture of one part of salol and two parts of subnitrate of bismuth. The dose of this mixture is one to two teaspoonfuls, according to size of calf and severity of case, and it may be repeated two or three times a day. It should be remembered that scouring calves should be isolated, and, after cleansing and disinfecting premises which have been occupied by affected calves the walls and woodwork should be whitewashed, and the floors covered with clean, dry bedding.

ably improving in what constitutes true commercial value in dairy points. The bodies of the cows are bigger, heavier and more roomy than they used to be; the vessels and teats, while not less accurately formed, are much more indicative of milk yield. The teats are undoubtedly more like what they ought to be in the case of cattle whose owners have to milk them early in the morning seven days a week. These remarks, of course, do not apply all round. The small-teated animal may still be found, but, taking all in all, sound progress is being made in the breeding of Ayrshire cows. Milk records have "caught on." At Midland, Fenwick, a sale of cows with milk records brought a high average of prices. The demand was steady and remunerative; 42 cows averaged £21 8s. 11d. each; six two-year-old heifers £14; 9 yearling heifers £18 1d. 1d.; and 22 calves £7 4s. 4d.; 89 head made an average of £16 15s. 1d.

Patrons of the milk-record Ayrshire have lost an ardent supporter in Mr. Andrew Clement, Produce Broker, Glasgow. Mr. Clement was a self-made man of business. He began life as a herd laddie in Fenwick parish, Ayrshire; came into Glasgow, learned the retail provision trade, and at 21 was a master, and on his own account. He bought cheese direct from the farmers, and in this way gradually worked himself into a sound wholesale trade. He then abandoned the retail trade, and from small beginnings built up one of the largest businesses in home and foreign produce known in Great Britain. Mr. Clement was very well known in Canada, where he had wide business connections. He was an ardent supporter of milk-record Ayrshires, and bought extensively at the Midland sale. He kept a model dairy at Netherton, about seven miles south of Glasgow, and there was one of the first to fit up and use daily the Lawrence-Kennedy mechanical milking machine. Anything and everything that made for improvement in dairy stock or in dairying methods found in Mr. Clement an ardent supporter. He is now gone, and we will all miss him. A fine type of the energetic, good-living Scotsman, he has left behind him a splendid reputation.

Dairying interests have a sore struggle with adversities in this country. Parliament is to be invited to legislate so that a plentiful supply of pure milk from clean cows may be put before the people. Sanitary byres and milk-houses are demanded. All are agreed that the cows should be healthy, the byres (or stables) well ventilated and clean, and the human agents healthy. The contemplated legislation is, in some respects, drastic, and what the British farmer grumbles at is the fact that, while he is placed under all kinds of restrictions, and his trade is handicapped, his rivals over the sea, who have unrestricted access to his ports, are under no such restrictions. The British farmer wants a fair show. He is not unwilling to fight his competitors, but he wants to fight with both hands free for action. As a rule, the British dairy farmer is not a Protectionist. He is under the necessity of purchasing such quantities of imported feeding stuffs that no possible advantage would accrue to him from the imposition of tariff dues. The grain-grower, on the other hand, is very apt to be a Protectionist. He expects that a small duty on grain would help him considerably; that is to say, he expects that grain would rise in price. No doubt it would, and that would help the farmer. But it is more than doubtful whether the consumer would consent to this arrangement. He has many things to think about, but first of all he wants cheap food. Any proposal to increase the price here is fatal. The average British working man won't have it, and he has the voting power, and is ready to exercise it on the first opportunity.

SCOTLAND YET.

THE KING'S PLATE RACE.

At the spring meet of the Ontario Jockey Club, at the Woodbine race-course, Toronto, on May 25th, thirteen horses entered the contest for the King's Plate, the principal event of the meet. The winner was Seismic, a bay three-year-old colt, bred and owned by J. E. Seagram, M. P., of Waterloo, Ont.; sire Havoc, by Himyar; dam, Imp. Semley, by St. Serf; Fairweather, jockey; time, 2.11, which constitutes a new record for all the years that the plate has been run at its present distance of a mile and a quarter. Shimonese, a chestnut filly, three years old, by Martine, dam Lyddite, by Derwentwater, bred and owned by Valley Farm (Messrs. Hendrie), Hamilton, ridden by Mulcahey, was second in the race. The third horse was the brown four-year-old colt, Half-a-Crown, by Halfling, dam Martyrdom, by St. Blaize, bred and owned by Mr. Seagram.

I received the premium watch, and am very much pleased with it. Father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and we are well pleased with it. Dundas Co., Ont. D. HOWARD WALKER.

DEVELOP MILKING PROPENSITIES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your editorial of some little time ago, relative to the milking capacity of Shorthorns, you not only indicated a profitable line of investigation and discussion, but you also suggested to Shorthorn breeders that particular portion of their bulwark which hitherto has been their impregnable strength, but from which, of late years, the best energies of the breeders have been withdrawn, in an effort to place the breed in the premier place among meat-producing breeds. The question opened was not concerning the especial value of Shorthorn milk, the comparative financial returns obtainable from well-conducted farms on which pure-bred beef and dairy breeds are kept, or the relative values obtained from public sales of dairy and of beef stock. Any man of moderate reading knows that, in the management of a pure-bred stock farm, whether it be for beef or milk, there is an unlimited field for success, and that the business capacity, the financial backing, and the knowledge of his particular line are the factors which determine most largely the extent of a man's success or failure. Neither will any man with a fair knowledge of the chemistry of milk readily believe that the milk of any particular breed, within a given species, differs radically in the character of its constituents or its influence from that of other breeds.

Each breed of cattle has its peculiar characteristics which specially adapt it to men's needs. The Herefords are renowned as grazers, for their aptitude to fatten, and that at any early age.

The Angus are model killers, of wonderful quality and a great richness of lean meat. Galloways are famed for their hardiness and their serviceableness under severe conditions. The Shorthorn has been heralded throughout all beef-producing countries as the farmer's cow, as having excellent beef form, wonderful adaptability to the various climates and conditions, and as producing a liberal quantity of milk. Amos Cruickshank, "The Laird of Sittyton," after a half century of patient persistence, molded the universal favorites into an excellence of beef form never before found under the coat of red, white and roan. His achievement has been zealously maintained and widely disseminated throughout the breed. But neither by Cruickshank nor by any of his devotees has persistent effort been directed towards improving the character of the milk flow; so that, during the last few years, the breed, shorn of part of its old-time strength, competes for public favor in a slightly-different role, and at a disadvantage.

It is not to be denied that there will be great profit for many years to come from the breeding of Shorthorns selected solely for beef production, but it remains true that extensive beef production is gradually and quickly becoming less, that small farms are supplanting the large estates; in short, an increasing population is gradually intensifying agriculture. If Shorthorn breeders are working for the present decade alone, there is less doubt of the advantage of a purely beef type. Yet even at this very time there is a great demand for dual-purpose Shorthorns. Men who advertise their cattle as such, find an active market for them under present conditions.

Undoubtedly, we shall always have supplies of both beef and milk; whether we shall obtain these both from one breed of stock, or be obliged to follow two or more specialized lines, depends upon the disposition of the breeders. A number of men will prefer to adhere to highly-specialized breeding, but in the main it is safer and more pleasant practice to produce both beef and milk upon the same farm. In several sections of Old Ontario a peculiar history has recorded itself. Twenty-five years ago beef production was most unprofitable, and the people turned entirely to dairying, whereby their mortgages have been lifted; excellent barns, houses and outbuildings have been built, and a moderate degree of wealth has been attained. In these very communities

there is now to be found a growing dislike to dairying, partially owing to scarcity of satisfactory help, fewer cows are kept—except by some who are increasing their acreage or going into pure-bred business—and a few are again introducing the beef type. These people will never again return to beef production wholly, if they can find a dual-purpose cattle. If they cannot, some of them will take up beef cattle wholly, while others will adhere to the strictly dairy cattle, while neither will be wholly satisfied.

This condition, which has existed for some time in some parts of Canada, and is appearing now in others, will at some time or another reach from one end of the country to the other. It is the sole privilege of Shorthorn breeders to meet this national desire. If they will work toward that end, they may establish themselves permanently throughout the land; if not, they will go to defeat, eventually, at the hands of the milking breeds on one hand, and the more strictly beef breeds on the other.

There are leading Shorthorn breeders who do pay attention to the milking function of their cattle, but they are not numerous enough to make their voice heard. How, then, can this restoration of the breed be accomplished? By the work of individual breeders. The breed has been largely transformed into a strictly beef type by one man, or a few, and it must be restored in a similar way. Let the men who have "seen the vision" follow after it. Let them, while retaining the beef form, develop the maternal capacity of their females. This is best done by the use of the Babcock test and the scales. By adhering always to the beef form and developing the milking capacity, instead of the fattening tendency, in the females a marked improvement can rapidly be made.

The present standards for judging pursued at the shows will not award high merit to the milking matron, but the exhibition of Shorthorn cows of excellent conformation, with marked mammary development, will bring its reward in forms other than the blue ribbon. While it would be entirely feasible for the breeders of milking Shorthorns to have established special awards for such a type of females, it would be preferable for them to force themselves forward in the regular classes, and thus eventually restore, not a section, but the entire breed, to its former standard.

I trust the breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns may not entirely overlook these suggestions which you have from time to time through your paper presented from outsiders to them, for these suggestions represent the pulse of the Shorthorn market.

J. A. McLEAN.

Asst. Prof. Animal Husbandry.

Ames, Iowa.

A NEW SWINDLE.

The swindler and grafter is usually up-to-date, as witness the following from the Algona, Kosuth County, Iowa, Courier:

"A trick that has the appearance of a smooth swindle was recently worked on a Lott's Creek farmer. A well-dressed, smooth-looking chap, wearing glasses and an air of authority, went through the country and stopped at several places, and stated that he was authorized to test cows for tuberculosis. He then went on with his test, or mock test, perhaps, and told this farmer that ten of his fourteen cows, the pick of the herd, were tubercular, and that he should dispose of them. The farmer felt pretty bad over the matter, and asked if he should kill them. The fellow said no, that he need not kill them, but if he got a chance to sell them to someone who would take them out of the State, he might do that and get something out of them. The fellow then went on to test other herds. It was the second day after this incident that an elderly man came along looking for cows that were for sale. He came to this farmer and stated what he wanted; and the farmer was anxious to sell those ten cows, and let the stranger have those ten best cows at \$15 or \$16 a head. The buyer took them off, and then the farmer and his neighbors began to think that perhaps the young man and the old man were in some way connected with each other. At all events, the old man got the cows pretty cheap."

Our readers are cautioned not to be fooled by any such scheme.

Owners of good mares should not hesitate to breed them to some good sire. All indications point to a good demand for horses during the next few years, at prices that will make their raising profitable. Do not, however, breed an inferior mare, nor under any conditions patronize an inferior stallion. The demand for horses, while it will increase, will become more and more discriminating in its character, and, as a result, those of superior qualities will sell better, and those of inferior qualities not so well as in the past.

THE FARM.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH ALFALFA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am enclosing root of lucerne (alfalfa) sowed in spring of 1906, with wheat; cut for hay 1907, plowed in 1908 for corn. No bacterial inoculation here, and it is a pity that there should be so much charlatanism in advocating its possibilities. Since 1863 I have scarcely been without it, on salt-saturated sands on Long Island (a lighthouse on the farm). Then, on Utica clay, at New York Mills; afterwards near Ilderton, Ont., then here, on Belvoir Farm—all on various soils and under different atmospheric conditions, and yet never a failure.

That my soil is naturally inoculated with the bacteria supposed to be required, I enclose root previously mentioned. Also, would state that I have been cutting since May 16th, the growth being about 10 inches long, and from now out, nothing on the farm that requires feeding will go to bed hungry. It is the best soiling crop I know, yet it can never usurp the place of red clover on the farm—the one a stand-by, the other an artificial assistant. To cure it for hay requires especial attention. When properly made into hay, there is none better, none so good; but when you are told musty, black lucerne hay is all right, don't believe that man, whether under Government pay or not. It is not; it will kill your cattle. Also, that, when once frosted, it is not safe feed for any domestic animals. It has its place on the farm, but it is not a new production. Forty years' experience has satisfied my knowledge of the plant.

However, to anyone wanting to try the experiment, I will sell my farm by the bushel or carload, vouching for soil from the field of which I am sending a specimen.

Middlesex Co., Ont. RICHARD GIBSON.

MUSTARD DESTRUCTION BY SPRAYING.

Mr. G. F. Strawson, of Queen Victoria Street, London, England, has issued his ninth annual report on the destruction of charlock, or wild mustard, in grain crops by means of spraying with copper-sulphate (bluestone) solution. When he began his experimental work, Mr. Strawson estimated that ten years' continuous spraying would rid a holding of charlock, and as only another year of the specified number has to run, he remarks that those who adopted the process in the first year of its introduction, and have since continued it, will find their land almost if not entirely free from this destructive weed. He is able to report that during 1907 the spraying of charlock exceeded in extent operations in any previous year, while he anticipates that the growing recognition of the virtues of the system will insure continued expansion for many years to come. It is sometimes pleaded as an excuse for not adopting the spraying system that the expense is too great. Mr. Strawson shows that this is a mistaken idea. Supposing it takes ten years to complete eradication, during several years out of the ten the land will be under other crops than grain, and consequently spraying in those years would be unnecessary, so that the annual outlay per acre is not to be multiplied by the number of years, but by the number of cereal crops during a decade. But, restricting the calculations of a single season, he computes that the total cost of spraying should not exceed 6s. 6d. per acre, and this in a 20-acre field would amount to £16 10s.;

and, as he feels justified in reckoning the increased value of the grain on the sprayed land at 30s. per acre, or £30 per annum on the said 20-acre field, there is a substantial surplus in favor of the operation. The conclusions as to the quantity and strength of the dressing to apply, the number of applications, and the directions generally, are, roughly, the same as in previous years. The chief points of interest are that a three-per-cent. solution (15 pounds of copper sulphate to 50 gallons of water) per acre, is a suitable dressing when the weed is taken at a tender age, and that for older charlock a stronger preparation is desirable; that spraying early, when the weed is young and in soft fibre, is most profitable, although it can be successfully done just as the weed is coming into flower, or even when it is in flower.

ALFALFA HELPED A WISCONSIN FARMER.

The value of alfalfa hay as a feed for dairy cows was strikingly demonstrated by John Wealti, of Green County, Wisconsin, who, through the advice of the College of Agriculture, at the State University, saved \$300 on rations for a herd of fifty dairy cows the past winter, without any decrease in the yield of milk.

A year ago he began feeding his cows alfalfa hay. Not being familiar with the feeding value of this roughage, he gave his cows as much grain as he had been accustomed to give with other roughage. He submitted the ration to the College of Agriculture for approval, and was told that, since alfalfa hay contains so large an amount of digestible nutrients, he could reduce the amount of grain fed. He adopted the suggestion in feeding fifty of his cows, gradually reducing the grain allowance until he was feeding five pounds of grain per day less than formerly to each cow. There was no decrease in the quantity or quality of yield of milk of the cows, and the 250 pounds of grain saved each day for the herd throughout the winter feeding period, Mr. Wealti estimated to be worth over \$300.

WASTE PLACES ON THE FARM.

Many poor soils, now waste spots on the farm, would become profitable if planted with the right kind of forest trees, and cared for in the right way. Trees will often grow where grain and grass will not. Swamps, stony ridges, exhausted fields and washed hillsides need not be abandoned. There is money in most of them if they are set to work producing wood-lots and forests. But knowledge and judgment are necessary, and a bad guess may be costly.

Many trees do well in their soils, cone-bearing trees in particular. The farmer is fortunate whose land has no poor spots. Few landowners are so well off. Fertile acres are usually fairly profitable, but the gravel bars, rocky knolls, marshy swales and exhausted and eroded slopes are not. Scarcely one of them need remain unproductive. They will grow timber such as pine, locust, poplar, osage, oak, chestnut, or some other kind. But the soil must be studied, and the species selected to suit it. Failure might follow the planting of walnut on soil suited to white pine, or vice versa.

Studies of various regions and trees that suit them have been made by the Forest Service at Washington. The aim of these studies has been to point out how the farm's waste and neglected corners may be turned into wood-lots where the farmer may grow his own posts, poles, fences and sawlogs. It is decidedly worth while to keep all



A Maritime Sheep-washing.

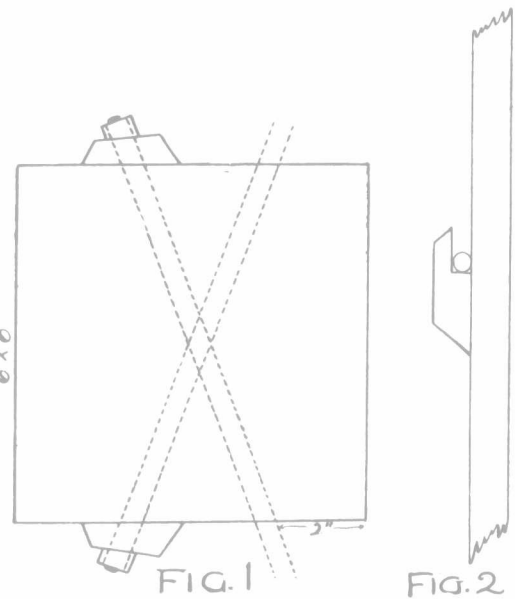
of the farm at work. The owner pays taxes on all his land, and is out of pocket for whatever is not earning him something. Further, by growing a tree crop on land which is too poor to plow, the quality of the land itself is improved. Forests add humus to the soil, bettering its character, and it has lately been discovered that the decaying leaf litter has also the power of gathering from the air a certain amount of nitrogen, the most important of plant foods. In this respect the forest does for the soil what leguminous crops, like clover and alfalfa, do. Wood growing on worn-out land thus becomes doubly profitable. The land is made useful and improved at the same time.—[Live-stock Report.

BUILDING A STAVE SILO.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to an inquiry from J. O. B., in a recent issue, re stave siloes, the following may be of some service:

In 1906 we built a stave silo, 14x26 ft., on a concrete foundation. The foundation is 15 feet in diameter over all. The wall is 12 inches thick, and 2 feet below and 1 foot above the level of the ground. The earth inside the wall was then shovelled out enough to leave a saucer-like depression, about 6 inches lower in the center than at the sides. A concrete floor about 2 inches thick was put in, leaving a drainage hole in the center connecting with tile below.



Wooden Silo Contrivances.

The silo was built with three 6x6-in. pine posts, and 2x6-in. pine staves, 26 feet long, dressed on both sides. Two of the staves were ripped at the mill, making four pieces 2x3.

Hoops are 3/4-inch round iron, 15 ft. 6 in. long, with about 8 inches of thread on each end. The washers are cast iron, and 4 inches in diameter. The holes in the posts for the hoops were bored with a 1/4-in. bit, as shown in Fig. 1. By boring with this sized bit, the hoops slip through the posts without much trouble.

The hoops are spaced as follows, commencing at the bottom: First 4 inches, second 18 inches, third 24 inches, fourth 30 inches, fifth 36 inches, sixth 42 inches, seventh 48 inches, eighth 48 inches, and the ninth 60 inches, above the preceding one.

The doors are four in number, and 20 inches square, and bevelled on one side and both ends. The doors were cut after the silo was built, the cut being started by boring a 3/4-inch hole at one corner, and using a narrow-bladed saw. The first door is between the second and third hoops, the second between the fourth and fifth, the third between the sixth and seventh, and the fourth between the eighth and ninth. Before the silo is filled they are covered with one thickness of tarred paper and a sheet of galvanized iron 30 inches square.

In building, the posts are first placed on end on the foundation, at equal distances apart, plumbed, and well stay-lathed. Commencing at the bottom, the hoops are placed in position in two of the sections, and nuts started on each end. A stave with wooden clips (see Fig. 2), to prevent hoops sagging in the middle, is placed half way between the posts in each section.

To place the staves in position, one man works on the ground, and another on the second hoop from the top. As the staves are placed, each drives a 3-inch nail about one-half its length into the stave and turns it round a hoop, thus holding it in position. When the section is full, the staves are driven back from the post with three hardwood wedges placed between the post and the stave at the top, middle and bottom. When the staves are driven together as tightly as possible, take three pieces of inch lumber, about 2 inches wide, and cut the exact length of the dis-

tance between the stave and the post, and place between the same, with the two-inch face flush with the outside of the stave, and close to the wedges. The wedges can now be knocked out, and a narrow or a wide stave, as is needed, placed in position. In driving the stave into place, the cross-pieces are, of course, knocked out.

Now tighten the nuts, and section number one is finished. In finishing section number two, a ladder will be required, as there are as yet no hoops in section number three to work on. When section No. 2 is finished, stand the staves required for section No. 3 on end inside the silo; then put in the rest of the hoops, and continue as in sections 1 and 2. Tighten the nuts well, and watch closely, if not filled immediately, as the staves will be sure to shrink and loosen the hoops.

It will be noticed that no scaffolding of any kind was used. While it would be of some service in finishing sections 2 and 3, I do not think it would be of sufficient use to pay for the trouble of building.

The following is the total cost of material, nothing being counted for work: 2,210 feet 2 in. by 6 in. by 26 feet, at \$30 per M., \$66.30; three posts, 6 in. by 6 in. by 26 ft., \$7.00; 27 rods 1/2 in. by 15 ft. 6 in., \$27.00; nuts and washers, 50c.; nails, 25c.; gravel, \$1.00; 3 1/2 barrels Portland cement, \$7.00; total, \$109.05.

Lambton Co., Ont. D. A. McINTYRE.

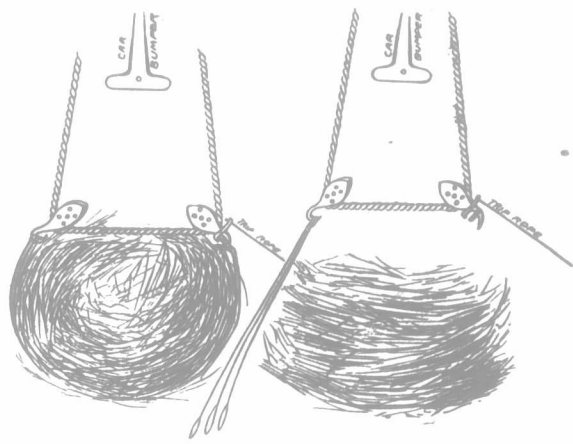
THE USE OF UNLOADING SLINGS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having read your article on page 816, of May 7th issue, on the use of unloading slings, by G. A. A., and having had a large experience in using these devices, I would like to give your readers the benefit of the sling machine I used last season, and which for several reasons is far ahead of anything I have seen or used, or read or heard of. This device can be used on all sure-grip cars, working on either wood or rod track, but, like H. W., I, too, prefer the rod track.

I have found this method of shirring the slings very satisfactory, as the work is all done by the horse with the draft rope, so that a boy ten or twelve years old can do the work equally as well as a man, as he simply has to hook on the shirring-hook pulleys to each end of the slings, and the horse does the rest.

I also found that the bundle is shirred up much tighter and more compact, allowing it to pass clearer over any beam that might otherwise be in the way, on account of being drawn up much closer to the roof. The secret of this is that the work, being done by the horse, instead of (the old way) by the man, a shirring strain is applied by the right creature, which strain, having to be made equal to the weight of the bundle before being lifted off the wagon, not only accounts for its compactness, but, each end of the sling receiving the same draw, brings it up in a level form from



Unloading Slings.

the load; consequently, it falls, when tripped, into the mow in the same form as when leaving the load, and therefore is very much more easily moved away, which is a great consideration to anyone who values time, and has no desire to do things by main strength and awkwardness, at the loss of a lot of sweat.

In conclusion, like G. A. A., I much prefer this to the old system, as there are no chains or iron fixtures to dangle about your head when pulling the slings back. Again, the trip-rope is not only perfectly free and exclusive in its tripping capac-

ity, but is also in the right place (at the top of the bundle) where it cannot get tangled and mixed up with the bundle, nor can the bundle get in any position that it cannot be readily tripped; and, unlike the knot system of G. A. A., it is not in the slightest affected by the weight of the bundle in making it trip hard; therefore, the uniformity of the trip is the same, regardless of the weight of the bundle. Thus, I have found this system perfectly safe, sure, and all that could be desired as an unloading-sling device, being safe, rapid and easy. By taking out the bolt through the trip pulley, it can be removed in a few moments, and a fork used on the other pulley.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER,

Wellington Co., Ont.

HAY-CARRIER CONTRIVANCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the time is here that many farmers are thinking of putting up hay carriers, I have a word to offer along that line that may save considerable exertion to the man who is operating the harpoon or slings. Some years ago, having occasion to carry the hay through a long mow, which necessitated considerable rope, I found by personal experience it required the outlay of a large amount of strength to pull the carrier, harpoon or sling and the rope back after the load had been tripped. I, being constituted like, I presume, most of my brother farmers, not taking too kindly to putting forth more effort than was

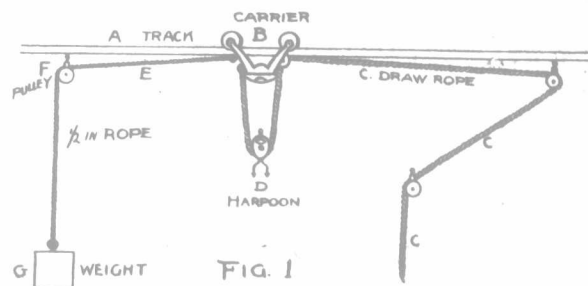


FIG. 1

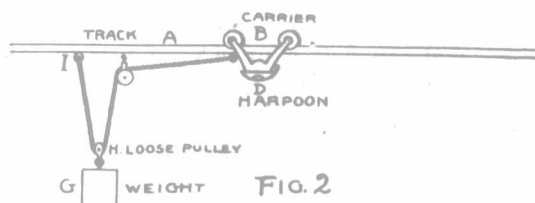


FIG. 2

Automatic Car-return.

actually necessary, conceived the idea of overcoming this exertion. I will give my plan, which may possibly be familiar to many of your readers, but I have never heard of it being used outside of this locality. It may be the means to lighten the burden of some, as it has done for me.

By referring to Fig. 1, I may be able to explain it briefly. At the end of the carrier B, opposite side of the mow in which you are putting hay, fasten, say, one-half-inch rope, which passes through pulley F, to which a weight (G) is attached, which should be just heavy enough to pull back the carrier, harpoon and rope as soon as the load is tripped; then you have only to pull the harpoon down with the trip rope. The carrier comes back readily by the weight—no human energy wasted.

In case your mow is long, you will not have enough height from your barn floor to pulley (F) to bring the carrier far enough forward. In that case, you can resort to plan in Fig. 2, using a loose pulley (H), to which the rope (G) is attached, and the end of the rope fastened at I. In this case you will require double the weight (G) to accomplish the same results.

Lincoln Co., Ont. W. B. RITTENHOUSE.

OUTLOOK FOR TRADE IN CLOVER SEED FOR 1908.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Last year a warning note was sounded that it would be well for farmers to keep every available piece of meadow possible for the production of red clover seed. The same warning comes with equal force this year. What is the condition of affairs? The crop of 1907 was not sufficient to supply the demand, even at the very high prices which have prevailed for seed during the season. The foreign supply, too, was not sufficient to make up for the local scarcity. The result has been that those farmers who were fortunate enough last year to have either alsike or red clover seed to sell made their cleanest and best money out of their seed crop. In fact, there were plenty of farmers who made enough to pay for the land on which the crop grew, and high-priced land at that. Nine bushels of alsike per acre, at \$9 per bushel, soon counts up; or four bushels of red clover seed per acre, at \$12 to \$13 per bushel, after having the use of the first crop for hay or

pasture, is not to be despised. This means that numbers of farmers are making a big mistake when this year they felt they could not pay 25c. to 28c. per pound for good red clover seed to seed down their meadows with. Apart from its value in the production of seed, does it not pay to sow high-priced clover seed for the value the plant is to the soil in gathering plant food and improving the soil mechanically? No farmer can afford to disorganize his rotation, at least, even considering the risk of getting a catch or its possible failure through dry weather. Five cents more on the price per pound of clover seed does not loom up very high, when the cost of seeding down an acre is considered. Of course, this argument may be too late to do any good this year, but those farmers who already have good pieces of clover will make a mistake if they do not keep part of it, at least, for the production of seed. With the market practically bare of both alsike and red clover; with the area of meadow greatly reduced last year in many of the seed-producing districts, owing to the very dry weather during the summer; with similar conditions prevailing in the United States, and with foreign supplies even at normal conditions, does it not look bright for good prices prevailing for clover seed this year? In view of all this, those farmers who are fortunate enough to have good meadows should be careful to furnish a clean supply of seed, by destroying those weeds which are likely to contaminate the crop while they are growing in the field. Other conditions being right, it will greatly enhance the value of the seed to both the producer and user of it.

The bumblebee should not be forgotten this year. Waste wool or rags could be used to good advantage in locating nests along the seed fields, out of reach of field mice.

The clover-seed midge, too, should be avoided as far as possible, by either pasturing the first crop or cutting it for hay as early as possible.

T. G. RAYNOR.

BUCKWHEAT AND ITS USES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate".

In your issue of May 21st, J. E. M., of Lanark Co., Ont., gives his experience with buckwheat as a nurse crop. I may say that I have used it in that way, and found it a good crop for the purpose. There is always the element of uncertainty about getting a good crop of grain, and, as a rule, the straw is valueless, except for litter.

However, one great advantage of the buckwheat crop is that you can partly summer-fallow a field and still stand a chance of getting a crop that will pay. It supplements very satisfactorily the work of killing weeds. Herein lies one of its strong points in my opinion. One can cultivate the ground thoroughly until as late as July 15th, and, after the annual weed seeds have sprouted and the plants been killed, many of the perennials are very much weakened, so that a good crop of buckwheat seems to pretty well finish the job. It is a useful crop to plow under to loosen a heavy soil, and it will add humus to light soil. Sometimes it makes the soil somewhat acid to plow in the crops, but a winter's frost will again sweeten the soil. It would be well if more farmers used buckwheat as a cleaning crop to supplement the work that is usually done now with hoe crops. It is a good crop to help keep twitch or scutch grass in check.

Still another good use that can be made of buckwheat, which is not very common, is to sow it on land from which an early crop has been removed, both for weed destruction and soil improvement. In fact, it could be used as fall pasture, and in some cases has produced seed. From its nature of growth, one would think it would make a very poor nurse crop for grass and clover seed, as it shades the ground and smothers everything so completely. In some cases there is danger of this, but if about three pecks are sown per acre it seems that it is not too thick, and the plants branch out more, and do not crowd the small plants too much. Then, it is a very rapid grower, and it soon matures sufficiently to let sun and light in to the grass and clover plants, which usually get a sufficient supply of moisture when associated with buckwheat. The small plants are in this way tided over a period of summer drought, and are able to catch and use the autumn rains to good advantage. Buckwheat, as a nurse crop, may not work well on all classes of soils, but it is worth giving a trial in a small way. It fitted in well in a season like last year, when so much new seeding was injured by the summer drought.

Last summer, while driving in the County of Peterboro, during barley harvest, I saw a crop of buckwheat cut. I got out and examined it, and found it to be well loaded. I asked the farmer when he sowed it, and he said some time in May. This was so unusual that I made a mental note of it, and it may be worthy of further test by farmers who take some stock in a buckwheat crop.

Buckwheat is a grain which is hard to keep in quantity, as it heats and gets musty easily. In small quantities, it can be handled, and, while not

a good feed alone when fed to stock, it is good when ground and fed with other meals. It proves to be a very satisfactory winter grain feed for fowls, and also makes good meal for fattening poultry, in conjunction with other foods.

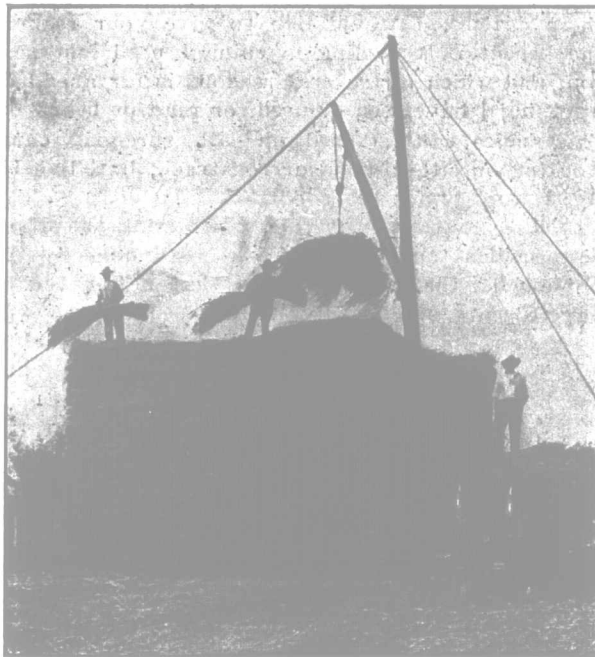
T. G. RAYNOR.

THE DAIRY.

THE CARE OF FACTORY MILK.

The conspicuous success achieved by New Zealand dairy products in the matter of quality is largely due to the care taken of the milk in that colony. The remarks of Dairy Commissioner D. Cuddie are, therefore, of special interest to Canadian dairymen at this season. In his annual report he says:

That there is urgent need for a cleaner and purer milk supply at a great many of the cheese and butter factories, is freely admitted by all whose duties bring them into close touch with the dairy industry. A great deal has already been written and said on this subject, but very little progress has been made towards improving the condition of the milk, even in the older dairying districts. The dairymen who are careless or neglectful in the handling of the milk on their farms would appear to be quite oblivious to their responsibilities in this connection, or to the bad effect which ill-flavored milk has on the finished article. While many of the dairy farmers take every care to do their utmost to deliver the milk in a



Stacking Corn in New Zealand.

SOUND AND CLEAN CONDITION.

their efforts are to some extent nullified by the way in which others of a less-progressive nature treat the milk while it is under their control. Provided the good and bad milk could be made up into butter and cheese separately, the position would be entirely different, for the losses would then fall on those directly responsible for them, and that, in itself, would soon bring about the needed reform. This is impossible, however, from a practical point of view, as the milk received at the factories and creameries has to be mixed with that from the other dairy farms in the neighborhood. Consequently, the standard of purity is lowered according to the amount or kind of inferior milk received. Of course, milk that is sour or badly tainted is generally rejected altogether and returned, the loss being borne by the individual supplier concerned; at the same time, it is found absolutely necessary to take in large quantities of milk of a more or less indifferent character, and in many cases the defects are not discovered until the process of manufacture is well under way. It is in dealing with this class of milk that the most serious difficulties arise.

Although we can never expect to reach the stage when it can be said that the whole of the milk delivered to the factories is in perfect condition, I am thoroughly satisfied that great improvement can be obtained by using more care in the handling of the milk, and by reducing its temperature as much as possible immediately after it is drawn from the cows. If the suppliers could only be induced to cool the night's milk to as low a temperature as possible, and as quickly as possible, and to keep it in clean utensils, we would not only have better butter and cheese, but we would have a larger quantity of both for sale at higher prices. Further, more cheese and butter can be made from good milk than from that which is bad or inferior, owing to the fact that the losses in manufacture are less in propor-

tion if the milk is delivered in first-class condition. Then, again, a more uniform sample of milk can be taken for testing, and this would help to remove some of the causes of variation in the percentage of fat credited to the suppliers. It is almost impossible to take an accurate sample from milk that has been carelessly handled and delivered to the factory in bad order.

REJECTED MILK.

During the past season, large quantities of milk were rejected and returned to many of the suppliers in every dairying district in the colony, the amount reaching to 6,000 pounds to 7,000 pounds in a single day at a single factory. The quantity of milk rejected, which came under my notice, at one factory, amounted to 15,000 lbs. in three consecutive days. First of all, this is a serious loss to the owners of the milk; and, secondly, it is a loss to the dairy company, because the output of the factory is reduced accordingly, to say nothing of the loss to the industry generally. The amount of milk mentioned would represent over a quarter of a ton of butter, so it will be seen that the loss entailed is a very heavy one. It is safe to say that thousands of pounds sterling are annually being lost to the producers owing to the rejection of milk alone, and which, in most cases, could be avoided simply by cooling the milk on the farms. The argument that dairy farmers cannot afford to provide a sufficient supply of water and the necessary cooling appliances does not, in my opinion, hold good. My contention is that, viewed in the proper light, dairymen cannot afford to be without these facilities for carrying on their business. Of course, there are some farms in certain dairy districts where it is very difficult to obtain a permanent supply of cold water for cooling purposes, and perhaps a few where the only available supply within reach is that collected from the roofs of the farm buildings; but such places are of very limited number only. At a very large majority of the farms a plentiful supply of water is available, or procurable, at a moderate cost, but it is seldom brought into use for cooling the milk, notwithstanding the immense advantages to be derived from this practice.

COOLING MILK.

In order to cool the milk properly, it is necessary to draw a supply of water from a well, spring or creek, and to force it up to an overhead tank, so that it may run through the cooler by gravitation, while the milk is allowed to run over the cooler direct into the cans in which it is to be carried to the factory. Well or spring water will usually give the best results, because it is cooler than that drawn from streams which are exposed to the sun's rays. The erection of windmills will save time and labor in pumping the water. The water can also be used for the stock, and for the washing of the floors of the milking sheds, etc.

The setting of the cans of milk in a trough of cold water is strongly recommended to those who cannot see their way to adopt the use of coolers, as this system is much better than no cooling at all, more especially if the water is changed once or twice, and the milk stirred several times daily.

Every effort should be made to reduce the temperature of the night's milk to 66 or 65 degrees, and the lower the better. Dairymen will find that the systematic and efficient cooling of the milk will greatly enhance the value of the butter and cheese made from it, prevent losses by having the milk returned, and help to improve the good name of our dairy products generally. This is a matter of £. s. d. in favor of the producers, and, if adopted, the profit will, in one season, more than compensate for the outlay involved.

THE ERA OF MILK RECORDS.

The advent of the twentieth century will be marked by the inauguration of the system of cooperative and officially supervised milk records of individual cows and of herds on a more comprehensive scale than had hitherto been adopted. That the system is commending itself to dairy farmers and breed societies as the only reliable method of determining the capability of the cow for profitable production is evidenced by the progress made in its extension in the last two or three years, and by the expressed desire of dairymen to have the system conducted in connection with the Government Department of Agriculture.

At the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club, held in New York in May, the Club adopted a series of resolutions agreeing to cooperate in the proposed National Dairy Register of Merit, as outlined by the representatives of the associations of breeders of dairy cattle and others at the conference held in Chicago, October 14th, 1907, requesting the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture to cooperate in the conduct of the proposed National Dairy Register of Merit, to provide for the necessary correspondence and other work involved therein, and to publish the Register from time to time in bulletins or otherwise as may be required. This

Record of Merit is to be based on yearly records only, without restriction as to periods of lactation or the calving of the cows; the tests to be supervised by representatives of State Agricultural Colleges or experiment stations. The tests are to be only for pure-bred, registered cattle, and the applications to be made through the breed associations, the latter to be responsible to the college or station for the cost of supervising the test; length of time for supervision to be 2 days for each month in the year of test, the milk record of owner to be accepted as the record of the year, provided it agrees practically with that taken by the official expert supervisor for the two days each month; the butter-fat record to be determined by multiplying the milk record for each month by the average percentage of butter-fat shown in the tests for the milkings for the two days supervised.

Cows are to be admitted to the register on the performance, including the production of solids not fat, and the complete feeding and breeding performance, including the production of solids not fat, the complete feeding and breeding record to be reported. The minimum standard for mature cows 5 years old or over to be 360 pounds butter-fat, or 10,000 pounds milk. The minimum for cows two years or under, 250 pounds butter or 6,500 pounds milk.

For the purpose of estimating the amount of butter produced, the rule provided by the Association of Colleges and Experiment Stations may be followed, viz.: "Add one-sixth of the amount of butter-fat." It is to be understood, however, that, in all records made for or published in the National Dairy Register of Merit, the amount of butter-fat produced, and not the estimate of the butter, will be given. A photograph of the cow tested will be required to be furnished by the owner, to be affixed to the certificate in each case.



Imp. Brookhill Fox 65303.

Jersey bull; born 1901; sire Champion Flying Fox. Sold for \$5,000 at the dispersion sale of the Overton Hall herd, at Nashville, Tennessee, May 12th, 1908.

Gutter	1	
Stall, stanchion, tie	1	
Low-down manger	1	
Smooth, tight walls	1	
Smooth, tight ceiling	2	
Box stall	1	
Light: 1 sq. ft. glass per cow, 2; 2 sq. ft., 4; 3 sq. ft., 6; 4 sq. ft., 8; even distribution, 2	10	
Ventilation: Sliding windows, 2; hinged at bottom, 4; King sys- tem or muslin curtain, 8	8	
Stable yard (drainage)	2	
Milk-room.		
Location	6	
Convenience	2	
Free from contaminating sur- roundings	4	

Convenient	2
Abundant	2
Milking Suits	4
Total	100

METHODS.		Score.	Perfect. Allowed.
Cows.			
Cleanliness		10	
Stable.			
Cleanliness		12	
Floor	4		
Walls	2		
Ceiling	2		
Ledges	1		
Mangers and partitions	1		
Windows	1		
No other animals in stable	1		
Stable air	4		
Removal of manure	4		
To field or proper pit	4		
30 feet from stable	2		
Cleanliness of stable yard	2		
Milk-room.			
Cleanliness	6		
Care and cleanliness of utensils	10		
Inverted in pure air	2		
Clean (superficially)	4		
Sterilized	4		
Milking.			
Cleanliness	14		
Clean, dry hands	4		
Udders washed and dried	10		
Cleaned with moist cloth	8		
Cleaned with dry cloth	4		
Care of Milk.			
Cooling	20		
Removed from stable immedi- ately after milking each cow and promptly cooled	10		
Cooled to 50° F., or below	10		
51° to 55° F.	8		
56° to 60° F.	6		
Storing	8		
Below 50° F.	8		
51° to 55° F.	6		
56° to 60° F.	4		
Transportation	10		
iced in summer	10		
Jacket or wet blanket in sum- mer	8		
Dry blanket	4		
Covered wagon	2		
Total		100	

Score of methods multiplied by 2=.....
 Score of equipment..... multiplied by 1=.....
 Total divided by 3=..... Final score.
 Note.—Deductions may be made for exceptionally bad conditions.
 Note.—If the herd has not been tuberculin tested within a year, the limit for the score will be 80.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

Following is a copy of the dairy score-card issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Dairy Division:

Owner or lessee of farm

Town State

Total No. of cows No. milking

Quarts of milk produced daily

Product is sold at wholesale retail. Name and address of dealer to whom shipped

Permit No. Date of inspection, 190

Remarks

(Signed) Inspector.

DETAILED SCORE.

EQUIPMENT.	Score.	Perfect. Allowed.
Cows.		
Condition	4	
Health (outward appearance)	6	
Comfort	4	
Bedding	2	
Temperature of stable	1	
Protected yard	1	
Cubic feet of space per cow: Over 300, 2; over 400, 4; 500 to 1,000, 6	6	
Feed	4	
Water	8	
Clean	6	
Fresh	2	
Stable.		
Location	6	
Well drained	3	
Free from contaminating sur- roundings	3	
Construction	10	
Tight, sound floor	3	

Construction	4
Floor	1.5
Walls and ceilings	1
Light5
Ventilation5
Screens5
Arrangement	2
Equipment	6
Hot water or steam	2



New Zealand Milk Stand Fitted for Cooling.

Cooler	2
Narrow-top milk pail	1
Other utensils	1
Water supply for utensils	10
Clean	6

DAIRY "SPECIAL" FOR SASKATCHEWAN.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan, in conjunction with the C. N. R. officials, have arranged for a series of Dairy Demonstration Meetings along their main line. The sole use of a passenger coach has been secured from the company, in which will be placed a complete modern dairy equipment, suitable for farm purposes. Comfortable seating space is conveniently provided. The car will be moved from place to place and set off at certain points on specified days, as scheduled:

- Vonda—June 19-20.
- Togo—June 22-23.
- Kamsack—June 24-25.
- Canora—June 26-27.
- Invermay—June 29-30.
- Kuroki—July 2-3.
- Wadena—July 4-6.
- Quill Lake—July 7-8.
- Englefield—July 9-10.
- Humbolt—July 11-13.
- Dana—July 14-15.

Demonstrations, with full explanation, will be given each afternoon on Separation of Milk; Salting; Handling Cream; Working; Cooling Cream; Preparing Butter for Market; Preparing Cream to Churn; Marketing; Churning; Milk Testing; Washing.

In addition, the lecturer will speak on milking, care of milk, and how to ascertain the value of the individual cow from the standpoint of milk and fat production. The complete programme will fully cover two afternoons.

COOLING MILK IN THE ANTIPODES.

New Zealand dairymen, though blessed with a very favorable climate, are taking especial pains for the cooling and protection of the milk cans. Our illustration shows one style of stand used in the Tarawaki District. Others are fitted with tanks supplied with cold spring water, pumped by windmill, in which the cans are submerged.

A NEW ZEALAND DAIRY-COW RECORD.

In the report of the Division of Live Stock, New Zealand Department of Agriculture's overseer, J. Drysdale, of Weraroa, states that the impression is erroneous that the system of testing and weighing involves much labor. Beginning is the chief trouble, and the work soon becomes very interesting, besides the profitable information gained as to which cows are worth keeping and breeding. The accompanying illustration portrays a useful type of grade cow, a cross-bred Holstein, Mary. During a period of 299 days she averaged 40.7 lbs. of milk, testing 3.7 per cent. butter-fat, yielding 450.1 pounds butter-fat, valued at £19 13s. 10d.; skim-milk value, £2 3s. 1d.; or a total value of £21 16s. 11d.

APIARY.

HINTS ON HANDLING SURPLUS APARTMENTS.

As it is undesirable to give the surplus apartments much before the bees need them to store the freshly-gathered nectar, the apiarist must watch the flowers; also the bees, to see if they are cramped for room. The reason why surplus apartments—or supers, as they are called by apiarists—must not be given, say, more than ten days before the bees require them, is that the bees may gnaw holes in the foundation starters and coat them with propolis. Afterwards, the bees dislike to work on starters in this condition, and may thus waste valuable time.

That it is undesirable to give supers too late, should be plain to everyone, for then honey will be lost by the bees being unable to store it for want of room. I watch quite closely the flowers and the bees. When the first few flowers of the plant from which the surplus honey is secured open, supers are given.

In this locality, the first surplus is secured from white clover, but some years the bees will gather more than the brood nest will hold before this plant opens. This honey is, however, dark-colored and ill-flavored, and not fit to be stored in sections. It is worth saving, though; and so the bees may have room to store it and not clog the brood nest with honey, and thus curtail the number of worker bees for the harvest, I give an extra story of combs. As the queen would go up into this top story to deposit eggs, a queen-excluder should be used between the two stories.

When the white-honey flow does commence, these top stories are removed and section supers put in their place. The honey in the combs is extracted and sold, though at a lower price, for manufacturing purposes. It is just so much extra gain.

As the bees are sometimes loath to commence work above when supers contain sections filled with starters only, the first super given to each colony should be "baited." This consists in putting into the center of a super one or more—if the apiarist has them—sections filled with comb. Such must be saved from the previous season.

Instead of putting "bait" sections into the center of the supers, some apiarists prefer to put one into each corner. The supers are then more easily filled. I find no objection to this if there are enough bait sections so one can also be put into the center. The reason for this is that one "bait" section in the center will do a dozen times more to start the bees to work above promptly than one in each corner. You see, the corners are the coldest part of a super, while, as it requires a temperature of around 100 degrees F. for comb-building, the bees much prefer to start work in the warmest part—the center.

If the nectar flow is fair, work will progress in the super first given, so that in about a week—longer during poor seasons—a second one should be given. Another rule is to give the second super when the first one is about half filled. Generally a third super must be given before the one first given will be ready to take off. With extra-large colonies, and during good nectar flows, four or five supers will have to be on a hive to set all the bees to work and get all the surplus that is to be secured.

When giving new—that is, empty—supers, they should be put under the partly-filled ones. The bees will commence work more promptly in them. However, great care must be taken not to give a super below a partly-filled one when the indications are that the nectar flow will soon cease. This would result in a lot of partly-filled sections. Whenever the apiarist is not sure whether the bees will fill a whole superful of sections, it is better to give the empty super on top. In this case, the bees will not commence work in it until they really are in need of more room. Some apiarists follow this practice right from the start. It is thought, though, that some less surplus is secured. During poor seasons, however, giving empty supers on top is ahead, for there will be more well-filled sections. Some have argued that it is less work to give empty supers on top of partly-filled ones. This is true, but, as a super should be removed as soon as it is finished, it is more work to remove the filled

ones than when empty ones are given under. When considering both the putting on and the removing, there is about as much work in one case as in the other.

F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

West Bloomfield, Wis.

BEEKEEPING IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

By R. F. Holtermann.

Theory, observation and practical experience are teaching the agriculturist more and more that the beekeeping industry cannot suffer without other branches of agriculture suffering with it. I have been at Farmers' Institute meetings almost all over Ontario, and also in other sections of the Dominion. To be frank, I found a considerable percentage of cases, but not by any means half, where there was an undercurrent of feeling before I came to the conclusion that beekeeping was a subject of interest to but a small percentage of the community; but before I left it was realized that the subject was of importance to a much wider range of people than had been anticipated, and that, for an evening subject, "The Bees, in Relation to Plant Life," and "The Natural History of the Bee," was second to no subject for interest and general instruction. For perhaps ten years the subject of beekeeping has practically been entirely crowded from Institute work, and to the loss of the agriculture of this Province. Special meetings are now to be held for beekeepers similar to the Fruit-growers' Institutes. This is a decided improvement, but it will not accomplish the same work that the subject taken up in regular Institute meetings would.

Whilst more agriculturists are recognizing the value of bees as fertilizers of blossoms, there are

account of plans more convenient to myself, or on account of insufficient bees, I am unable to put bees in a place where they are asked for and appreciated; and I pay the regular rate for accommodation more cheerfully where I am offered a free site than when the site is not offered free of charge. I have even had the offer to build an extracting house for the accommodation of the apiarist.

Recently, I received the following letter from a man who needs no introduction to the farmers of Canada. The letter is as follows:

R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—As I was taking a retrospective and prospective view of things in this part of the country, I could not help being struck with the present state of the bee business. At one time we had a good many small apiaries, and some of considerable size, which yielded large revenues, but I do not know of a colony of bees around here for miles. The men who were in the business have grown old. Many of them have crossed the river, some have moved into towns, and some, like myself, have lost the last of them by foul brood.

You know, we have one of the best sections for bees in the Province. Commencing in the spring with the willows and soft maples, fruit trees and hawthorn, which brings us up to the alsike—and this is one of the best alsike sections in Ontario. Our pasture fields are full of white clover. The basswood is pretty well cut from the forest, but there are a number growing up around the fences which are great bloomers. Then, we have a good deal of buckwheat, followed by golden-rod and other fall flowers on the low lands. On the whole,

I think we have a section second to none in the Province. I just thought if we had Holtermann here, or a man of his stamp, he would soon make a fortune. It may be that you are getting too old to move, or so much wedded to city life that you would not care to leave the Telephone City, but you may know of some bright, clean man that would like to start in the business and secure some of the tons of honey that annually go to waste in this section. I confess that there is a selfish motive in writing you this letter. I know it would be an advantage to have a large number of colonies of bees to assist in the fertilization of our alsike. There are no young men here who appear to take an interest in bees; they would rather go to Cobalt or the West. But there is a surer mine here on top of the ground in the beautiful flowers, where the bees will extract the nectar from them in the pure air and sunshine, than Cobalt's much and overboomed mines, where men work in the dark and damp bowels of the earth.

HY. GLENDINNING.

Mr. Glendinning's letter is just about a fair representation of the trend of things in the Province. Some of us had been aware for years that foul brood was on the increase. By looking at the annual official report, beekeepers had been told that it was almost a thing of the past, and our efforts to secure more inspectors successfully combated, to the great injury, and, in some sections, well-nigh extermination of the industry. The Hon. Nelson Monteith has now put on six inspectors, and may find it necessary to put on more. The industry has been going back, until one of the best countries in the world (I except no tropical country) for beekeeping is actually importing a quarter to half a million pounds of honey in a year, and the yet greater value of the bees as fertilizers is being lost. Such a policy or such a condition can scarcely be called a credit to the intelligence or enterprise of our country.

I can endorse all that Mr. Glendinning states about the locality in which he lives. I have known it to be a first-class honey-producing section, and anyone going there to keep bees will make no mistake as to locality. The value of bees to alsike-clover-seed growers varies greatly, but results are always manifest in the threshing. Last year, in the vicinity of a large apiary near Claude, Ont., one farmer had \$2,400 worth of alsike seed, and several others ranged between \$1,500 and \$1,900; and in all sections where phenomenal yields were secured a large number of colonies were kept. The fruit-growers, buckwheat-



"Mary," a Cross-bred New Zealand Cow.

still many—the vast majority—who do not recognize the value of bees, and there are actually here and there people who honestly believe—though, of course, without a shadow of foundation—that bees injure the plants upon which they work; and, after all, although we who have studied and observed, may know this view is mistaken, the views of such people cannot best be corrected by despising, ignoring or laughing at them; such people should be respectfully and honestly corrected. And this cannot be done at bee institute meetings; neither can the merits, care and proper use of honey be brought before the people. Neither can the man who thinks bees will run themselves and make money be warned, or the one who is prepared to give them attention, if he saw the need, be awakened and encouraged.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association has twice asked the Department of Agriculture to carry on a series of experiments to determine the value of bees in the fertilization of blossoms. At the last annual meeting, the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union also made this request, and I hope other bodies will do the same, and thus cause action on the part of the Department. I have, from year to year, more and more applicants for apiaries, from people who are glad to get the bees in their neighborhood or on their place, valuing the work the bees do.

At present I have an apiary with Mr. J. M. Lewis, secretary South Brant Farmers' Institute, Burford. He and Mr. Jos. Brethour, Burford, have for years offered me free a place to set the bees and a place to extract. At New Durham I have an apiary with Mr. Isaac Rush, a very extensive and enterprising farmer and fruit-grower. He stated, when I left last year, that I could not bring the bees on the place too soon the following year. It is always with regret that, on

growers and general farmer cannot afford to stand aloof and say, "The development of the beekeeping industry is of no interest to us; let the child grow up if it has strength enough, but in any case it can have neither interest, fostering care, shelter or help from us." Such a course displays neither good judgment, wisdom, justice, or British fair play.

POULTRY.

PERTINENT POULTRY NOTES.

Better sell off those two-year-old hens as soon as they stop laying, or before. Fatten them and you will get a good price for them.

It is attention to little things that makes for success in the poultry business. One of these little things is to rinse out all drinking vessels before putting fresh water into them. Filth is a sure breeder of disease, and disease means disaster, and disaster is what you are not looking for; so take warning and get busy.

It is seldom advisable to try to raise deformed or sickly chicks. The extra care they require had better be given to the rest of the flock. It will pay better. Weed out the runts and cripples. They only eat good feed, and will die later on; so get out that hatchet and get busy. It seems hard to give the little chicks the go-by in this manner, but it's business.

Are you holding your own with the lice, or are the lice getting the best of you? A good plan is to provide a dust-bath; this will give the chicks and older fowls a chance to rid themselves of their unwelcome guests. But all chicks should be examined once a week, and, if any lice are found, grease with lard the top of head, the wings, and around the vent. The hen should be dusted with insect powder.

If your old stock has to be kept confined in a small yard all summer, don't forget to feed plenty of green feed. Lettuce makes an ideal green feed for fowls. Better plant a little patch for summer use. The chicks would like it, too. Cabbages and mangels should also be planted for fall and winter feed. Plant some now.

When the hen is through sitting, burn all the old nesting material, disinfect the nest box, and give it a coat of liquid lice-killer to make a good job of it, and then put in fresh straw.

The chicks want some shade during the hot summer days. Have they any? If not, supply a shady spot for them. Use them like you use yourself. They deserve it, and will repay you.

What about those young ducks? You don't want to keep them more than eight or nine weeks. Feed them well, supply lots of water to drink, and a shady spot to roost under, and they will surely grow.

How are the turkeys doing? Let them have free range when big enough to follow the old hen. Provide a good safe coop for them to roost in at night. A good plan is to place all the coops in a yard enclosed with fine-mesh chicken netting. No danger of vermin then. Better be safe than sorry.

FARMER JOHN.

VENTILATING POULTRY HOUSE.

Farm Poultry asks how to ventilate a poultry house 12 x 60 ft., with 7½-ft. front and 5-ft. back. It has six windows in the front, and two muslin windows 18 x 24 inches, with the muslin on both sides, about six inches apart. The house is single-boarded, with a good roofing paper on the outside, and good roofing put on to the studding on the inside. The reply is as follows:

For the summer, take out all sash, and if windows are so placed that they must have something to prevent birds going through them, cover with two-inch mesh poultry netting. The amount of ventilation secured through the 18 x 24-in. windows would be insufficient, even with these windows wide open most of the time; with muslin doubled, the quantity of air going through them is insignificant. In the fall, when it becomes so cold that some protection is needed for windows, put in muslin for half of the other windows, either half the windows or half of each window, using only one thickness of muslin. Do not close windows with glass unless you find it necessary. By this I do not mean unless you are afraid it is going to be necessary. It will probably not be necessary, and in cases like this I think you may, considering others' experience, leave out your glass, unless you get into trouble without it.

Enclosed find \$1.50, my subscription to your valuable paper. I would not like to do without it. I find the knowledge given in the Veterinary Department, as well as on all that pertains to farming, of inestimable benefit, and my wife very much enjoys the Home Magazine Department, especially the Cooking and Quiet Hour Departments. Belhaven, Ont.

H. A. WINCH.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

FRUIT TARIFF FATTENS EXPRESS COMPANIES.

A British Columbia fruit-growing reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," at Lytton, calls attention to one of the handicaps under which Western fruit-growers labor in attempting to supply the prairie region with fruit. A table of comparative express charges on fruit over the same distances, but respectively north and south of the International Boundary, reveals the following data:

Express Rates on Fruit from Lytton to:	Miles.	Canadian.	American Rate, Same Distance.
Kamloops	94	\$1 30	\$0 85
Vancouver	156	1 60	85
Revelstoke	225	2 15	1 23
Field	355	2 40	1 40
Calgary	487	2 55	1 40
Medicine Hat	667	2 55	1 50
Edmonton	678	2 55	1 50
Regina	969	2 55	1 80

A comparison of these notes will show that, in many cases, the British Columbia fruit-grower pays nearly one hundred per cent. more than the American grower. Truly, the workings of a protective tariff are devious. Who would have thought that the tariff against American fruit would fatten the express companies?

CULTIVATION AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR RAIN.

Keep the cultivator going now in the fruit plantation. In the orchard or vineyard, the disk and spike-tooth harrows may be used alternately to excellent advantage. Among bush fruits, the single-horse spring-tooth is very serviceable, while, for pulverizing a soil not too full of large weeds and grass, the diamond-pointed strawberry cultivator is unexcelled. It is not well to cultivate very deeply, as this largely precludes the roots of the trees, vines or bushes from drawing upon the fertility in the rich upper soil which constitutes the disturbed layer, but it is of prime importance that no hard crust be allowed to form on the surface. A loose soil mulch, about two or two and a half inches deep, becomes, in effect, a blanket, protecting the soil moisture beneath from the evaporating influences of sun and warm air above. It also serves to filter a supply of air down into the soil, where oxygen is necessary for the chemical and bacterial processes by which plant food is elaborated. With a supply of moisture and air thus insured, the soil becomes well-nigh independent of early summer rains, and a fairly good crop of fruit, excepting strawberries, may be produced without a drop of rain for a month or more. The one essential is that cultivation be early and frequent. Cultivate as soon after each rain as the earth will work up friable and loose. The looser and drier the soil mulch,

the more effective it will be. It is not well, however, to defer the cultivation too long, else an excessive loss of moisture will occur before it takes place. For the moment the mulch is moistened and run together by a rain, it loses its mulching properties and becomes a means of drawing subsoil moisture right up to the surface by the principle of capillary attraction; and, of course, as fast as the moisture is drawn to the surface, it is evaporated. For example, a rolled field will be moister the following morning than a harrowed one, but two weeks later the rolled field will be pumped out for inches in depth, while all except the upper inch or two of the harrowed field will be quite mellow and moist. In a dry time, it is better to cultivate as soon as the soil will work up nicely, and then repeat in two or three days, so as to insure a more effective mulch. This applies to the cornfield and the garden, as well as to the orchard and bush fruits.



P. E. Island Flock of Geese.

JUNE PRUNING OF ORCHARDS.

If the orchard pruning has been so far neglected, June is the time to attend to it. Some growers deliberately defer until this season. Summer pruning encourages the formation of fruit buds, but it should not be severe, as the removal of any considerable amount of leaf area tends to check the vigor of the tree. Pruning, by the removal of buds, may be practiced at any season of the year, writes Prof. H. L. Hutt, in his excellent bulletin on apple culture. The thumb and finger may be used for the removal of sprouts and buds during the summer. A pair of small pruning shears will remove all twigs less than half an inch in diameter. For larger limbs, a sharp, fine-toothed saw is needed. Make all cuts as smooth as possible, and close to the main stem. When a large limb has to be removed, it may be advisable to cut twice, the first some inches out, and the second to shorten the stub. A common mistake is the leaving of long stubs, which cannot heal over until rot begins. Where it is necessary to remove large limbs, the wounds should be covered with grafting wax or thick lead paint, to prevent the entrance of spores which cause decay.

AN IMPORTANT SPRAYING.

In commercial fruit-culture, spraying should be performed as a matter of course. While there are some years in which the results may not be so marked as in others, yet, on the whole, spraying is a highly profitable precaution against insect and fungous enemies. Especially important is that application made just after the blossoms have fallen, while the apples are still borne erect on their stems. A coat of poisoned Bordeaux mixture on the calyx or blossom end will do more than can be accomplished by any other one spraying to insure against codling moth, and is also of especial value in combating scab.

Plant corn, plant more corn, plant still more corn.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

SPRING STALLION SHOWS—FRUIT PROSPECTS AND PRICES—GREEN-CHEESE QUESTION.

The Superintendent of Agricultural Societies reports splendid success with the stallion shows this season. Seventy were held, and the work done by the expert judges sent out has, with one exception, been very favorably reported upon by the societies. The attendance and interest in the shows was good. Farmers are more keenly alive to the value of the horse business, and are showing more care in the selection of breeding stock.

Though the season is late, fruit prospects could not well be better. In the Niagara section, the bloom on the peach trees gives evidence of an abundant crop. Apples show a full bloom where out. The fine, dry weather of the past few days has helped the fruit crop immensely. Strawberries, though later even than in 1907, will, from present prospects, give a good account of themselves.

Last season's apple business is ending up somewhat disastrously for the holders of stock. As a rule, the grower fared well, and also the buyer, who got rid of his stocks early. But the fellow who held on, thinking to make a big haul this spring, has got badly left. A few of the co-operative societies have suffered. Some held over their Ben Davis stock for the spring trade, when this long-keeping apple is usually in best demand. The season has, however, proven an exceptional one, and money has been lost on nearly all fruit held over.

The financial stringency is believed to be largely responsible for this condition of affairs in the apple trade. Last year's crop, both in Canada and the United States, was not a large one. The fruit was bought up at high prices last fall, so high, in fact, that the best

fruit, when it reached the consumer, became a luxury. Luxuries do not go well in a time of scarce money. People give them up first. Then, oranges and other tropical fruits were comparatively reasonable in price, and were bought instead of high-priced apples.

So far this season there has not been much difficulty on the score of shipping cheese green. But it may arise at any time, when some buyer comes along and offers a good price to a factory to ship its cheese at once. Under such circumstances, factorymen are tempted to sell. They are relieved from the expense and trouble of curing the cheese, and get it off their hands before any bad flavors have a chance to develop. The practice is to be strongly deprecated, however, and patrons, makers and others interested will be better off in the long run by holding cheese till it is properly cured. The quality is then known, and defects can be noted and remedied in future.

The shipping of green cheese greatly interferes with the work of the instructors. If cheese is to be cured and sold in the regular way, certain methods in making must be followed. If, on the other hand, it is to be sold and shipped within a couple of days of the hoops, a change in the methods of making is advisable. In any case, the methods of making cannot be sufficiently modified to guarantee a good article when shipped "green." The best thing is to stop the practice altogether.

"CHRONICLE."

HORTICULTURAL BIOLOGIST FOR JORDAN HARBOR STATION.

H. Groh, of Preston, Ont., one of the 1908 graduating class at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed to the position of Horticultural Biologist at the Horticultural Experiment Station, Jordan Harbor, Ont. Mr. Groh is exceptionally well versed in his subject, and, above all things else, an investigator, combining with quiet, steadfast enthusiasm that infinite patience and thoroughness which has ever characterized the scientists of the Fatherland. At the College, he early distinguished himself by an extraordinary knowledge of biological topics, obtained almost entirely through voluntary effort in boyhood days on the farm, and has since manifested marked capacity for original research and for the presentation of technical subjects in popular language. In him, the Jordan Harbor Station has a young man with splendid possibilities of development.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

E. A. A. Grange, V. S., the new head of the Ontario Veterinary College, whose portrait appears herewith, has a worthy record as an educator and investigator. After graduating at the Ontario Veterinary College, he was made Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy by Professor Smith, the principal and owner of the College. Subsequently, he was appointed by the Ontario Government as Lecturer and Veterinary Surgeon to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and concurrently Veterinary Surgeon (staff officer) to the Wellington Field Battery and the Artillery Brigade under the same command. His next public work was that of Professor of Veterinary Science at the Michigan Agricultural College and Veterinarian to the Michi-

gan Experiment Station of the United States Department of Agriculture. While at the M. A. C. he made a special study of Bacteriology, and delivered a course of lectures upon it, and instituted a Bacteriological Laboratory to conduct original research work with the students. At this College he issued a number of bulletins on topics in which stock-raisers were interested. He was also State Veterinarian of Michigan for twelve years, during which time he made a number of biennial reports to the State Live-stock Sanitary Commission, and at their request made a special report on tuberculosis and the tuberculin test, as well as a general description of some other diseases which prevailed in the State at that time. For two years he was employed in the Biological department of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, where he had veterinary supervision over the numerous classes of animals, and conducted certain biological work in that large establishment. Recently, he has been living in New York, much of his time being occupied in original research work for a private corporation and the general practice of his profession. At various times, he delivered numerous Farmers' Institute lectures, in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and New York. With such professional and general qualifications, President Grange should fill the important part to which he has been called, with great advantage to the College and the profession, proving a worthy successor to Dr. Andrew Smith, who for so many years ably presided over its destinies.



Dr. E. A. A. Grange, V. S.
Principal Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

- June 18th to 20th.—Galt Horse Show, Galt, Ont.
- June 18th to 27th.—International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England.
- June 23rd to 26th.—Edmonton.
- June 30th to July 4th.—Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- June 29th to July 9th.—Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, Alta.
- July 11th to 17th.—Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.
- July 13th to 17th.—Brandon.
- July 21st to 24th.—Highland Society Show, at Aberdeen.
- July 21st to 24th.—Regina.
- Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.

Agricultural Legislation in Nova Scotia.

Good evidence of the agricultural advancement in Nova Scotia may be found in the readjustment of legislative machinery to meet the new needs of the times. The past session of the Provincial Legislature was fruitful in this respect, and a resume of its enactments will be of interest to agriculturists generally.

First and foremost is the Act to amend the Act of 1900 "of the encouragement of agriculture," which relates largely to the office of secretary for agriculture, and the aid, superintendence, and work of agricultural societies.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Under the old regime, the affairs of agricultural societies were administered by the Secretary for Agriculture. The incumbent of that position is now, as our readers are aware, President M. Cumming, of the Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia, which necessarily means a not very close oversight of these organizations. Clause 4 of the new Act, therefore, wisely makes provision for the appointment of a Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, to which important work Mr. F. L. Fuller, formerly the efficient Superintendent of the Agricultural College Farm, has been assigned. As indicative of the efficiency of his service already, mention may be made that through correspondence this spring he learned that the societies wanted more dairy bulls of high-grade quality than were obtainable in the Province, and to meet the need, Mr. Fuller proceeded to Quebec and Ontario, and lately returned with a car lot of very superior Ayrshire males. He has also facilitated the exchange of useful bulls from one society to another; but, no doubt, the greatest benefit of his work arises from personal visits to the societies and the inspection of their stock. Under the supervision and stimulus of so practical and progressive an officer as Mr. Fuller, a very decided advance in the work of these societies may be anticipated.

PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETIES.

For many years in Nova Scotia, provision was made for the formation of agricultural societies, whose particular aim was the improvement of live stock. Since 1900 the Government appropriated, annually, \$10,000 for the purpose of assisting them, allotted pro rata of amounts subscribed. Following are some of the changes introduced by the Act of the present year:

1. An amendment of section 8 of the 1900 Act, stated "The objects of such agricultural societies shall be to encourage and promote the introduction of improved stock, seeds, fruits, roots, implements, methods of culture, drainage, orchard cultivation, and improvements in farm buildings and domestic manufactures, to hold shows and exhibitions, to award premiums for excellence, and to diffuse information concerning agricul-

ture and horticulture. The funds of such societies, derived from the subscriptions of members or from the public grant, shall not be expended for any object inconsistent with those above mentioned."

Working under this Act, a number of societies have, of late, been using a greater part of their funds to purchase threshing outfits, gasoline engines, etc., a very worthy cause, but too often leading to minimizing the funds with which to purchase live stock. This clause was all right in its day, before improved implements had been introduced. The amended clause reads: "Section 8. The object of such agricultural societies shall be to encourage and promote the introduction of improved pure-bred live stock, and to hold shows and exhibitions. The funds of such societies derived from the subscriptions of the members, or from the public grant, shall not be expended for any object inconsistent with those above mentioned." The object of this is to confine the work of societies practically to live-stock improvement.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS.

The next important change is in section 2 of clause 18 of the 1900 Act, which read: "The said sum of \$10,000 shall be distributed ratably among such societies in proportion to the amount of their several subscriptions for the year, but no society shall receive a larger grant in any one year than \$250." The amended clause reads: "Out of the said sum of \$10,000 shall be paid to each society one dollar for every dollar of annual subscription fees paid into the society up to an amount not exceeding forty dollars; the remaining part of said ten thousand dollars shall be distributed ratably among such societies whose annual subscription fees are more than forty dollars; but no society shall receive a larger grant in any one year than two hundred and fifty dollars."

By way of explanation of the above, it may be stated that last year the agricultural societies subscribed \$13,000. The above mentioned \$10,000 was divided ratably among the different societies, that combined to subscribe the \$13,000. On this basis each society received 78.6 cents for each one dollar subscribed. Under the amended law, societies will receive dollar for dollar up to forty dollars (the minimum amount which entitles a society to participate in this grant). The remaining part of the money is divided ratably. The result of this new method of distribution will be to increase the grant to the weaker societies at the expense of the stronger societies. To be definite, out of the total 160 societies, one hundred and twenty-five will receive a larger appropriation, and the remaining thirty-five a smaller appropriation. As the wealthier societies are, for the most part, situated in the communities where private individuals can afford to buy improved stock, it is evident that the imposition on these stronger societies is not a serious one.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING SOCIETIES.

The next Act of interest to agriculturists is chapter 33, "An Act to facilitate the incorporation of Farmers' Fruit, Produce and Warehouse Associations." Last year there was organized in Berwick the first co-operative fruit-marketing society. They had to organize under the ordinary laws of the country, paying, it is said, \$50.00 for their charter. The idea of co-operation seems to be taking hold, especially in the fruit counties, and this Act will afford an easy means for the accomplishment of the purpose. Under section 17, "No fee for incorporation or annual registration fee shall be payable by any company incorporated under this Act." It is likely that several co-operative societies will be organized under this Act during the coming year, and persons interested should write the Secretary for copies of the Act containing the necessary particulars.

Perhaps no Act passed at the last session of the House of Assembly has aroused more interest among farmers than the amendment to "The Motor Vehicle Act." The danger from motors is even more serious in Nova Scotia than in Ontario. Many of the roads are narrow, and can be used by motormen but a few months each year. As a result, horses have little chance to meet them in places where there is barely room for two vehicles to pass. The trouble has been still further aggravated, owing to the scarcity of labor, which has made it almost necessary for women and children to drive to town to do the marketing while the men stayed home to farm. Several instances have been reported of serious accidents that have happened, one of which illustrates how exasperating the matter is to some farmers. A farmer, near New Glasgow, had to get his wife to drive into town to purchase some articles. He feared that she might meet a motor, and so advised her to drive into town by a back and more circuitous route. The irony of fate decreed that day that a motor should take this same road. The result was a runaway horse, a broken carriage, and a patient at the hospital.

Since the passing of this Act, several municipalities have proceeded to make use of their power to prohibit the use of roads on certain days and impose regulations. The municipality of Pictou County, for example, have enacted a regulation allowing the motorist the use of the roads on but one day of the week—Monday—when farmers' wives are supposed to be occupied with their "wash tubs." Other municipalities have passed somewhat more liberal regulations. All of these, however, require to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and it is likely that a measure will have to be introduced enforcing uniform regulations in all municipalities.

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MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were 236 carloads, composed of 3,584 cattle, 4,761 hogs, 934 sheep, 858 calves, and 125 horses. There were not as many finished cattle on sale as the week previous. Trade was good, with prices firm, especially for export cattle.

Cattle receipts at West Toronto, on Monday, June 1st, were 1,626. Trade good. Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.40; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Butchers' slow, owing to abattoirs enforcing inspection; drovers refusing to bear loss; picked lots, \$5.75 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.40 to \$5.80; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.35; common, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; milk cows, \$30 to \$60; calves, \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; yearling lambs, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$7 each. Hogs, \$6, fed and watered; \$5.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Exporters.—Export steers last week sold from \$5.75 to \$6.25; bulls sold at \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots of butchers' sold at \$5.60 to \$5.85; loads of good, \$5.40 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.10 to \$5.30; common, \$4.75 to \$5.10; cows, \$3 to \$5 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a fair demand for this class of cattle, but few were on sale. Prices remained steady as follows: Good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.; good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, at \$4.25 to \$4.75; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.90 to \$4.25; good steers, 600 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.90; light stockers, 400 to 600 lbs. each, at \$3 to \$3.25.

Milkers and Springers.—There was an excellent market for the best class of cows, but common, light cows were not in demand. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$60 each, the bulk of the best going at \$45 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices for veal calves remained about steady, at \$3 to \$5 per cwt. A few of the best sold at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light. Prices firm. Ewes, \$5 to \$5.75; rams, \$4 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$8 per cwt.; spring lambs at \$4 to \$8 each.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate. Prices unchanged at \$6 for selects, fed and watered, and \$5.75 to \$5.85, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Herbert Smith, manager of the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, reports shipments last week to be below the average, although the market was brisk for general-purpose, wagon horses and drivers. About 95 head were sold. General-purpose horses, young and sound, brought from \$150 to \$210; serviceably-sound, from \$95 to \$125; wagon horses sold fairly well, but the offerings were not the best, but purchasers had to take what they could get, they bringing from \$160 to \$185. A few fine drivers and cobs were sold, prices ranging from \$100 each to \$275 for a pair. Serviceably-sound horses of all kinds brought from \$40 to \$95 each. The horse market looks fairly good for five or six weeks yet. They have shipped several carload lots to Eastern Ontario points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 94c. to 96c.; No. 2, mixed, 93c. to 94c.; Manitoba No. 1 Northern, \$1.18½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15; No. 3 Northern, \$1.11, at Georgian Bay ports.

Barley.—No. 2, 55c. to 60c., outside. Peas.—No. 2, 92c. to 93c., outside.

Rye.—No. 2, scarce, at 88c. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 64c. to 65c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 49c. to 50c.; No. 2, mixed, 47½c.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.50 for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 81c. to 82c., Toronto freight.

Bran.—Car lots, sacks included, \$24.

Shorts.—Car lots, sacks included, \$25 to \$26.

Oil-cake Meal.—\$1.70 to \$1.75 per cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Supplies are increasing daily, and prices are declining. Separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; creamery, pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 20c. to 22c.

Eggs.—The market is a little weaker, at 17½c. to 18c.

Honey.—Market Quiet. Extracted, 11c. to 13c.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Potatoes.—Market firm for Delawares, at 95c. to \$1 per bag for car lots, on track at Toronto; Ontarios a little easier, at 85c. to 90c., for car lots on track.

Cheese.—Market easier. New cheese is being offered freely at 12c. for large; twins, 12½c.; old, 14c. for large; twins, 14½c.

Beans.—Market firm; primes, \$1.85 to \$1.90; hand-picked, \$1.95 to \$2.

Straw, baled.—\$8 to \$9, in car lots, on track at Toronto.

Hay, baled.—Market easy, at \$14 to \$15 for car lots on track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Prices firm. Turkeys, 17c. to 23c.; last year's chickens, 18c. to 20c.; fowl, 14c. to 16c.; spring chickens, 50c. to 55c. per lb.; squabs, \$2 to \$3 per dozen.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., E., Toronto, were paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 6½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 5½c.; country hides, cured, 5c. to 6c.; calf skins, city, 10c. to 11c.; calf skins, country, 9c. to 10c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 26c. to 27c.; tallow, per lb., 4½c. to 5½c.; sheep skins, 80c. to 90c.

BACON MARKET.

There has been little change in prices on the Toronto market for bacon. Breakfast bacon, 13½c. to 15c.; backs, 16½c. to 17½c.; long clear, 10½c. to 11c.; hams, 13c. to 14c.; rolls, 10½c.; dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$8.75 per cwt.

FRUIT MARKET.

Apples are plentiful and cheap for this season of the year. No. 1 Spies, \$3 to \$3.50; No. 2 Spies, \$2.50 to \$2.75; strawberries, 15c. to 18c. per quart basket.

VEGETABLE MARKET.

New potatoes, \$4 per bbl.; spinach, 90c. per hamper; cabbage, new, \$2 per crate; Bermuda onions, \$2 for 45-lb. box.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending May 23rd amounted to 2,432 cattle, against 1,875 the previous week.

Owing to the advent of the hot weather, as well as to the fact that supplies of cattle from the Northwest are arriving freely on the local market, prices last week ruled a fraction below those of the week before. The quality of the Northwest cattle is not up to the Ontario-fed stock, but the bulk of the receipts now consist of them, and there was no trouble in disposing of everything offered, either locally or for export. Choice steers sold at 6½c. to 6¾c.; fine, 6c. to 6¼c.; good, 5½c. to 6c.; medium, 4½c. to 5c.; common, down to 3½c. Sheep and lambs were in limited supply, but good demand, at 6½c. to 7c., and 5½c. to 6c. for sheep; spring lambs, \$3 to \$6 each. Calf market showed a better feeling, and prices were \$6 to \$8 for choicest, and \$1.50 to \$5 for inferior. Supplies of hogs were rather lighter than the week before, and, as demand was only moderate, prices continued steady, selected lots selling at 6½c. to 6¾c. a lb.

Horses.—Dealers say they never saw so many horses going to Quebec as are being taken just now. They do not know whether this is owing to preparations for the tercentenary, or to railway demand. The class taken are good stout blocks. Heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; express, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$350 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Market for dressed hogs was quiet, and prices continued steady at 9c. to 9½c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed. Pure lard, 12½c. to 13½c.; compound, 8½c. to 9½c.

Potatoes.—Some sales of Green Mountain stock took place on spot, here, last week, at \$1 per 90 lbs., carloads on track. Other sales were made at \$1.05; sales of small lots, delivered into store, \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag of 90 lbs.

Eggs.—Sales of straight receipts at around 18c., in a wholesale way, more being obtainable for smaller lots. No. 2 stock was reported changing hands at 17½c. It will soon be necessary to candle the stock. Selects, 20c.

Maple Products.—There is but a slight demand for either maple syrup or sugar, and prices for each are low.

Butter.—The decline in butter was very slight last week. The make is increasing slightly, and, now that the cattle have been turned out to grass, should become very large. Receipts are showing a grass flavor, and the quality is very good. Townships creamery, costing around 21½c. in the country, is quoted at 22c., wholesale, here.

Cheese.—Some of the cheese arriving from the West would seem to be the product of grass milk, the rest being apparently a mixture of fodder and grass feeding. Dealers were quoting 10½c. to 11c. for Quebec cheese, and 11c. to 11½c. for Ontarios. Demand from the other side of the Atlantic has not seemed to be very keen.

Gram.—No. 2 oats, 51½c. to 52½c.; No. 3, 49c. to 50c.; No. 4, 47c. to 48c.; rejected, 45c. to 46c.; Manitoba rejected, 50c., North Bay.

Flour.—Demand moderate, and prices steady. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, \$6.10 to \$6.20; seconds, \$5.50 to \$5.70 per bbl., in bags. Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$5.10, and straight rollers, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Feed.—Demand for bran falling off very rapidly. The demand for shorts, however, continued very good, and, as supplies were light, prices hold firm. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23.50 to \$24; shorts, \$24.50 to \$25. Ground oil-cake and nutted cake, available at \$33 to \$34 per ton, and gluten meal at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Hay.—Owing partly, no doubt, to the improvement of the pasturage, the market for hay has become distinctly easier, prices showing a decline of about 50c. a ton, particularly on the choicest grades. Supplies, in relation to consumption, have increased somewhat, and the outlook for the growing crop continues to be in every way promising. No. 1 timothy, \$15 a ton, carloads on track,

Montreal, No. 2 being \$13 to \$13.50, and No. 3, \$11 to \$11.50; clover-mixture being \$10 to \$10.50, and pure clover, \$9 to \$9.50 a ton.

Seeds.—There is still quite a little demand for red clover, and prices continued steady at \$23.50 to \$25 per 100 lbs. The use of alfalfa is constantly increasing in Canada, but, as yet, it has not been tried by very many farmers. Prices are \$21 to \$22 per 100 lbs. Timothy is \$6.25 to \$7.50.

Hides.—The market practically unchanged, demand being only fair. The quality of the hides is showing a slight improvement, but is still very much to be criticised.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.40; cows, \$3.25 to \$5.75; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4 to \$5.75; calves, \$2.50 to \$6.30.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$5.45 to \$5.57½; butchers', \$5.45 to \$5.55; light, mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.50; choice, light, \$5.45 to \$5.52½; packers, \$4.90 to \$5.45; pigs, \$4.15 to \$5.25; bulk of sales, \$5.40 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$5.25 to \$6.30; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Brockville, Ont., 10½c. offered; no sales. Kingston, Ont., 10½c. Madoc, Ont., 10 15-16c. Perth, Ont., 11c. Brantford, Ont., 10½c. 10 13-16c. and 10½c. Napanee, Ont., 10 15-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 10½c. Huntingdon, Que., white cheese, 10 15-16c.; colored, 11c.; salted butter, 21½c. Winchester, Ont., 11c. London, Ont., 10½c. to 10½c. bid; no sales. Belleville, Ont., 11c. Kemptville, Ont., 11c. Picton, Ont., 11½c. Canton, N. Y., 10½c.; tub butter, 23c.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.80 to \$7. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$5.75 to \$5.80, Yorkers, \$3.50 to \$5.80; pigs, \$4.25 to \$5; roughs, \$4.30 to \$4.75; dairies, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables, 12c. to 14½c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c. to 11c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

At the auction sale, on May 21st, of Shorthorn cattle from the herd of the Flynn Farm Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, 74 head sold for an average of \$189.70. The top price was \$500, for the roan two-year-old, Bridesmaid of Browndale, a daughter of Ceremonial Archer.

As announced in our advertising columns this week, the entire Belvoir herd of 40 head of Shorthorn cattle, the property of Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., three miles from Komoka (G. T. R.), and ten miles from London, will be sold by auction, on Thursday, June 23rd. Fuller particulars may be looked for in next week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

MORE GOOD JERSEY SALES.

At the first annual sale, on May 20th, of Jersey cattle, from the herd of Autem Farm, at Jerseyville, Ill., 57 head sold for an average of \$159.56. Nine bulls, over a year old, averaged \$254.44. Four heifer calves averaged \$120. The top price, \$1,000, was realized for the two-year-old bull, Irene's King Pogis, by Golden King, by Rosette's Golden Lad; dam Jacoba Irene. Two cows sold for \$500 and \$505 each.

On May 19th, at Vandalia, Ill., G. G. Council, at Willowdale Farm, sold 89 head of imported Jerseys, his first importation and sale, for an average of \$191.51. Four bulls, over two years old, made an average of \$703.75. Fifty two-year-old heifers averaged \$223.30. The top price, \$1,700, was realized for the yearling bull, Oxford's Brigadier, by Gamboge's Knight; dam Crocus of Oxford, purchased by Dr. C. E. Still, of Missouri. The highest-selling cow was Olivia's Red Fox, at \$580.



Life, Literature and Education.

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

The more thou learnest to know and enjoy, the more complete and full will be for thee the delight of living.—Platen.

PEOPLE, BOOKS AND DOINGS.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the noted English authoress, is at present on a visit to this country.

Prof. Kauser, of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, has discovered a painting by Rembrandt, underneath a picture which had been sent to him for restoration by Humphrey Ward, the husband of the novelist. The portrait is that of an ugly young man in reverie. Ward paid \$1,000 for the picture in London. It has been purchased by Privy Councillor Koppel, a wealthy steel manufacturer, for \$25,000.

There is at present in one of the workhouses an ex-member of the Royal Scottish Academy, who has been reduced to poverty through drink. Before his admission to the workhouse he had made a miserable living by selling paintings of local scenes on cardboard. On admission to the "house," he was relieved from manual labor, and, having been given painter's materials, set to work on several landscapes, which now adorn the walls of the workhouse hospital.

James Souter, the original of Ian Maclaren's character of Jamie Soutar, the cynic, in "The Bonnie Briar Bush," is dead at Santa Monica. He was eighty years old. Souter was born in the Scottish parish around which the story was written. Soon after his marriage he came to this country on a visit, and was so pleased that he remained.

Allan Bennett Macgregor, a Scotsman, who, on account of asthma, was compelled to live for years in the East, has become a convert to Buddhism, and has returned to England under the name of Bhukkhu Ananda Metteyya, to preach the faith of Buddha. He is the first Buddhist priest who ever set foot in England. His entire possessions consist of eight objects: a small filter, a rosary, a razor, a begging-bowl, and an umbrella and three parts of the yellow robe. He is bound by 272 rules, one of which compels him to be a vegetarian, and to subsist on one meal a day. He must meet no woman eye to eye, and when addressing mixed audiences must conceal his face. He must be drawn by no animal, and is compelled to travel barefoot wherever he goes.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AT VINELAND.

The photograph of the Vineland public school, Lincoln County, Ontario, published herewith, and the accompanying notes, illustrates what may be accomplished by the energetic efforts of a teacher imbued with ideals, coupled with the enthusiastic

co-operation aroused on the part of the pupils and parents. "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" records, with pleasure, from time to time, instances of this character, indicative of educational progress and improved conditions in rural education. The moving spirit in the work at Vineland has doubtless been the teacher, Jas. E. Painter, in charge during the past 3½ years, and the results attained have been due to much effort, devoting spare moments at recess and noon hours, getting around occasionally before nine o'clock, and remaining, say, an hour or less after four o'clock p. m.

Interiorly, the school has been adorned with pictures, and window plants flowering pretty well the year round. The school campus proper consists of one acre, with two-thirds of an acre acquired by the section for school-garden purposes. The entire space of the former is mowed, as a carefully-kept lawn area, and is adorned with 62 shrubs, 26 trees and 10 flower-beds. Then there is the school library of over 300 volumes, purchased by the section. In a general way, the aim has been to pervade the school with the air of homelikeness inside and out, so that the scholars will like to come, and be stimulated to corresponding efforts at home. Who can estimate the far-reaching value of impressions like these, received in early childhood?

By resolution of scholars and teacher, it was decided three years ago to mow the entire school plot,

etc., baseball being played on a miniature diamond, according to regulations.

Each flower-bed has a committee of say three, with a responsible fourth-class girl as chairman. These go over the beds once a week to pick off old blooms, stir up the soil, or do any other work needed, requiring 20 or 30 minutes a week. In this way, all have a part, which they appreciate, from the youngest pupil up. A yard superintendent (or two) makes a final trip over the grounds, and reports to the teacher, if satisfactory. Many will coax the teacher to share in the mowing. It is said that those who care to do the least in this line of work, generally do the least in their school lessons.

In the direction of regular school-garden work, the section board of school trustees this season purchased two-thirds of an acre of land, which, as far as weather would permit, has been under preparation. Prior to this there had been sufficient interest awakened to cause plots to be cared for last year at the homes, and this year many will continue this work and share in the work at school as well. Quite extensive plots are worked by some of the older pupils. In several cases, reports of spring garden work for 1908 have been in, with vegetables, etc., well advanced.

With regard to interior adornment, the pictures are usually of patriotic, religious and general subjects, and are used in the basement as well as in the classroom proper. The black-

in the morning coming to school, on the subject of flowers, birds, etc. Some of the larger scholars are able to identify from fifty to eighty-five varieties of birds, and smaller ones from fifteen to fifty. Flowers much the same. Wild flowers are brought to school in bouquets in season (May and June), committees of three having charge of this feature in turns. The teacher has collected and mounted over two hundred varieties of plants and seeds, and some of the older scholars from forty to fifty. The basement is trimmed with rare specimens of birds' nests, and the scholars keep lists of birds and flowers seen.

The wholesome effect of all this, in interesting these young folks in nature, and in training their faculties in observation, will readily be apparent. Bright nature-study pupils are found to be equally bright, if not more so, than those interested only in academic subjects. The attendance is about 40 in summer, and 55 in winter.

As conducted, the expense has not been great, nor have there been any serious difficulties to overcome, though these features, being to a certain extent new, do not appeal to the more conservative few, who are, therefore, not disposed to aid in this enterprise. However, the child's deep interest and the results attained will betimes bring about a modification in the adverse views of these parents. The work has been found a distinct help to other subjects of the academic nature, and, with tact and good judgment, little time need be taken from the latter. Of course, it would be a mistake to think that the pupils could acquire all this modern, practical instruction without any special effort. If this were expected, and everything else memorized, crammed, etc., as under the old method, it would be absurd. However, leaving out much of useless material formerly crammed, and forgotten, having no bearing on the child's career in after years, the above fits in and supplies a very needed change. To feel that teachers going into this method of teaching are practically neglecting everything else, is both erroneous and absurd.

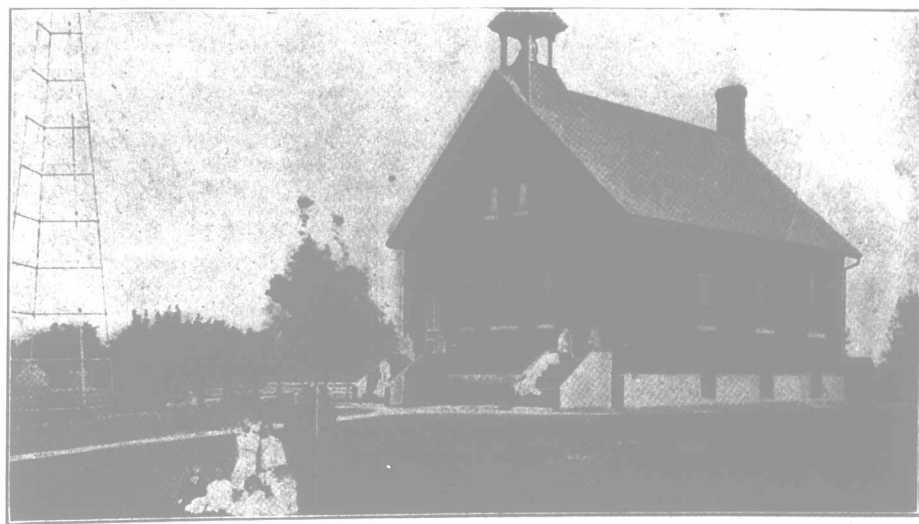
Speaking generally, the work appears to have a broadening and beneficial effect upon the educational views of the community.

THE DAUGHTER'S PORTION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To begin with, I love and admire "The Farmer's Advocate," though I am no longer a farmer—or, I should say, a farmer's daughter—but I see it sometimes yet, and happened to see the letter on "The Daughter's Portion," also the reply by M. E. B., which I read with strange feelings of disgust and scorn. M. E. B. claims there are many farmers' daughters who do not deserve more than board and clothes. I never knew one who, if she had good health, would not do her share and work fully as hard as her brothers, if not harder; certainly longer each day to help on the work of the farm from year to year.

He speaks about poultry-raising, making of butter, gardening or sew-



Vineland Public School, Lincoln Co., Ont.

and so pleasing were the results that the practice was continued, and the contagion of example was evident through the increased time devoted to home decoration, in the way of lawns, flowers, etc.

The school lawn is mowed weekly. The teacher and five or six of the more trusty scholars commence by cutting around the borders, shrubs and flower-beds, where more skill and strength is required, leaving the centre in little "plots," to be mowed in turn by the school in general, from the second class up. Three committees, each with a "chairman," of the little "tots" (who do not mow) go over the yard once a week to keep it free from sticks, stones and other litter. The rear half-acre of the campus is kept free for games,

board is bordered the year round, colored to correspond with the tints of the plants in the room. Flags and patriotic paper are used for trimming, more being employed on special occasions, such as Easter, Empire Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, etc.—but always some.

In nature study, the teacher takes a deep interest, and, naturally, the pupils follow in his footsteps. There is a nature-study society, organized with new officers yearly: president, vice-president, secretary, superintendent bird department, superintendent wild-flower department, and so on. Occasional meetings are held, and frequent nature-study trips taken on Saturdays (a) by groups of scholars, and (b) by teacher and scholars together, with occasional short chats

ing, preparing apples for market, and even nut-gathering, as being remunerative occupations for the daughters. Do they not do all this, anyway, and where do the proceeds go? Into the farmer's till, and she gets her board and clothes.

She may marry and get a feather bed, and then, again, she may not. And if so, what? Domestic service, most probably, for any other positions with lighter work and better pay are given, without exception, to the young girl who has given her whole time after leaving school to the preparation of work of this kind. Then, M. E. B. says she may still have a home with her brother after he marries. How delightful! The home, perhaps, that once was hers, that she helped to build up from a poor little dwelling with few comforts and no conveniences, to a commodious, well-furnished home, full of the sister's many little decorations. So the wife comes in and reigns, and the sister, if she stays on, will do anything her hands find to do; not only as much as she always did, but more, for there are children to care for now, and all aunties know what that means. Anything but a home like that!

Mr. Editor, why are there so few chances for the working woman to make as much money as her brothers can? I have one in mind—the oldest sister on a farm—who, in the busy seasons, worked day by day with the boys, and all evening would bake, sew, mend and knit. When she was no longer needed at home, she went to "service" in the city. After many years' hard work, she has now a boarding-house (paying rent) with a life of endless toil, and perhaps a thousand dollars in the bank, while her brothers, younger than she, have their beautiful farms, well stocked, worth seven or eight thousand dollars.

A young man goes to the West, homesteads, and perhaps buys another quarter beside him. In a few years, if they are favorable ones, he is the owner of a large tract of land, and saves several hundred dollars every year, and his property increasing in value all the time.

Let his sister try to homestead, and she is told, unless she is a widow or has someone depending on her for support, she cannot do so. Some people ask, Why do girls want to go into offices and stores and take employment that young men should have. I tell you they don't want to do it; they go because they have to. When girls have their living to earn, why should they not have the same choice of work as the young men? But my letter is long enough. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success, especially through the automobile war.

SISTER.
Wellington Co., Ont.

THE SHIPS OF ST. JOHN.

Smile, you inland hills and rivers!
Flush, you mountains in the dawn!
But my roving heart is seaward
With the ships of gray St. John.

Fair the land lies, full of August,
Meadow island, shingly bar,
Open barns and breezy twilight,
Peace and the mild evening star.

Always your bright face above me
Through the dreams of boyhood
shown;
Now far alien countries call me
With the ships of gray St. John.

Swing, you tides, up out of Fundy!
Blow, you white fogs, in from sea!
I was born to be your fellow;
You were bred to pilot me.

Loyalists, my fathers, builded
This gray port of the gray sea.
When the duty to ideals
Could not let well-being be.

When the breath of scarlet bunting
Puts the wreath of maple on,
I must cheer, too—slip my moorings
With the ships of gray St. John.

—Bliss Carman.

The Quiet Hour.

THE GLORIOUS TO-DAY.

Behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation.—2 Cor. vi. 2.

"Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armour,
And forth to the fight are gone:
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing,
In the face of the stern To-day.

"Rise from your dreams of the future,—
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your Future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!),
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as To-day.

"Rise! for the day is passing:
The low sound you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
When, from dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it Past."

There is a great deal of half-hearted Christianity in the world—let us see to it that we are in solemn earnest when we profess to be the servants of Christ. And it is very easy to deceive ourselves about the value of the present day, this hour that lies so quietly in our hands, and, perhaps, looks very tame and trivial. We look back to the first ages of our faith, and we see men and women laying down life itself, enduring terrible torture rather than deny their Lord. Christianity was a matter of tremendous interest to them, but it doesn't seem to matter very much how we spend to-day, or this week. We are Christians, of course—everybody knows that—and to-day seems only like thousands of other days; what can it signify if we are not very energetic in our service for one day? If our eyes were only open to the spiritual world in which we live, perhaps we might consider "To-day" a very important bit of our earthly life. The angels are watching, eager to build "To-day" into the wall of God's glorious Temple—a Temple which can only be built of precious material. Our dear Lord is watching, too, hoping that this day, which He has put trustfully into our care, may help our souls—souls which are most precious in His eyes—to grow more strong and beautiful. If God and the holy angels think this is a very important day, surely we shall not venture to treat it with careless unconcern. What can we do with this day which is such a priceless opportunity, an opportunity which can never be ours again? Let us begin by considering what difference it would make in our treatment of it if this were the last day we expected to spend on earth. Yes, I know that is a very trite remark, but it can go home with tremendous effect if we will only make real use of our imagination. Two weeks ago to-day, the father of a friend of mine—a man who hardly knew the meaning of illness—came home from his business, went into a room alone and died instantly. His wife heard a slight noise, and went to see if anything was the matter. She found him dead in his chair. Of course, I know that we feel so full of life—most of us—that such an event impresses us very little. Death is only a dim shadow in the dim future, and we have not the slightest expectation that this may be our last day on earth. And if we were to spend to-day well, only because we felt ourselves very near death, our service would probably be worth very little, I mean, if it were inspired by fear of possible consequences. But if to-day were the only chance given us of sacrificing something to prove our love for the Master who died for us! If this were the only chance given us of showing the love we feel for those about

us! If this were our only opportunity of returning good for evil, how precious it would be in our eyes! It is easy for the dying to forgive injuries, slights which look very trifling in the light of eternity. It is not easy to see that slights are always slight and trivial, for they always stand in the light of eternity. The person who irritates us by little peculiarities, would meet with our warmest expression of kindness if we knew he would pass out of reach to-morrow. Well, the chance of overcoming evil with good is ours to-day. Are we going to let it slip past us? If we knew that this would be the last day in which we might spend ourselves in kindly service for those about us, of course we should eagerly pour it out as a beautiful sacrifice. And yet it is really just as precious an opportunity, or even more precious, because now we can prove that our love is not only spasmodic and transient, but able to constrain us through years of kindly service to make the whole life a beautiful sacrifice.

"We should fill the hours with the sweetest things
If we had but a day;
We should only drink at the purest springs
On our upward way;
We should love with a lifetime's love in an hour,
If our hours were few;
We should rest,—not for dreams, but for fresher power,
To be and to do."

Don't overlook the last two lines of that verse. As, in all probability, we shall have the opportunity given us of active service to-morrow, we must seek to make all our service effective—and rest, "for fresher power to be and to do." And as we need far more power and strength than is ours, if we are to live the simplest life divinely, we must do more than "rest," we must pray. Prayer—communion with the ever-present GOD—is the secret of a beautiful day. Anxiety cannot ruin our peace, corroding body, mind and spirit, if we look up into God's face and know that He has planned the whole day wisely and perfectly, and that He has full control over a dreaded future. Lillian Whiting says: "Life should be radiant, abounding, serene, with the positive serenity of high purpose and noble exhilaration, not the mere passive repose or even inertia that is sometimes mistaken for serenity."

It is easy to preach "serenity," but the only way to make it persistently ours is to walk with God all the time. The moment we begin to doubt His leading, the moment we tremble because we forget that He can see through the darkness which is so dense to our sight, then our radiant serenity fails us. Though I don't desire to claim the name of a "Christian scientist," still I firmly believe that a trustful faith is the great cure-all for the whole world. Pain and sorrow are very real things, but we can always draw strength enough for the present moment if we turn to our Royal Companion for it, and we can always leave future troubles to Him.

And if we really recognize the glory of "To-day," we shall get hold of a correct way of valuing everything. If "To-day" were all the time we expected to spend in this world, then the matter of supreme importance would not be the amassing of wealth—for, of course, we could not take one cent with us through the gate of Death. We should not trouble about the good opinion of the world, for to-morrow we should be out of the reach of its praise or blame. But any added beauty of character we might make our own to-day, any increase of faith, hope or love, any gift laid at the feet of our King—though it might be only a "cup of cold water," any increased knowledge of Him: such things as these will belong to us eternally. If every night when you lie down to sleep you can look up in God's face and say, like Christ on the Cross, "It is finished, the day Thou gavest me to spend," then it matters very little whether the world knows anything about you. If, day after day, you are sowing the seed God has put into your hands, then you may safely trust Him for the harvest. What a harvest it will be if the sowing has been lifelong! Day after day, year after year, decade after decade, you have been pouring out your hours in consecrated service, and every moment is

sparkling as a jewel of price in the King's hand. Not one can ever be lost, not one moment that has been purified and brightened by real love—love unselfishly sacrificing—has been wasted or will ever be forgotten by GOD. Is not that inspiration enough to make "To-day" glorious and radiant? And the moments of love which are a secret between you and your Lord keep their sweetness most of all. The little gifts which no one else knows about, which bring no praise from men, are the most worth doing of all.

And life grows sweeter, stronger, richer as we drink in day after day more of the Life of Christ. It is no parable to say that we may abide in Him as the branch abides in a vine, no parable to say that we are members of Christ. It is a glorious reality. Dr. Starr says: "The Life—strong, full, sweet, pure Life—of the Living Lord, controls, conquers and casts out sin. New impulses, desires, thoughts, forms of conduct, all spring from the indwelling Life of the Risen Lord. We are one with Christ, and He is one with us. His Life is our life, His strength is our strength. We are in a state of salvation, daily and momentarily saved by His Life." And He is looking to see if we are manifesting His Life to the world. Is it weak and sluggish in our veins, or are we drawing it consciously, moment by moment, from Him and letting it flow through us to brighten, sweeten and strengthen the lives around us? If we only keep in constant touch with Christ there is little fear that our days will be wasted, though the big world may know little about us. A violet is just as beautiful—yes, far more beautiful—when it is growing wild in a lonely wood than when it is transplanted into a magnificent garden.

It is not so much the work with which the day is filled that makes it glorious or gloomy, but it is the spirit which inspires it. Martha of Bethany moved swiftly about in a feverish eagerness to serve the Great Master who was the honored Guest of the home. Mary sat quietly gazing up into His face until she was accused of wasting her time in idleness. Yet it was Mary who made that day and hour glorious, with a glory that has not faded yet; which, indeed, shines brighter than ever with a much-needed light in this age of energetic service—service which almost threatens to crowd out spirituality altogether. Let us try to make each day glorious as it comes. Then we may be able to echo the following exultant lines:

"Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends!
For once in my life has a day
Passed over my head and out of sight,
And my soul has naught to unsay.
No querulous word to the fair little child
Who drew me from study to play;
No fretful reply to the hundred and one
Who questioned me, gravely and gay;
No word to the beggar I fain would take back,
No word to the debtor at bay;
No angry retorts to those who mis-judge,
And desire not a nay, but a yea:
No word, though I know I remember them all,
Which I would, if I could, e'er unsay.
Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends!
For the patience that lasted all day."

Such a day would indeed be glorious. Though we may not reach its height, still it is worth a great deal if we are struggling up the mountain side.

I must again thank the many readers who have written kindly notes of encouragement. Such encouragement is always most helpful, and I appreciate very heartily the kindness which prompted the writers. HOPE.

Dear Hope,—I was reading in your paper a few weeks ago that you were a little discouraged, and about to give up writing to us every week. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to say that your letters are as good as a sermon to me. And I pray that you may be long spared to continue your work. I know of several other people, and also one who has passed into the arms of a loving Saviour, who was always praising the Quite Hour.
Hogle, Ont. E. McL.

About the House.

RECIPES.

Corn-meal Puffs.—Scald one pint of milk, and pour it over a pint of Indian meal. Add one pint of cold milk, three eggs with whites and yolks beaten separately, and a little salt. Put in heated gem or patty pans, and bake.

Puffs to Eat with Coffee.—Beat two eggs, and add them to one pint sweet milk. Stir in one tablespoon melted butter and a teaspoon of salt, then add flour to which one teaspoon baking powder has been added, to thicken to a rather stiff batter. Put in hot, buttered gem pans, and bake twenty minutes.

Rice Pancakes.—One pint boiled rice, two pints sweet milk, one and one-half pints flour, three eggs, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon melted butter. Put the cooked rice to soak over night in a pint of the milk, and in the morning add the flour, salt, sugar and butter. Beat well, then add the eggs well beaten, and the other pint of milk, into which the baking powder has been stirred. Bake as ordinary pancakes.

Layer Cake.—One cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, one cup milk, two eggs, two teaspoons baking powder, flour to thicken. Bake in four layers. When done, spread between the first and second layers a coating of currant jelly, between the second and third a little melted chocolate, and between the third and fourth cream filling.

Lemon Filling for Layer Cake.—Take juice and grated rind of two lemons, yolks of three eggs, half a cup butter, one cup sugar. Mix all together; place on range, and cook. Use like jelly between layers of cake.

BABY'S FIRST CLOTHES.

I wonder if other young wives are quite as ignorant of what is needed for a baby as I was when I first found it necessary to prepare for the wee stranger that was promised. Let there be those who feel they have made the necessary preparation when they have procured a "lace bonnet and a paper of safety pins," I would like to tell you what to prepare, and how to prepare it.

The first thing put on a baby is the little band, which is simply a strip of the finest flannel you can find, cut about six inches wide and thirty inches long. The edges should be pinked. If hems are made, they are just turned once and feather-stitched down, and are worn hem-side out, as there must be no unevenness to press into the dainty little body. Four of these will be plenty, and can be made from thirty inches of flannel, costing about fifty cents a yard.

The little woollen skirts are bought ready-made; but it is not wise to get the smallest size, as they shrink more or less, and baby soon grows out of them. Three will be needed, and they cost about forty cents each.

The napkins are made of flannelette, Canton flannel, or diaper cotton. I have named them in the order of their popularity, and their prices are from ten to twelve and a half cents a yard, the flannelette being the cheapest per yard, but the narrowest, so the final cost is much the same. These are simply torn square and hemmed, being very careful to fasten the ends, else they are liable to switch off. These will cost about one dollar per dozen, and from two to four dozen are needed, according to the season. When washing is easy in the summer, the smaller number will answer, but in the winter it is well to have a larger supply.

Now we come to the first real garment, the "barrie-coat" or "barrow-coat" (I wonder which is right, and where the name came from). These garments require a width of flannel from thirty to thirty-six inches long; hem the three sides, and gather the top in to about twenty inches. Usually, a plain, double band of fine cotton is used to finish the top, but some patterns show waists. The great advantage of the garment is that in case of accidents the garment may be changed without undressing the baby; but the waists hold them up to their place about the body, and are not

so likely to be fastened too tightly. In either case make the waist measure twenty-two or twenty-four inches. Do not roll the edges of flannel in hemming; simply turn once and feather-stitch down. These barrie-coats are frequently finished with button-hole stitch, either plain or in "scallop" around the three sides. Three of these garments should be provided, and will cost about forty or forty-five cents each, if fine flannel is used.

Before making the petticoats, you must decide whether the clothes are to be "three-quarter length," which is from twenty-eight or thirty-two inches from shoulder to hem, or "long clothes," which are from one to two yards long. These latter are in decided disfavor with nurses and physicians on account of the unnecessary weight, so if you are wise you will decide on the shorter garments. Your petticoats will then be about twenty-eight inches from the shoulder if made on waists, or twenty-four inches if made on bands. In this case the waists, buttoned in the back, are preferable as the weight comes on the shoulder, and they do not need to be at all tight to keep them in place. For winter babies, flannel petticoats are needed; but for summer wear the lighter flannelette will

and three-quarters allowed for each will be found quite plenty.

And now we come to the dresses. I sometimes feel that a woman shows most plainly her good taste and common sense (or the lack of them) in the way she dresses her children. The wise mother, with good taste, will have the little garments as dainty in material and workmanship as her purse will allow; but they will never be elaborate and "fussy." There are really only two ways of making the dresses—the little Mother Hubbard-yoke dresses, and the princess dresses. If you decide on the yoke dresses, be very chary of using wide frills about the neck and shoulders, as they have a most uncomfortable fashion of rolling up under the wiggling little bodies.

In trimmings, it is well to avoid the coarse lawn and cotton embroideries; they are hard to launder, and are not suitable for baby wear. The fine nainsook embroideries are very dainty, but do not wear as well as one could wish them to. On the whole, you will probably find that nothing is so pretty and durable as German val. lace and insertion. For trimming flannelette, nothing is prettier than feather-stitching with wash silk or brilliant crotchet cotton.

yards of material, and three nightgowns will be plenty. If you decide to use flannelette for dresses and slips, it is wise to avoid colors as much as possible. Although the colors look pretty and dainty when new, you will find that they soon fade, even with careful washing, and as the baby's entire outfit finds its way to the tub about once a week, you will see that colors must be handed carefully. The cream flannelette soon washes out white, and is not burned in bleaching, as the white so often is.

To this list of absolutely-necessary garments, you will find it well to add two wrappers or kimonos of flannelette, flannel or cashmere. These are made about thirty inches long, open all the way down the front, and are to slip on in the mornings before baby can be dressed for the day. Little quilts and shawls are sometimes seen instead of these wrappers, but as soon as baby moves, a shawl slips away from the shoulders, where it is most needed. For afternoon wear, little jackets may be provided. These may be short kimonos, or little knitted or crotched wool jackets. Two or three will be plenty.

Three or four pair of stockings or "bootees" will be needed as soon as baby begins to kick about much. These can be made at home, or bought ready-made, and cost about twenty-five cents a pair.

For outdoor wear, baby will need a cap and cloak. The cloak may be made of cashmere, fine serge, lady's cloth, or any of the soft woollen goods. Most patterns have a lined cape over the shoulders to give extra warmth to the body, and require about four and a half yards of twenty-seven-inch goods, or two and three-quarter yards of forty-four-inch goods. The cap may be of the same material as the cloak, or may be crotched from silk or wool, or, for summer wear, may be made of any wash material.

Patterns for any or all of these garments can be purchased at any pattern counter. They usually come in sets, and are considerably cheaper when bought in that way. But even though you may get patterns, it is well to note the following list of measurements: Neck band, ten inches (always run a tape in the band, and it can be drawn up to fit); arm's eye, nine and a half inches; front, from under-arm seam to under-arm seam at arm's eye, twelve inches; width of back across shoulders, ten inches; inside seam of sleeve, six inches; wrist band, six and a half inches.

In conclusion, do not let anyone persuade you that one or two changes of garments is all that is necessary, and that a dozen napkins is abundance. Occasionally, the expected baby happens to be two babies, each requiring clothes. In any case, there are many times when the work is trying to the weary mother, and a few extra clothes may make it possible to put off a washing until she is better able to do it. A very nice outfit will cost about ten dollars, and for fifteen it may be quite good enough for any ordinary baby, so do not begrudge an extra dollar when it will save labor. And when baby outgrows these first garments, it is just as wise to wash them carefully and lay them away, having provided new ones for the growing baby, because once the stork finds a welcome at your door, he is very likely to come that way again. JACK'S WIFE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.



"Apple Blossoms."

answer as long as the flannel barrie-coat in worn. In either case, take two widths of material, and finish the bottom with a hem. Feather-stitching is the usual trimming for these materials. To wear under sheer white dresses, white petticoats will be needed. These are usually finished with a frill and lace edging, or a deep hem finished with hem-stitching, or fine insertion. It is well to avoid heavy embroideries and elaborate tucking, as this makes extra work on ironing day. Of the plainer petticoats you will need at least three, the number of white ones required will depend on the dresses worn. If sheer white is worn every day, five or six white petticoats will be needed; but many busy mothers now use flannelette dresses for every-day wear, and these do not need white petticoats. For a thirty-inch petticoat, you need two yards of material; but if you are making several from the same piece of material, a yard

The materials most commonly used for these first dresses are nainsook, costing from twenty cents a yard up; lawns, from eighteen cents up; long cloth, about fifteen cents, and flannelette, at ten to fifteen cents. No matter what material you use you will need at least six dresses, and for each dress of thirty inches, you will require from two to two and a quarter yards of material, each skirt requiring two full widths of material, unless the very wide nainsook is used. The width of the skirt should be not less than sixty inches, and of the fine materials, may be two yards wide or more.

For night dresses, flannelette or long cloth are most suitable. These are made without yokes or tucks, simply gathered into a band at the neck and finished with feather-stitching or a bit of fine lace, or a very fine narrow frill, with a hem-stitched edge. For a thirty-inch gown, you will require one and seven-eighths

Truly life is blank to the man who is not wiser to-day than he was yesterday, and wiser to-morrow than he is to-day.

It's all right to sit down and take things as they come, but isn't it better to get up and go after them? The timid man has no place in the world to-day. He lags behind, while his hustling, wide-awake, aggressive brother carries off the laurels.

Few women believe in putting off till to-morrow the worrying which can just as well be done to-day.

One day of fret and worry may blight a whole week.

The object for which we strive tells the story of our lives.

There are a hundred successful men for one that is contented.

Without economy none can be rich, and with it none need be poor.

For one who can not thoroughly respect himself the high and abiding confidence of others is impossible.

The Ingle Nook.

There was a capital bit of description in a bright little story recently published in one of the popular magazines. The narrative purported to be written by an "old maid aunt," who, in it, took occasion to pity a former admirer, since married to a woman who always "kept little books piled on big books, and had all the meals sharp on time."

If expressing much in little be a criterion of good writing—and it often is—the "old maid" certainly scored a triumph when she wrote that sentence. Possibly a more graphic picture of a fical housekeeper—a housekeeper "and nothing more"—has never been written elsewhere in so few words.

I don't know whether the little disintegrated bit as it stands will affect you as it did me, but I know that, reading it in the story, it made me feel this—that if I were the possessor of a house (which I am not—Forget-me-not let that cat out of the bag, didn't she?), and if it were one of the "little books piled on big books" species, I should go straight home, and get to work, tumble all the little books off the big books, pull the chairs to where they would likely be if they were used, poke up the fire, set a kettle singing, pop a plant in the middle of the table, and scatter the newspapers and magazines where they would be sure to be picked up and enjoyed. After all, a little comfortable disorder is by no means dirt, and home-iness (if one may coin a word) means so very much more than a stiff precision that makes one afraid to move for fear of tilting something at a "wrong" angle.

And don't you think this is true, too,—that if in our furnishing we create a room which makes us want to stand at the door and admire rather than to go right in and take possession, we have failed, and failed miserably in our purpose? We can never get real pleasure out of such an apartment ourselves, and other people are very likely to hate it, and to try to get out of it,—anywhere, even into the kitchen, to escape it. After all, rooms were made for use. Why, then, should we attempt to make mere pictures of them. They may be, ought to be, as attractive as possible, but should be, also, before all things, eminently usable.

By the way, I wonder why in the world it is that so many of the Chatterers fail to get hold of my "name." I believe a round dozen of you invariably address me as "Dame Durden"; and this afternoon I received a letter inscribed to "Dame Durdum." What's the matter, Chatterers mine?

D. D.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a reader of the Ingle Nook for a few years, and I must say I have got a great many ideas from you and some of your writers.

I have long thought of writing, but failed to put it to practice. I would like if you would give a recipe for caramel sauce, hard sauce, and, also, a good recipe for fruit salad and dressing.

I enclose a recipe for ginger pudding and sauce which I find good and cheap, also fine for a lot of hungry men.

Ginger Pudding.—One egg, 1 cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup fruit, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon soda; stir with flour; steam one hour.

Sauce.—One egg, 1 cup sugar, 1-3 cup butter, 1 tablespoon flour, 2 teaspoons lemon; pour boiling water in, and make like thin starch.

COUNTRY COOK.

Thanks for the recipe for ginger pudding. To make caramel sauce, mix 2 cups of sugar with 2 tablespoons of water in a saucepan. Stir till it becomes a dark brown color. Add 2 cups of water cautiously, as it hisses and sputters. Cook gently for ten minutes longer. Let it cool, and serve in a small pitcher. Another recipe for the same: One cupful granulated sugar, one cupful water. Put the sugar into an iron saucepan; stir with a wooden spoon over a quick fire until the sugar melts and turns an amber color, then add the water. Let boil two minutes, and turn out to cool. Here are two recipes for hard sauce: (1) Slightly soften half a cupful of butter by adding a tablespoonful of hot water. Stir until very creamy, and then stir in one and one-half

cupfuls of light-brown sugar. Stir until very light. Flavor with nutmeg and vanilla essence, or a little brandy. (2) Beat one cup sugar and one-half cup butter to a white cream; add the whites of two eggs; beat a few moments longer. A tablespoonful fruit juice or a teaspoonful vanilla or lemon will flavor it. Extract of nutmeg is nice, or a teaspoonful of lemon juice. You will find the recipe for fruit salad among the "Selected Recipes."

Dear Dame Durden,—Having read the letters in the Ingle Nook, and being much interested in them, I thought I would give the Chatterers a hint which I have found to give good satisfaction. After putting the lace curtains on the stretchers, and finding there are holes in them, many housewives think they can not be used again, or hang them up the way they are. I simply get a piece of old curtain, a little larger than the hole. After starching this, I put it over the hole, and while the curtain is still on the stretchers, and both the curtain and patch being wet, the patch sticks on to the curtain. When the curtain is dry and hung up, the patch can not be noticed. I have lived in the city all my life until a few years ago, and find it a great change. I love the country in the summer, but it is dreary in the winter. Wishing the Ingle Nook every success,

GENEVIEVE.

That is quite an idea, Genevieve, but it would only answer for very small holes, wouldn't it?

SELECTED RECIPES.

FRUIT SALADS.

1. Take three oranges, one grape fruit and half a pound of Malaga grapes. Remove the skins and seeds from the three fruits, and tear the pulp in pieces, cutting each grape into halves. Add to the mixture half a cup of sugar. Serve in half orange skins.

2. Two oranges, four bananas sliced fine, one-half cup sugar. Dissolve one-half box of gelatine according to directions on box; pour over fruit; set away to harden. Cut in squares; serve with a little whipped cream on each square. (Any kind of fruit may be used.)

3. Remove peel and seeds from three oranges, and cut each section in several pieces. Slice two small bananas, and cut two figs in tiny pieces. Mix lightly, adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

4. Pare and slice thin three oranges and two apples; serve on lettuce leaves, with mayonnaise sauce.

5. Cut two slices of pineapple into small pieces; stem one pint of strawberries; cut into small pieces two oranges and three bananas. Place in a shallow dish and pour over it all a dressing made by heating until light the yolks of four eggs, a cup of sifted powdered sugar, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add the juice of two lemons when the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. Put on ice, and serve cold.

6. Peel and slice and seed two oranges, peel and slice two bananas, and chop coarsely one dozen English walnuts. Arrange the fruit in layers in individual lettuce cups on small plates, and pour over a little mayonnaise. Garnish with the chopped nuts.

7. Beat the yolks of three eggs very light; add, gradually, one small cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of flour and the juice of two lemons. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in one and one-fourth cupfuls of boiling water; add the beaten egg mixture, and boil till thick. Remove from the fire, cool, and whip in one cupful of whipped cream. Chop one large, tart apple, peeled and cut into small pieces, with four sliced bananas and six thick slices of pineapple. Chill the fruit; mix it with the salad dressing, and heap on lettuce leaves, or serve in fancy fruit glasses.

When Strawberries are in Season.

Strawberry Jelly.—Put berries in a pan, and squeeze with a wooden spoon. Add enough sugar to sweeten well, and leave half an hour. Add half a pint of water to every pint of juice, strain; measure, and to every pint allow half a package of gelatine dissolved in one teacup of water. Mix; pour in mold, and set on ice.

Strawberry and Rhubarb Jam.—One pound cut rhubarb to one quart of berries, and one and one-half quarts of sugar. Boil slowly in an agate kettle.

When it will jelly thinly, it is done. Pour into glass jars, and cover with paraffin wax. (Raspberries may be used instead of strawberries.)

Dream Strawberry.—Line the pie paste with berries and sugar. Cover with a rather thick crust, and bake, leaving a slit in the top. When done, pour into the slit the following mixture: One cup cream heated to a boil, stir in the whites of two eggs (beaten), also one tablespoonful sugar and a teaspoonful cornstarch wet in cold milk. Boil a few minutes, and, when cold, pour in. A deep pie dish should be used. Serve cold.

Strawberry Syrup.—Hull and wash two quarts of ripe strawberries; mash them, and strain through cloth jelly bag. Put in the preserving kettle, and let boil ten minutes; add two cups sugar for each pint of juice. When the sugar has dissolved, bottle, seal, and set away in a cool, dry place until needed.

Jellied Strawberries.—Clean the fruit, and press through a sieve; add one cupful of sugar to the pulp, and simmer for five minutes; soften half a box of granulated gelatine in one cupful of cold water, then dissolve over the fire; add one pint of the strawberry pulp, one tablespoonful lemon juice; set bowl in ice water, and stir till it thickens, then pour into a mold, placing whole fruit throughout. Garnish with whole fruit.

Strawberry and Gingerbread Sandwiches.—Bake the gingerbread in a round loaf pan if possible, so as to have the slices round without trimming. Cut the cake in slices as thin as possible without breaking. Spread with thick cream that has been whipped almost to butter, and have a layer of ripe berries, cut in half, sweetened and sprinkled with a little lemon juice or wine, placed in the center of each sandwich.

THE KING OF ANIMAL DEALERS.

The greatest animal dealer in the world is Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, who lives at Stellingen, a suburb of Hamburg. Here can be purchased almost any wild animal in existence. Asked how he managed to keep up his stock, Mr. Hagenbeck replied in an interview published in "Chamber's Journal": "From my depots. I have depots everywhere—six in Asia, three in Africa, several in Europe, two in America, as well as depots in Siberia. I have over sixty travellers working for me all the time, whose sole business is to collect animals and ship them to me here. They employ thousands of natives to help them. Then I buy up everything that comes into Hamburg, and I may say that if anybody abroad wishes to dispose of his animals he invariably writes to me."

The next step is to telegraph to an agent in the neighborhood, who inspects the stock with a view to purchase. "For instance," continued Mr. Hagenbeck, "the other day I received a letter from a resident in Rhodesia saying he had got a large collection of African deer and birds, and wished to get rid of them. Within three weeks I had secured the whole collection, and they are now on the way to Hamburg. I have at present several travellers on the way home, some of them with very large consignments of animals. Next week I expect one of my men from Siberia. He is bringing me deer, sheep, and other animals."

Two animals, it seems, are exceedingly scarce just now. These are the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros.

"They are taken from their mothers when quite young—no easy feat, as you can imagine—and then brought up on milk. The feeding of them when you have finally secured them is no light undertaking. A baby hippopotamus will drink thirty pints of milk a day and bellow for more. To arrange for such a supply in the desert means that a large number of tame goats have to be taken along with the hunting party. Thirty years ago I supplied the London Zoological Gardens with an African rhinoceros. It was the first rhinoceros brought to Europe since the days of the Roman amphitheatre."

Another very scarce animal is the giraffe, and between 1880 and 1900 only three giraffes were imported into Europe. Among his innumerable adventures with animals, Mr. Hagenbeck had one with a giraffe: "In Suez, some years ago, a full grown giraffe ran away with me. The rope I held him by got entangled

round my arm, and I could not get free. I was dragged along the streets, and fearfully banged about. When I at length got loose I was so exhausted that I was obliged to lie down for a quarter of an hour without moving." The king of animal dealers considers that his narrowest escape took place while superintending the lowering into a pit of a huge alligator: "Suddenly, with a sweep of its tail, it knocked me right into the middle of a dozen large alligators. I jumped out in an instant, or I must assuredly have been torn to pieces."—[T. P.'s Weekly.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



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

The Young People's Department.

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

THE WORK-A-DAY LASS.

There's never a task that she will not do,
With a bright and smiling face,
Love with the labor the long day through,
And everything in its place.
Tidying up when the first pale dawn
Peeps at the window sill:
Running along to the gladsome song
Of home, for it is her will.

Sparkling white is the washing there,
Dainty the frocks and frills,
Sweet as the wind from a woodland lair
Wrapped in the mystic hills.
Kitchen a nook where the kettles shine,
Pots—you can catch a trace
Of her golden hair and the velvet line
Of her laughing, pretty face.

Never a nook that the broom escapes.
Dusted the sunny halls;
Patched all the stockings and gowns and capes,
Matchless the snow-white walls.
Work-a-day ever and willing, too,
Busy the years that pass:
Offer her praise when she comes to you
This little household lass.
—W. Livingstone Larned, in Young People's Paper.

STRENGTH OF BIRDS.

Birds can eat and digest from ten to thirty times as much food in proportion to their size as men can. If a man could eat as much in proportion to his size as a sparrow is able to consume, he would need a whole sheep for dinner, a couple of dozen of chickens for breakfast, and six turkeys for his evening meal. A tree sparrow has been known to eat seven hundred grass seeds in a day. Relative to the bird's size, these seeds were as big as an ordinary lunch basket would be to a full-grown man.

A bird's strength is equally amazing. A white-tailed eagle, weighing twelve pounds, with a wing spread of six feet, has been known to pounce upon a pig weighing forty-two pounds, raise it to a height of a hundred feet, and fly off with it. The bird had covered a distance of half a mile before the pig's owner succeeded in shooting the thief.

Birds can and do work far harder than human beings. A pair of house martins, when nesting, will feed their young ones each twenty seconds—that is, each bird, male and female, makes ninety journeys to and fro in an hour, or about one thousand a day. It must be remembered that on each journey the bird has the added work of catching the worm.

Even so tiny a bird as the wren has been counted to make one hundred and ten trips to and from its nest within four hundred and thirty minutes; and the prey carried home consisted of larger, heavier and harder-to-find insects than were caught by the sparrows. Among them were twenty good-sized caterpillars, ten grasshoppers, seven spiders, eleven worms, and more than one fat chrysalis.
—Young People's Weekly.

FAVORITE ROYAL HORSES.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra show their affection for their horses in a curious way. When a favorite dies, its hoofs are cut off and polished, and the horse's name is inscribed on each hoof. These are placed in a row in one of the harness-rooms at Sandringham. On the wall above are photographs, or prints, of the owner of the hoofs. Their Majesties have their favorite dogs as well as their favorite horses. Against a wall at the back of their residence at Sandringham may be seen a stone "To the memory of dear old Rover."

WHEN ANYTHING GOES WRONG.

You'll find no help in hurrying,
And scurrying,
And worrying.
You'll find no help in flurrying
When anything goes wrong.
Just face it like a little man,
And do the very best you can,
You'll find this far the better plan,
If you would get along.

You'll find no help in sighing so,
And crying so,
And pining so,
You'll find no help in whining so
When anything goes wrong.
Just meet the trouble with a laugh,
And soon its size will be but half,
You'll find this quite a helpful staff,
If you would get along.

—James Rowe, in the Children's Star Magazine.

HOW CANADA BEGAN.

I don't know why we always speak as if America had not existed before the white men came. Very likely the red men thought themselves quite as important as we consider ourselves to be, and would have been just as well pleased if Columbus had never discovered their country. However, the history of Canada began three hundred years ago, and you know there is to be a great celebration at Quebec this summer, in honor of the founding of the city by Samuel de Champlain, in 1608.

But his old friend had died in the long time he had been away, and nothing had been settled. However, a nobleman was sent out to begin a colony on the Bay of Fundy, and Champlain spent three years there. But just as the colonists were beginning to be a little comfortable, the company which was backing them up went to pieces, and everybody had to sail home again.

Samuel had not forgotten the wonderful St. Lawrence, however. It seemed to him the best place for a settlement. The little rivers running into it were so many roads into the wild country, where furs abounded, and by the same roads missionaries might go to the savage tribes, and, as he used to say, the saving of one soul was worth more than the conquest of an empire. "All things come round to him who will but wait," and at last he found himself sailing up the river in a ship, bearing men, arms, and stores, with which to start a flourishing colony for a certain French nobleman. Where the river narrowed to only a mile across, with the heights of Point Levi on one side, and, on the other, the cliffs of Quebec, he landed his men. The place is a natural fortress, guarded on one side by the St. Charles River, and on the other by the St. Lawrence. It was a grand scene, though woods covered the strand between the cliffs and the river, and nothing but bare rock was to be seen where the old Citadel now stands. It was not long before Champlain's axemen cleared a space, and in a few weeks a row of wooden buildings stood on the river's brink. There was a

to have been so long in answering their letters; but mother was away, and then she was ill, so I have been very busy. This is St. Patrick's day, and there are sports and a ball on in Morwell, the nearest town to us. I suppose you are having the end of your winter, but we are only having our autumn. From the letters I receive, I think some people are of the opinion that there are still black savages here. I have never seen a black fellow, and, indeed, there are very few in Victoria now. The only real savage black fellows are in the extreme north of West Australia and Central Australia. There are mission stations in most of the States, where they are educated and cared for by white people.

With kind regards from your little Australian friend,—

DAPHNE BREWSTER.

Yinnar, Victoria, Australia.

At a political meeting an Irishman watched closely the trombone player in the band.

Presently the man laid down his instrument and went out for a beer. Paddy investigated, and promptly pulled the horn to pieces. The player returned.

"Who's meddled mit my trombone?" he roared.

"Oi did," said Paddy. "Here ye've been for two hours tryin' to pull it apart, an' Oi did it in wan minut!"

A Scotch sailor and an Irishman once had a quarrel. They agreed upon a hand-to-hand encounter, to be fought to a finish, and the one who wished to acknowledge himself beaten had to shout out "Sufficient." After a full hour's hard pugilistic work the Irishman at last roared out "Sufficient."

"Ma conscience," said the Scotchman. "If I havena been thinkin' o' that word for the last half hour, but couldna ken it for the life o' me!"

Little Tommy had been forbidden to swim in the river, owing to the danger. One day he came home with unmistakable signs of having been in the water. His mother scolded him severely.

"But I was tempted so badly, mother," said Tommy.

"That's all very well. But how'd you come to have your bathing suit with you?"

Tommy paused, and then said: "Well, mother, I took my bathing suit with me, thinking I might be tempted."

The day the doctor called to treat little Kitty for a slight ailment, it was only by the most persistent persuasion that he succeeded in getting the child to show him her tongue.

A few days subsequent to this the child said to her mother: "Ma, the doctor don't have to tease me to obey him any more!"

"Why not?"
"Cause every time I see him going by the house now I stick my tongue out at him!"

Captain John E. Pillsbury, the U. S. Navy Board's new member, said the other day in Washington of a recruit who could not shoot:

"The sergeant tried the fellow first at 500 yards, and he failed to come within a mile of the target.

"Then he was tried at 800 yards, then at 200, then at 100; and his last shot was worse, if possible, than his first.

"The sergeant looked at him disgustfully, got very angry, and, walking up close to him, shouted in his face:

"Attention! Fix bayonet! Charge the target! It's your only chance."

A teacher in a New England school had found great difficulty in training her pupils to pronounce final g. One day when a small boy was reading, he came to a sentence that he pronounced as follows: "What a good time I am havin'!"
"No, Johnny," interrupted the teacher, "you made a mistake. Don't you remember what I've been telling you? Try that last sentence again."

Johnny re-read as before, "What a good time I am havin'!"

"No, no," said the teacher, a little impatiently. "Don't you know all I've told you about pronouncing the g?"

Johnny's face lightened, and he began again, confidently: "Gee, what a good time I am havin'!"



In Disgrace.

Champlain was a Frenchman, and he was born in the good old times when no one had to complain that nothing ever happened, as people sometimes do nowadays. He was a Roman Catholic, and he was a navy captain, and also a soldier, and, of course, there was no lack of fighting. Henry IV., who won the throne by fighting, thought a good deal of Samuel, and tried to keep him at the court; but it was much too dull there for a man in search of adventures, so off he went to the West Indies. He kept a journal of his voyages, embellished with sixty-one pictures, which show plainly that he was not much of an artist. Many of these pictures represent dragons and other monsters that he heard of, and I think he liked to think there were really such things, for he was naturally fond of anything extraordinary. After two years he got back to France, and was finding things very dull, when an old friend of his asked him to go with an expedition to explore what was called New France. This old man wanted to accomplish something really great before he died, and he was going to spend his money in planting the flag of France in the new world, besides converting the red men to Christianity. Nothing could have pleased Champlain more, for he was very religious, and always ready for adventures. For the first time he sailed up the great St. Lawrence as far as up the Hochelaga (Montreal), saw a few Indians, and sailed back for further in-

strong wooden wall, and above it a gallery, with loop-holes for musketry, and around it a moat. Inside this was Champlain's house, and his men's quarters. He also had a garden, in which he used to work, and gardens were important things in those days, when you could get no vegetables unless you grew them yourself. This little settlement was the beginning of the great City of Quebec, called Stadacona by the Indians, and it was also the beginning of Canada, for round Quebec grew other little settlements, and the King of France became interested in them, and after that the King of England. So, little by little, in spite of starvation, and savages, and every kind of difficulty, Champlain's colony grew, and it was not his fault that England got it in the end. He was a great man, you might almost call him a hero. Do any of you read Parkman's Histories? The story of Champlain is in the first, "Pioneers of France in the New World," and I think it is one of the most exciting stories I ever read.

Perhaps some of our young people who live near Quebec would write and tell us what is going to be done to celebrate the Tercentenary? C. D.

A LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am again writing to you, to please tell all of those who wrote to me that I am sorry

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"Oh, I think I know the ropes now all right, thank you, Mrs. Stafford," said Rob, again lifting his hat; "these beasts never go out of a walk, you know."

Rob did not hear it, but a stifled murmur went down the sylvan shades of the Joggins road: "He's turned in to Joggins. He's in sight. Daisy's comin'. Daisy Lee's a-comin'. He's ridin', too, cock-sure, the ridick'lous ass."

As for Daisy himself, he sat on the rough plank laid casually overlapping the sideboards of the cart; and all his study was, by constant maneuvering, to keep the plank—which was constantly changing its position by reason of the roughness of the road—from upsetting, and at the same time to maintain something like a self-respecting equilibrium. Absorbed in this pursuit, he went rattling and pommeling down Joggins, using the butt-end of his whip for a personal bracer, his clay pipe clenched between his teeth; and so agilely, more and more, did he conduct himself that his pride expanded with each athletic avoidance of overthrow and destruction, his eyes shone with the exercise, his cheeks were braw with color, and, though riding only in a miserable oxcart, to be sure, yet Rob began actually to glow with the sensation of being a big, skillful, devil-may-care, masterful wildman.

Then it was that a domestic cat, having either through some malign human persuasion, or else through some sullen grief and purpose of her own, deserted the affiliations of her proper home for a flight into the woods, sprang pointedly, and with a swiftness as though she had been winged, across the road right in the faces of the oxen.

From no former movement that Rob had ever discerned in them could he have anticipated the panther-like celerity of the elliptic which they now performed in the upper circles of the atmosphere. The ponderous climax of their descent he observed from a sitting posture in the perturbed and indignant center of a mountain spring; the plank which had so recently been his insecure support had hurtled harmlessly over his head, giving him in its fall a no more dignified attack than the throwing of a jocosely splinter to tickle his left ear; while the oxen continued down Joggins on a run, not now so swift as it was deafeningly celebrant with noise.

Bate, with an improvised whip, sprang out from the bushes and stayed this unbecoming spectacle of ponderous levity. Another figure emerged with the deceptive manner as of having paused for diversion on its legitimate way to important affairs. Captain Belcher leaned against a tree, not weeping in spirit, though his appearance was certainly that of an hysterical mourner. He mopped his eyes and cheeks with a handkerchief of unutterable hue.

"That circus you giv' me t'other day wan't complete without a chariot race," he moaned, "was it, Mr. Lee? I knew the chariot race 'ud have ter come, and, by Tunk, it has come."

Other apparitions hailed from the covert of the wood, other evidences of lively entertainment greeted poor Rob's wounded ear ere yet he had had time to rise from his sitting posture in the pool by the wayside. Devoutly then he even wished that he might discover a broken bone to shame this heartless ribaldry; but he found, on rising, that he was entirely whole, nay, even limbered by his abrupt descent into the ditch.

Whether to turn and go home—and meet Mary Stingaree, and Mrs. Byjo, who had become a factor serious to cope with—no; Rob braced himself.

His head was clear, and humiliation at a certain depth suffers a rebound. He advanced with squared shoulders to the group surrounding the oxen.

"I'm downright sorry, Bate," he said. "I had an impression, somehow, that oxen never got frightened. If you hadn't been in the woods, my carelessness might have done lots of damage to your team. I ought to have been on my guard."

"I knew somethin' 'd happen to ye," replied Bate, ungraciously, examining the yoke straps.

"Well, may I go on with the oxen?" said Rob. "I'll walk along at their heads this time."

"Oh, g'wan," said Bate; "ye may as well make a day of it."

Rob tramped on almost clingingly close to the horned beasts who had betrayed him; though he was now apparently alone, he was skeptical; the air was somehow rife with mischief, and the tinkling bells on the oxen's necks seemed to mock his sad, defeated heart. Even in Power Lot, God Help Us, he was already a jest and a byword, and now at Bear River he had become a byword and a hissing. By the shores of the great Basin there were some neat houses where retired sea captains and moderately-prosperous farmers dwelt—a society away beyond his reach; so felt Mr. Robert Hilton, late millionaire.

So judged he implicitly in his really modest, even childlike, heart, however great his outward bravado, that only the lowest of the low would tolerate him, and they, perchance, but condescendingly.

Judging by the Tee-bo cabin, down the River, they, too, were the lowest of the low. Would Cuby have arrived and be waiting to meet him on the beach, as she had promised? No, she was not there, he found; nor did she come. The tide was low, it chanced, and he was saved that much ridicule. He had made no reckoning concerning it, and it was only by luck that he had not come down, so perilously and ignominiously, with the oxen to gather rockweed at high tide.

He halted his oxen successfully at the place where Cuby had admonished him to gather in those spoils of the sea, but he had forgotten to bring rake, pitchfork or sheath-knife. Some sparse, ragged kelp had been drifted up on the beach, however, and to save himself from the shame of complete futility, he began gathering it up in his hands and carrying it to the cart. Though he toiled arduously, the accumulated product was startlingly insignificant. He looked not much about him, so grievously conscious was he of unseen existences in the atmosphere peering derisively down upon his toils.

On the contrary, the voice that did actually assail him was mild, feeling, almost timid:

"What in Tamarack be you a-doin'?" it said.

Rob looked up and found that he was alone with the sea, the boulders, and an old man in a fur cap, red woollen stockings, and short trousers of sacking. But it was the old man's face that held Rob's attention, framed as it was in white hair blowing in the wind, and with eyes like large, young, sinless violets looking out from the sod and seam of weather-beaten features.

"What—tamarack what?" said poor Rob, inquisitively, in his confusion.

"Wal', what in tarnation thunder, then, be you a-doin'?"

"Why, I was going to take a little rockweed up to dress my land."

"Le' me see, you're the feller what's come from New York up to Power Lot, ain't ye? God help us." This instant recognition of him through his dilemma did not seem flattering to Rob.

"I am," he replied, coldly. "Robert Hilton. Whom have I the pleasure of addressing?"

"Skipper. Skipper 'll do. I ain't heard no other name so long. I 'most forgot I got any other name." Pride, tinged with vanity, dwelt peacefully on the old man's lips as he uttered this term.

Rob melted. "I am delighted," he said, stepping forward, "to make your acquaintance, Skipper."

"Oh, wal', I dont't know as we c'd call it gittin' acquainted yit," said the old man, conscientiously, "tho' it may come to that ef we keep on. Ye got a h'ist, didn't ye?"

"What?"

"Yer clo's, to aft o' ye thar, look as though ye'd had a h'ist."

"Yes—oh, yes—I had a h'ist all right. The oxen shied at a cat."

"Slewed and upshot ye, eh?"

"Yes."

"Hurt ye?"

"No," said Rob, bitterly, "I almost wish it had."

"Sho, don't you go wigglin' yer finger at Providence temptin' Him to heave aches and pains on ye. I know, for I'm a victim o' rheumatiz; it's ache and pain, pain and ache, throb and beat, beat and throb, and, some nights, roll and toss, toss and roll—roll and toss, toss and roll."

"As it is out yonder," said Rob, the vivid restlessness of Skipper's phrase turning him to the poetry of the sea.

"I use' ter be the very toughest devil 'long shore here," Skipper confided, looking out wistfully to sea.

"It doesn't seem possible."

"It's down in black and white in the Books ag'in' me," affirmed the old man, with a reminiscent sigh of satisfaction. "I was the streakin'-est, ontamable dog 't ever made out on the Bay o' Fundy—but rheumatiz has tamed me."

Rob's own actual physical sufferings returned to his recollection, and he yearned as to a kindred soul.

"I was a gre't drinker, too," boasted Skipper, placidly, "an' Gosh A'mighty, the perfanity I use' ter use!"

He was preaching, perhaps. Rob bridled. "I suppose you've heard some sort of meddling, unkind stories about me," he suggested, reddening.

"Never seen ye nor hearn tell of ye, afore, 'cept ye was somebody comin' ter Power Lot, f'r yer health, God help us." There was no curiosity and little interest in the strangely undimmed, deep-set eyes of the old man. Those pained eyes gave to his face an expression of womanly tenderness, rendered only more wistful by his professed hankering after past wildness.

"Yes, sir; I was a devil-screecher, I was. I was a roarer."

"I've been something of a roarer, too," Rob confided in turn, all his suspicions allayed.

"Was ye?" said Skipper, wakening.

"Master or mate?"

"Master," blurted out Rob, with tears of regret and desolation in his eyes, "and a d-d poor one, too."

"Run her on the ledges, mebbey, an' wrecked her?"

"Yes."

"Nev' mind. Nev' mind; ye're young; y'll fitten out a new vessel an' gallop 'er over seas, yit, you will. What's the next cruise ye're callatin' on?"

"New York City."

"Sho! You strike f'r different orders, you 'ply f'r another berth, Sho, down among them 'trusts'; ef I was you I'd make f'r some Christian port, or innercent heathen one, I would. Trusts, blame durn 'em, my las' Sunday roast cost me thirty-four cents, an' she didn't weigh quite on to six pounds, neither; an' them trusts is to the bottom of it, durn blast 'em."

"What kind of meat was it?"

"Sirline. Lo'ette an' me ain't got our 'riginal God-bestowed grinders no longer; sirline 's tough 's we're able to chaw up at our time o' the day."

"What did you use to pay for your Sunday roast?"

"Twenty cents," sighed Skipper.

"It's becoming an iniquitous imposition on you," said Rob, sympathetically.

"Don't say a word. Look at medicines and doctors—they've got on to the dicker, too. Had a little friction in my throat; rheumatiz left my legs one time, 'long about first o' May, an' hived up in my

throat. Sent the descriptions o' my case to a young doctor the' was then down to Bear River, an', by Tamarack, I sent ten cents, too, along o' the descriptions. He sent me back a leetle box o' pills."

"Did they help you?"

"They purty nigh done fer me. I lay so low the case was took out o' my hands, an' the critter came up thar twice a day in 'tendance on me, till I got my mortality up as whar' I could shout ag'in—then says I, 'You go home an' make out yer bill; I ain't goin' to continue the treatment no longer.'"

"How much was the bill?" Rob ventured.

"Fifty cents, by Kresis. I paid the bill, but I got my opinions o' that doctor. Sick er well, I'll anchor up by Peruny the rest o' my days."

"Is Peruny cheap?" Rob questioned, with childlike faith.

"She ain't so cheap," said Skipper, with intonations of savory reminiscence, "as she is toothsome. Water's all right, but a man 't 's been the dog I been wants to tie up once in a while to somethin' 't 's got a wasp in it. Now, look at them gulls! Jest look!"

Rob looked.

"They got a blame trust o' their own," said Skipper. "I come down here to smelt a bit."

"To what?"

"Wal', not so much to smelt as to herrin'. I reckon to git a few off the boys; but jest look thar'. Soon as a few herrin' pokes in, the gulls comes an' picks 'em up. See 'em, huverin' an' watchin'—ain't that a 'trust'? New York—you make f'r some decent port, young man. Wal', I got ter scabble up the bluffs to'ds home."

Skipper turned unceremoniously.

"Good-bye," said Rob, holding out his hands. Rob had a lonesome look.

"I'd like to come up and see you and Mrs. Skipper some time," he almost pleaded.

"God-in-heaven," said the old man, with frank surprise at the craving look and tone; "why in Tamarack don't ye come, then? Lo'ette ain't much ter look at, but she's a good woman, my woman is; one o' these 'ere flower-raisin', Bible-readin', meetin'-goin' kind. It's a good kind ter have. I'm more 'n satisfied. Phew, thar' it is, pain an' ache, ache an' pain, beat an' throb, throb an' beat, an' sometimes roll an' toss, toss an' roll; roll an' toss, toss an'—"

Rob gathered the dying cadences of Skipper's apostrophe to rheumatism as he watched him climb the bluffs to the comfortable white house in the distance. Rob, who had been very rich, who had been assiduously courted, before his downward course became too foolish and rapid—Rob looked with awe to that ordinary white house and the coveted privilege of calling on that sad dog, the skipper, and his old wife Lo'ette. He was comforted, though, by his communion with a fellow-creature. The tide had crept in and regathered the rockweed from the beach; so he started the oxen pensively homeward with a scarcely perceptible amount of sea-spoil, lying withered and puny on the cart-bottom.

He felt that bright Cuby Tee-bo, with the others, had given him over to ridicule, and he tramped on automatically, with his eyes on the ground, and with the intention of getting up the Joggins road in time to saw enough wood to pay for his supper. He was taking in this new life stupidly, but, now that his head was clear, with a sort of dogged faithfulness.

"Daisy! Halloo!"

An imperative voice, subdued to confidence, certified him of an engaging presence near; at the same time he caught the starlight and sunlight of brown eyes peering out at him, all the more luminous for the contrast they made with the dark firs skirting the Joggins road.

"Why, Cuby. Hello, Cuby. How do you do?"

Rob, the forsaken, could hardly believe his good luck.

"Why didn't you come to the beach, as you said?"

"'Cause I'm 'shamed o' you—that's why."

Rob saw interest and affection still lurking under her forbidding demeanor, and, bravely smiling, he stood and gazed at her, with an expression of ever-increasing fondness.

"Ridin' bumpity-bump like a green-a-horn down Joggins," she flouted him; "an' gettin' runaway with them oxen. And now, look me, at what you are bringin' home. The boys shall make a laugh at you. Already they wait with Bate to help-a you unload. Dump out this minute that so small little mess o' weeds." "Isn't it better to take home a little than none, Cuby?"

"No, it is not so." With her lithe brown hands she was already scattering the weeds as indistinguishably as possible into the ditch. Rob, without further question, sprang to aid her in the sacrifice.

"But now I cannot 'dress' my land any," he admonished her.

"I said that to make fool of you—and to have you come to the beach," she admitted; "but I knew not that you was already such a fool as you turn yourself out to be. No, I did not."

Rob bit the lip under his mustache. Had the insult come from a masculine source, he would have darted an impetuous blow at the aggressor. Offense or defense were not to be thought of under the circumstances; indignation quickly faded. Cuby was bewitching, in spite of the fussy Sunday hat which she had donned for the occasion. There were three corners to this hat, and from each corner depended a bunch of artificial flowers. Cuby's face sparkled between lilies of the valley and full-blown red roses, and the roses were wan beside her cheeks, and the lilies were yellow in contrast with her teeth. Added to all this brilliance, there was a provoking and alluring flame in her eyes.

"Bate, he says you have begun to make courtin' at his sister, Ma'y Sting'ree."

"It's a lie—oh, she's a nice girl—woman—enough, for aught I know, but I—I don't want her."

"Bate wants me," said Cuby; "he wishes for to get engage' to me mighty bad, too—that I can tell-a you."

A queenly indecision among suitors hung on her red lips, and she breathed like some wild, sweet thing of the forest. Rob straightway put his arm tenderly over her shoulder.

"I know somebody I do love," he murmured, his winsome face dangerously close to her passionate one.

"Quit you!" cried Cuby imperiously. "We are not yet engage'."

"Well, but why can't we be engaged, Cuby?" suggested desolate Rob, and he held her closer, and his lips pressed hers; and now he was ready to fight for her.

Cuby did not turn pale; she was not so much in love but that she remained complete master of the situation, and deliberately, romantically, and skillfully played her victim still further with the spell of her flashing beauty.

"Oh, but you are so beeg, so gr-r-rand, Rober', when you wish; why do you not knock the stuffs out o' them?"

Rob could have caught her in his arms, so exquisitely beautiful was she in contrast with the virile matter of her speech.

"You shall see," he hissed through his strong white teeth, in a sympathetic ardor of animosity, but, above all, longing to hug Cuby Tee-bo.

"Me—no—I fear you are too sof'," she hesitated sadly; "they make such a laugh, I almost cry, an' am mad; almost they hear me out loud I am so mad, that, after all I tell you, you make yourself so 'sissy.' Ugh! Bah! An' stay not on the board, no, but wrangle yourself, an' go bumpity-bump, bumpity-bump—oh, tam!—an' then make yourself one beeg tumble."

"Very well, Cuby, I was careless, but another time Rob Hilton stays on the board—will you remember that? And right now you've got to beg my pardon for calling me 'Daisy,' a while ago—beg! beg!" "I think I see myself making baig to such a sof' ninny-sheep like you be."

This, with Cuby's daring nature, was nothing less than an approving challenge, and Rob promptly took advantage of it to imprint another kiss on her tempting mouth; at the same time he squeezed, and roughly, the little hand folded in his.

"Beg," he commanded.

"Wal', then," at last confessed Cuby hopefully, "I baig." She added, however, with great earnestness: "Everything—everything, I think, run away with you. Even a leetle lamb, so weak as nothin', make beeg bluff, maybe, an' run away with you. Everything run away with you."

"Perhaps that is true," said Rob sternly; "anyway, Cuby—sweet—you have run away with me."

CHAPTER VIII.

As a Pugilist.

"Ten dozens of them already; fine linen, shirts, collars, handkerchiefs—what can be done with them, Rober'?"

Mary herself looked as stumped in the matter as did Rob.

"Why, of course," he exclaimed, promptly, "I'll send them out to be laundered—where can I send them?"

"That is just it," Mary replied. "'Echo answers, Where?' There's no such work, in such quantities at least, done anywhere about here; I don't know of any woman who could do it, or would have the time, with her other cares; you see, it would take her days, and the pile constantly increasing."

Rob's head swam and his heart sank as the various pressing necessities of existence, hitherto unconsidered or taken as a matter of course, now stared him in the face—and he with only one dollar left in his pocket, if the truth were known. The woodpile warned him, too, that for his very sustenance he was in arrears. Where, moreover, and from whence, were to come means for the "suckers"—the staple article of Bear River confectionery—with which it had been his pleasure to supply lovely Cuby? Where and from whence were to come those sodden, "plugs" of molasses-and-ginger tobacco which he had grown to regard in some sense as a mitigation of his sorrows?

"I've got to get back to New York," he ejaculated. "I have friends there. Isn't there some way I can get back to New York, Miss Stingaree?" he appealed to her in almost a wheedling tone. "Can't you get Jim to sail me over to Waldeck station? I can manage then, somehow, to get back home. I tell you, I must go. Won't you help me to arrange it, Miss Stingaree?"

"I wouldn't give up," said Mary, a pride transcending that of Lucifer flaming in her eyes, "not for the sake of some starched shirts and collars. I wouldn't give up any honest work I had begun—to go away and beg, and cling like an infant to others for support, not if I died for it."

Her look was too far above and away from him to flatter him as the probing of any speciousness in his conduct. She was clearly brave and matter-of-fact, and, otherwise, indifferent. But, oh, she was splendid, thought poor Rob, and he bit his lip and turned pitifully pale.

"Well, what—what shall I do, Miss Stingaree?"

She smiled kindly. She was so radiantly far away, but no shame or contempt attached to her speech.

"Why not do your washing, to begin with? Wash these fine things and put them away. Wear your outing-flannels hereafter; surely you have some? And you can wash

them yourself every week. It is very simple."

Rob stood with his mouth open until this vein of reasoning had pierced his laggard intelligence. Rob Hilton doing his own washing! He advanced by leaps, however, when some rugged pinnacle of attainment appealed to his ever-ready sense of novelty.

"Gee!" he beamed on Mary; and with that mirth-abounding smile he threw to the winds all the hitherto stringent conventions and wearily artificial superfluities of existence; his language became confidently reckless, too, and smacked fearlessly of the Skipper and Belcher vocabulary. "Gee!" he commended Mary, "you're it! I'll do it! What in—Tamarack, do I care?"

Forthwith, then, he brought up the washtubs from the cellar, carried water from the well, tempered it with carefully-prized donations from the teakettle in the kitchen, and proceeded to scrub his fine linen, whistling a jubilant accompaniment as he stood over the wash-bench out of doors.

"How can you turn your back on that view?" cried Mary very pleasantly from the door.

Rob wheeled round. White-capped bay, tumbling basin; to the left, the swelling river, flanked by its tragic hills; he, upon vaster heights; all round him an infinite wild country. There came to him in that instant the thought, that just to live—to live, and stand, and breathe—was inexpressibly dramatic.

"It's great," he admitted with bared head, in a tone of honest solemnity to Mary.

"By the One-eyed Monocle," he murmured later to the sud of the washboard, unconsciously reproducing a phrase of the cosmopolitan Belcher, "but this perch, all round here, is only fit for eagles."

Eagles, indeed, were frequently heard screaming by day, loons wailed by night. Rob fancied that he enjoyed the loons.

"They've probably made fools o' themselves—like me," he consented, drowsily, on those occasions when their forlorn cadences had penetrated to his ear at night.

But the view was beginning to interest him, and the breeze had salty life in it. Work, sweat, were miraculously ridding him of his muscular stiffness and pains. The craving for strong drink was maddening at times, but, after all, what time had he to consider the matter? Sawing and splitting wood in the fierce, silent pride of attempting to maintain his independence, as well as to supply daily sop to an increasingly unappeasable appetite; plowing, planting, and all the rest of it; no more Joggins, but rushing down the steep way, in some brief rest from toil and back again, with sustained breath now, bearing a kiss from Cuby. Altogether, the days were investing Rob with a sort of kaleidoscopic impetuosity of exercise.

Between meals he fed an unstilled inward appeal with unmeasured quantities of water from the spring; and there was still a store of apples in the cellar. Bate's custom was to pick up an armful of apples, retire with them to the pigpen fence, and, munching the sounder specimens himself, to throw over the decayed ones to the pigs, while he observed with meditative interest the lack of courtesy prevailing within the pen, occasionally throwing over for his own entertainment a paring or a core to swell to livelier dimensions the unlovely holocaust of rivalry among the swine.

Rob had sometimes allowed the most unattractive of the fruit, together with discarded cores and skins, to slip heedlessly from his hands to earth; until, on one occasion, he saw Bate thriftily gathering them up and bearing them to the pen for purposes both of utility and mental revelry, as herein before described.

(To be continued.)

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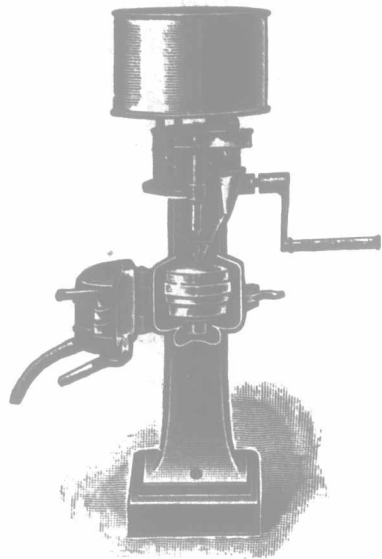
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(Signed)

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The Melotte bowl, instead of being propped up from underneath, is suspended from a frictionless ball bearing socket. It, therefore, has no need of neck bushings or bottom bearings. These cause friction.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Registered Southdown Sheep

Owing to the death of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K. G., his entire registered prize-winning flock of Southdown sheep will be sold, without reserve, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1908,
By Messrs. J. Thornton & Co.

The sale will take place at Greenstreet Farm, Eastbourne, Sussex, and it will comprise about 350 ewes of the usual flock ages, and also the ewe lambs born in 1908. There will also be sold 40 high-class, typical Southdown yearling rams, and some specially selected and well bred ram lambs.

Sheep imported from this flock won the highest and leading honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Chicago last fall.

Full details and particulars can be obtained from

MR. J. P. COCKERELL,
Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne.

or from

MESSRS. J. THORNTON & CO.,
7 Princes Street, London, W.

who will be pleased to execute commissions.

Send \$1—Receive 5 wool remnants suitable for Boys' Knee Pants up to 11 years. Give age, and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage.
N. Southcott & Co., 8 Cooke Block, London, Canada.

Current Events.

It is reported that there have been forty thousand deaths from famine in the Province of Uganda, East Africa.

The birth rate in England for the last year was the lowest on record, being only 26.3 per thousand of the population.

The Right Rev. F. P. McEvay, R. C. Bishop of London, has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Toronto, to succeed Archbishop O'Connor, recently resigned.

Clearwater, Man., reports a wheat growth of ten inches, and Dominion City, seven inches; and prospects everywhere in the West are considered unusually bright.

At a trial trip, at Berkley, Cal., of the largest airship ever built, and in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators, the ship rose 300 feet from the ground, then tilted, burst, and dropped to the ground. Every member of its crew of sixteen men were injured, one fatally.

Heavy floods are causing great damage in Texas and Oklahoma. Almost a score of deaths have already been reported, and it is feared that more have occurred. Several railway bridges have been swept away, and railway traffic on some lines has had to be suspended.

According to the report of Captain Paul Chumon, U. S. Navy, 48 per cent. of the adult Indians of Alaska are suffering from tuberculosis, while practically all the children are suffering from one disease or other. He advises sending medical men north to instruct the Indians in sanitary principles.

Owing to the expected increase in the shipping trade on the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. contemplate placing some of their finest steamers in the Canadian service, with Halifax as the port. In the meantime, it is expected that Halifax will be made a port of call for some of their New York liners.

The recent visit of M. Fallieres, President of France, together with the approaching visit of the King to the Emperor and Empress of Russia, are regarded by many as political events of the highest importance, and are held to signify the formation of a triple alliance constituting the strongest international combination ever organized.

Poleless wireless telegraphy is the latest possibility. Hearing a clicking noise in the basement of the school, Prof. D. C. Elliott, of the Richmond High School, Richmond, Mo., went to investigate, and found that the sounds proceeded from a wireless-telegraph instrument which had been stored there while not in use. A telegraph reporter was sent for, and messages were received and answered from stations at Santa Cruz and Oklahoma.

A Washington correspondent who used to run a newspaper in Iowa tells how the heavy advertiser of the town once entered the editorial offices, and, with anger and disgust depicted in every line of his face, exclaimed:

"That's a fine break you people have made in my ad. this week!"

"What's the trouble?" asked the editor, in a tone calculated to mollify the indignant one.

"Read it and see!" commanded the advertiser, thrusting a copy of the paper in the editor's face.

The latter read: "If you want to have a fit wear Blank's shoes."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WEED SEEDS IN OATS.

Enclosed please find a sample of weed seeds found in Bumper King oats. Let me know the name of weeds, and if they are annual or perennial. J. D.

Ans.—I am enclosing in separate envelopes all of the specimen seeds sent for identification. I need not make any comment as to the wild mustard. Wild radish may be said to be almost an equally noxious weed, although it is not known whether the seeds will retain their vitality so long as the wild mustard when imbedded in the soil. Black bindweed, or wild buckwheat, is also fairly well known. Spurry and sun spurge are noxious in some localities, but apparently harmless in others. I do not know the Field Scabious. Of the vetches, the Vicia craca will give the most trouble, but may also be said to be a good forage plant. GEO. H. CLARK,
Seed Commissioner.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

I have a valuable bull calf, three months old. About six weeks ago I noticed a lump, or swelling, around navel; sometimes it is larger than a goose egg, and sometimes it gets small and soft; sometimes a small quantity of thick, whitish matter comes out. Have bathed it every day, and rubbed liniment on it. Is it a rupture, and, if so, can it be cured? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This appears to be a species of rupture known as umbilical hernia, more common in foals than in calves, and which is frequently relieved by time, without any treatment. In this case we would advise giving time a trial, but would wash the part every day or two with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or of carbolic acid. If the enlargement continues after three months more, a truss may be applied, or an operation by a veterinarian may be necessary, which consists in the use of clamps to prevent the downfall until contraction takes place.

SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS— VETERINARY WORK—TUBERCULOUS MEAT.

1. Is there any immediate danger in putting a heifer affected with tuberculosis on a pasture with a number of others which will all be sold for beef within two years?

2. Where could I secure the most up-to-date veterinary book for practical use on the farm?

3. Is there any law against putting tubercular meat on the market?

A. G. M.

Ans.—1. Very little, if any. Housed in the same stable, especially if ill-ventilated, there would be a probability of some of the other animals contracting the disease.

2. For ordinary use on the farm, probably the most non-technical and useful work is "Veterinary Elements," by A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M., which may be ordered through this office at \$1.10.

3. (Re Tubercular Meat.) Dr. C. A. Hogetts, Chief Veterinary Officer for Ontario, gives us the following reply to this question: "In reply to your favor of the 15th inst. I would refer you to Sec. 108 of the Public Health Act, which empowers the medical health officer or sanitary inspector of a municipality to inspect meat, etc., and also empowers the health officer to take action when aware of diseased animals, meat or milk. You will note that the section does not particularly mention tubercular meat, but it is quite obvious that the section covers the same. There is also provision in this section for scientific examination of meat being made by the Provincial Board of Health, of any meat suspected of being diseased, in order to enable the court to determine whether such disease exists or not. One difficulty which exists in respect to tubercular meat is the impossibility of an inspector being able to detect the same simply by a casual examination of the meat itself. To judge of the extent of the tuberculous condition, one has to inspect the animal immediately after death and carefully examine the glands and viscera."

GOSSIP.

Mr. Charles McMehen, of Lucan, Ont., has purchased from Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, of LaFayette, Indiana, the grand young Belgian stallion, Calbrinca, a great horse, and a prizewinner at the International Live-stock Show, Chicago, over 25 other Belgian stallions; he is four years old, weighs 2,100 pounds, and is a beautiful colored bay.

Mr. A. M. Shaver, Ancaster, Ont., writes: "An insertion in 'The Farmer's Advocate' brings results. Since writing you before, I have sold the Shorthorn bull advertised in your columns to Mr. A. W. VanSickle, Onondaga, Ont., who makes a success of dual-purpose cows, breeding and feeding export cattle. We believe this young bull will prove a profitable investment. Besides a few helpers for sale, we still have two young bulls ready for service, from good-milking dams, and sired by the Village Blossom bull, Trout Creek Sailor. These are priced decidedly in the buyer's favor. The new Brantford and Hamilton Electric Ry. (station No. 13), is only three minutes' walk from the barns. Visitors always welcome."

ELMHURST BERKSHIRES.

Excellence excellently describes the Elmhurst herd of Large English Berkshire hogs, both individually and in their royal breeding, the property of Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, the well-known importer and breeder of Cainsville, Ont. About 60 head make up the sum total of the herd at the present time, the breeding end of which is represented by England's most fashionable strains, as the following synopsis of a few of the choice brood sows will prove: Flashlight (imp.), by Supreme's Boy, belongs to the great Compton strain, and is a right good kind; she has a litter now about three months old, sired by Imp. Compton Duke, a son of the great sire, Compton Swell. Buscot Amy (imp.), by Buscot Rosador, is of the fashionable Lady Mason tribe, and has a litter three months old, by the same sire, Compton Duke (imp.). Dancesfield Elegance (imp.) is of the noted Dancesfield tribe, sired by the great champion and sire of champions, Baron Kitchener. Dancesfield Queen (imp.) is a full sister. Of her last litter, there is only one left, a three-months-old sow, by the stock boar, Imp. Stall Pitt's Middy; this young sow is an extra good one, and should make a great show sow. Highmoor Minnie (imp.) is another of the Dancesfield tribe, by the great Highmoor Mikado, winner of 22 first prizes and seven championships in England; her dam, Highmoor Redbell, is a daughter of the great show sow, Bluebell. She herself is a show sow of a very high order. She has a litter, five weeks old, by Imp. Stall Pitt's Middy. These mentioned are only representative of the high-class character of the brood sows of the herd. The chief boar in service is Imp. Stall Pitt's Middy, winner of first-prize at Oxford in a very strong class in 1907, which is his recommendation of superior excellence, while his breeding is unexcelled, carrying as he does the blood of England's greatest Berkshire strains, the Rubical and Belle of Balham. The Berkshire breed does not produce better individuals nor more fashionably-bred ones that can be found in this great herd. For sale are all the youngsters above mentioned, also: Highclere Roosevelt (imp. in dam), a boar eight months old, sired by Great Orme, dam Highmoor Minnie (imp.); also a full brother, Highclere Edward 7th. Besides these are two December boars, by the stock boar, and out of Lady Olga, by Imp. Compton Duke. Another boar, seven months old, that now weighs 300 lbs., is a genuine good one. One sow, the same age, is due to farrow in June. Two sows, six months old, are safe in pig to a son of Dancesfield Donavan (imp.), and 24 young sows, three and four months old, by Imp. Compton Duke and the stock boar, are out of such splendid dams as Imp. Flashlight and Imp. Early Dawn. The wise man is the one that will increase his stock of brood sows in order to have the produce to sell when the rise comes, which is certain in the very near future.

The dispersion sale by auction of the entire flock of pure-bred Southdown sheep and herds of Dexter cattle and Berkshire pigs, belonging to the estate of the late Duke of Devonshire, at Compton Place, Eastbourne, Sussex, is advertised in this paper to take place as follows: The Dexter cattle and Berkshires, August 20th, and the Southdown sheep, on August 21st. Stock from this flock and these herds have been winners at the Royal and other leading shows in Britain in recent years, and some of the sheep from the Compton Place flock, exported to Canada last year, were winners at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Chicago. The Berkshire herd is famous for the production of Royal winners. Parties interested should look up the advertisement and send for catalogues to the auctioneers, Messrs. John Thornton & Co., 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W., who will execute commissions and attend to shipments.

Deer heart, I'm in an awful stew
How I'll re-veal my love for you.
I'm such a mutton-head, I fear—
I feel so sheep-ish when you're near.
I know it's only cow-ardice
That makes these lamb-entations rise,
I read a cut-let me explain:
A single roast would give me pain.
I should not like to get the hooks,
And dare not steak my hopes on looks.
I never sausage eyes as thine.
If you would but-cher hand in mine
And live'r round me every day,
We'd seek some ham-let far away;
We'd meat Life's frowns with Love's
caress,
And cleav'er road to happiness.
—Maurice Smiley, in Farm, Stock and Home.

LIVE-STOCK ADVERTISING.

The breeder of pure-bred stock to be worthy of his vocation should be a man of high ideals in his profession, for breeding good stock is a profession requiring the best judgment, skill and education. The breeder may have all these qualifications, the best of foundation stock, the facilities for giving them the best of care, and yet fail of success, simply because he fails to show the public what his skill and judgment has produced. In other words, "he hides his light under a bushel." Judicious advertising is just as important as good breeding and feeding. Show-ring advertising is good when a breeder has the skill to put his animals in good form to win, but quite often a good breeder does not quite reach the standard of good, careful feeding that makes winners; but even if successful in the show-ring, unless printer's ink heralds his success, but few outside of a circle of friends ever become aware of what he has produced. Well-judged advertising is certainly one of the large links in the chain of success, and knowing how to spend money judiciously in advertising is one of the qualifications of the breeder that must be cultivated by investigations of the mediums to be used, the classes of people who read them, and their wants.

TRADE TOPIC.

POWER ON TRIAL.—Readers interested in the question of farm power are referred to the advertisement of Wm. Gillespie, 98 Front St., Toronto, elsewhere in this issue, of the "Champion" gas and gasoline engine, sold on trial and guaranteed. Write for particulars.

BOOK REVIEW.

DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY. Practical dairymen and students desiring the latest, most complete and up-to-date work on the subject of bacteria in milk will find it in Prof. H. W. Conn's book, "Practical Dairy Bacteriology," of the biological department of the Wesleyan University and Bacteriologist of the Connecticut State Board of Health. The first part of the book gives the facts relating to bacteriology, and the second, directions for analysis and study. Since the bacteria of milk has a direct relation to public health, the real importance of such a work can be readily seen. It is splendidly illustrated and printed by the Orange-Judd Co., and is a standard on the subject. Price, postpaid, from this office, \$1.25.

Buy Land in Western Canada Now.

We hold the exclusive agency for large blocks of rich, specially-selected Canadian Pacific Railway lands in Western Canada.

This is an opportunity to secure the best bargains in farm lands obtainable anywhere, on terms not offered by any other company.

One year's crop frequently pays for the land.

Our Fifth Cheap Excursion

Prices from \$8.00 Per Acre Upwards.

Leaves TORONTO, TUESDAY, JUNE 9th. Fare to Calgary, \$40.50 and return. Our own representative is in charge of each car. Ask any C. P. R. agent for particulars.

TERMS Remarkably EASY OR May be Bought on Half CROP PAYMENTS

We will run additional excursions on the following dates: June 23rd; July 7th and 21st; August 4th and 18th; September 1st, 15th and 29th.

Write at once for particulars to, or call on

F. W. HODSON, MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT, UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, 174 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Standard Woven Wire Fence

Did you ever examine The Standard Wire Fence? If not, you should before giving an order for your requirements.

The fact that others are trying to imitate it, is proof of its superiority.

The Tie That Binds will not slip, and is really the strongest lock on the market; note how it hooks on the line wire. Write direct to the factory for catalogue and sample book.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO. WINNIPEG, MAN., GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE GREAT NORTH WEST.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

DISPERSION SALE

The entire "Belvoir" herd of

40 Shorthorn Cattle

Will be sold by auction at the farm, near the Village of Delaware, three miles from Komoka Station, G. T. R., and 10 miles from London, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1908.

Sale will be positively without reserve. For catalogues, apply to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont., Auctioneer. RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont., Proprietor.

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When writing advertisers kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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THE LATE THOS. W. CLARK, CAINSVILLE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, AT 2 P. M.
At the Farm, near Brant Church, on
the Jerseyville Road.

Threshing Outfit consists of a Sawyer-Massey 17-horse-power Simple Traction Engine, rebuilt and in first-class running order. New Peerless Separator, only run 25 days, with self-feeder and wind stacker. Wagon and Tank in good working order. 1 barrel Engine Oil. 1 barrel Cylinder Oil.

The Farm consisting of 84½ acres, sandy loam; every field is watered by spring creek; new bank barn 40 x 80, with hip roof, stone walls and cement floors, well finished. Driving barn 30x50. Good frame house remodeled, with cellar. This can be made one of the best farms in Brant County.

TERMS—Threshing Outfit one-third cash at time of sale, balance 6 months' credit on approved joint note at 6 per cent. interest. Terms of farm can be ascertained at time of sale or by writing.

Wolby Almas, Auctioneer. J. W. CLARK, Administrator, Cainsville



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

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

FOR SALE—First-class Simcoe Co. farm in good wheat-growing section—117 acres. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address: Jacobs & Cooper, 1267 Queen, W., Toronto.

DUPPIES—R. C. Collies. Sire imp. winner. Dam a worker. Paul Merritt, Beamsville, Ont.

PEDIGREED Scotch Collies. A sharp six-months-old bitch at \$5. A registered bitch guaranteed in whelp to an imported dog that gets workers, \$15. W. J. Johnson, box 246, Meaford, Ont.

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

WANTED—Married man to manage and do general farming. Must have experience. Good with stock. Good milker. References. Address: Blake, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—A working housekeeper. For particulars please apply to Miss Jarvis, Galt, Ont.



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 50 cents.

BARGAINS—S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Choice pen. Eggs \$1.75 per thirty. Laying stock \$3.50 and \$5.50 per hundred. Ernest Flindall, Smithfield, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Splendid cockerels for sale. Also few pullets. Prices right. Egg \$1 and \$2 per fifteen. Special prices for hundred lots. James McGregor, Caledonia, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure-bred—Eggs, \$1 per 15. 9 chicks guaranteed. \$5 per 100. Extra heavy layers. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

EGGS for hatching from "Canada's Best" Black Minorcas. Balance of season, \$1 for 15. T. A. Faunds, 11 Victor St., London.

GET eggs from prizewinners. My birds won over 350 firsts at eleven shows. Banded and White Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Silver and Black Hamburgs, Single and Rose-combed R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons. \$1 per 15 eggs. Special mating. A few eggs to spare from Black and Buff Orpingtons, Black Javas, Blue Andalusians, Banded and White Rocks, Black and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, Single and Rose-combed R. I. Reds, White and Silver-penciled and Silver-laced and Black Wyandottes, at \$2 per 15 eggs. F. W. Kronse, Guelph.

MY ANCONAS and Leghorns, hatched before July 15th. Make winter layers. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular. Prizewinners. E. C. Apps, box 221, Brantford, Ont.

WELL-KNOWN AND VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES WEIR offers for sale, lot 8, con. 1, Township of North Dorchester, 200 acres; clay loam; well fenced; high state of cultivation; 90 acres timber. First-class two-story brick house; one good basement barn; two other good barns. Granary, drilled well and windmill. Situated on Governor's Road, 6 miles east of London. Convenient to churches, school and post office. Will sell whole or half. Apply: Miss Phoebe A. Weir, McWilliam, Ont., or to T. W. Scandrett, Solicitor, 98 Dundas St., London, Ont.

GOSSIP.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

Re lists of annual meetings of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario, the following addenda has been issued from the Department of Agriculture: Annual meetings of Farmers' Institutes at which no speaker will be in attendance; Columbus, S. Ontario, June 12; Nile, W. Huron, 1 o'clock; Brussels, E. Huron, 2 p. m., June 12; Newington, Stormont, June 11.

P. S.—The Newington annual meeting was put in Mr. R. W. Wade's list. There will be no speaker in attendance.

OXFORD COUNTY SHOW.

At the Oxford County (England) Show, held at Abingdon, May 20th and 21st, in a good display of Shorthorns, Sir Richard Cooper won first award in aged bulls, and the championship with Chiddington Malcolm. In the two-year-old section, first and reserve champion was Mr. Henry Dudding's Strowan Butterfly 23rd. Messrs. Dean were first in yearling bulls with Sanguhar Pearl. In the cow class, Sir J. Colman's Gatlan Rose was first. The champion female was the first-prize three-year-old cow, Aldershaw Primrose 39th, a white. Elvetham Sweetheart was first in two-year-old section, and Messrs. Garne's Village Bell was the winning yearling heifer, and reserve champion.

In the sheep section, Oxford Downs were very strong. The first-prize yearling ram and champion was the entry of Mr. Jas. Horlick, Mr. J. T. Hobbs being second, and Mr. Stilgoe, third. In yearling ewes, Mr. Brassey was first, and Mr. Hobbs, second and third. For pen of ram lambs, Mr. A. H. Wisden led, and for ewe lambs, Messrs. G. Adams & Son were first; while in the single ram class, Mr. Hobbs took leading honors. In a fine class of Hampshires, Mr. James Flower won for yearling rams and ram lambs, and Mr. H. C. Stephens for ewe lambs. In Southdowns, champion honors for males went to Mr. Adeane; and, in females, to Sir J. Wernher; while the exors. of Col. McCalmont won first in both lamb classes.

In Berkshire pigs, Mr. Chetwynd won champion honors with his aged boar; while in the younger boar class Lord Calthorpe was first, followed by Mr. Morant. In young sows, Earl Manvers won, and in the older sow class, Mr. J. Horton was first.

In the other class, for any breed other than Berkshire, Messrs. Spencer and R. M. Knowles won the leading honors.

TRADE TOPIC.

A 12-gauge, double-barrel gun, complete with case, for \$7.50, and a 10 x 12 tent, complete with poles and pegs, for \$11, as offered in the advertisement of Warren & Ellis, 302 Yonge St., Toronto, appears like an attractive announcement.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Aren't you going home?" asked a fellow club member.

"Not for several days," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I'm going to give my family a chance to forget. You see, mother and the girls have been trying to educate me to an appreciation of classical music. This afternoon I heard a terrific racket on the piano, so, being anxious to please, I half closed my eyes, and said, 'Isn't it perfectly beautiful!'"

"Wasn't that all right?"

"No. It was the piano tuner."

A Milwaukee man tells a short story illustrative of the high estimate placed by the German citizens of that city upon sauerkraut as a food staple.

A friend was talking to the Teuton about the high price of cabbage at the time, when the latter replied:

"Yes, dose cabbages is high awful! My wife she used to put me up seven barrels of sauerkraut every year. Now, it is mooch different. We can afford to haf three barrels only."

"Only three barrels, Hans?"

"Yes, only three barrels. Choost enough to have on hand in case of sickness."

Scotsmen Bargaining.

I saw the butcher leave his bicycle at the gate and stride into the yard, and in anticipation of a pleasant little comedy I made my way to the sheep "falls" at the back of the steading, says B. S., in the Glasgow Herald. There was old James, wedged in among his sheep, wearing that careless, detached expression that means that his whole soul is concentrated upon the problem of selling to the best advantage. The butcher nodded to him pleasantly.

"Grand turn of weather we're having," he remarked, and with that the conversation ran for some little time on general topics. At last:

"Ye've brocht the sheep in, I see."

"Hoots," says James, "I'm no carin' about selling the sheep the day. They're aye improvin', and I've plenty turnips yet."

The butcher begins tentatively to handle one or two of the sheep that are nearest to him, and absent-mindedly remarks that it's no' a guid time tae be buying, as the weather is against them. I look at my watch. It is half-past nine.

Twenty minutes later the matter has so far advanced that the butcher is in among them, making a careful examination.

"They're grand sheep," he says, earnestly. "I canna compleen o' the sheep."

"Ou ay," says James. "They've dune weel. But they'll be the better o' another week or two's feedin'. I'm thinkin' I'll maybe tak' them tae Castle Douglas about the end o' the month."

"The London trade's been terrible bad," says the butcher, as one who thinks aloud.

"They tell me there's awfu' scarcity o' weel-finished sheep the year," James observes.

"Skins is three shillings doon. It's that that's hurtin' them."

"There isn't the sheep in the country. The short turnip crop is bound to tell a tale."

"Wool's had a sair fall." The conversation again becomes general. Suddenly, James looks up with something like enthusiasm.

"There's a grand hogg," he remarks, singling out one from the crowd. "That's the class o' sheep for the Castle Douglas mart."

"Ay," the butcher reiterates, "they're grand sheep. Pit them out in the field, James. I ken fine how they touch. Let's see them gaun about."

The scene of the drama is now transferred to the paddock, and the two combatants walk about studying their bome of contention with a critical eye. It is now after 11 o'clock, and we are approaching the crisis.

"What are ye wantin' for them, James?"

"What are they worth to you, Geordie?"

These are, of course, not questions that admit of a direct reply. It is necessary for James to explain that last year he sold his first cut for 42s., and that they were certainly not equal to these. And Geordie has to tell how he bought Tom Halliday's sheep last week for 38s., and they killed out nicely. Again the conversation becomes general.

Finally, with all the air of a judge pronouncing sentence, James declares that he will take 41s., for two score of them, "seen' that it's you." Geordie does not protest against this or laugh him to scorn as some might do. He replies, after some consideration, more, one might say, in sorrow than in anger, "Ye're too high the day, James. I'm feared I'll no be able to buy yer sheep," and prepares to take his departure.

At the gate he turns to inquire with rather a forlorn air if 37s. would be any use. And now there are a mass of compromises to be discussed. Will he give 40s. for one score? Will he give 39s. 6d. for thirty? Will he give 39s. for two score, and James will throw in a "chaser" for nothing? Geordie rises to 38s., but must have 6d. a head lucky penny if they don't kill well.

At this point I am called away, and when I return about 12 o'clock I see the form of Geordie disappearing over the hill on his bicycle. James is in high feather.

"Thirty-eight shillin's and ninepence," he tells me. "They would never have

made thirty-five at Castle Douglas. But, of course, I kent he needed them. I happened to hear Geordie's verdict also.

"They were terrible cheap sheep," he said. "But I kent he had to pairt wi' them. He has no keep, and he'll need all his neeps for the ewes."

Many children are so crammed with everything that they really know nothing. In proof of this, read these veritable specimens of definitions, written by public-school children:

"Stability is taking care of a stable."

"A mosquito is the child of black and white parents."

"Monastery is the place for monsters."

"Tocsin is something to do with getting drunk."

"Expostulation is to have the small-pox."

"Cannibal is two brothers who killed each other in the Bible."

"Anatomy is the human body, which consists of three parts, the head, the chest, and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any. The chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."

HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF ALFALFA.

Alfalfa has been cultivated as a forage crop since very ancient times, says a bulletin on "The Botanical History and Classification of Alfalfa," by Carl S. Scofield, published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is believed to have been brought into Greece by the Persians about 490, B. C. Its culture spread westward on both sides of the Mediterranean, and, later, to both American continents, where it is now widely distributed. It was known to the Greeks and Romans as "Medike" and "Herba Medica" on account of its supposed Median origin. Its common English and European name, lucern, is probably derived from the name of the valley of the Luzerne River, in northern Italy. Its common Spanish and American name, alfalfa, is derived from an Arabic word, "alfacacah," meaning "the best kind of fodder."

The prevalent botanical name of alfalfa, *Medicago sativa*, can not properly be used for this plant, since the name, *Medicago*, belongs to another plant not congeneric with alfalfa. The plant which was described under the name *Medicago*, and to which that name properly belongs, has been recently known to a majority of botanists as *Trigonella radiata*. The correct botanical name of alfalfa is *Medica sativa* (L.) Mill.

YOUNG MEN AND THE FARM.

When you get out where a man has a little elbow-room, and a chance to develop, he has thoughts of his own. His thinking is not supplied to him every night and every morning, and he is less of a machine and more of a man, so that I do not think that farmers need to be looked upon as dependents of the State. They do not come to the State Government asking alms. They are self-reliant, they are intelligent. What we want in connection with agriculture is what we want in connection with every other field of noble effort. We want training, we want intelligence, we want scientific method, we want direction, we want the way shown, and then the man can walk in it. There is no reason why the same care and intention and skill and scientific consideration should not be devoted to agriculture as to industry and the technical trades. The men who are running away from the farms too frequently make a mistake, and some day in our big cities—and the day is rapidly approaching—our young men, in large numbers, will wake up to the fact that they have a pretty good chance on the farm, and that they may be to a greater degree independent and happy in life if they stay where their happy lots were cast in connection with their fathers' farm, or another which they may be able to procure.—Governor Hughes of New York State.

Wise and Prudent Mothers Know That

LACTATED FOOD

Is the Best for the Babies.

Wise, prudent and thoughtful mothers always use the popular Lactated Food for their babies. They use it because it is superior to all other infants' foods. It is the mother's friend, because it promotes a healthy and vigorous digestion, and shields the little ones from prevailing summer troubles, such as cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery. Lactated Food makes the cross and peevish baby happy, bright and cheerful, and it grows up a picture of health. Every weary and worn-out mother should give Lactated Food a trial. Ask your druggist for it.

Cream Separators at Half Price

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

Locksley, Ont., May 11, 1907.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:

Please find enclosed the sum of \$30, for which send me India-rubber rings No. 47 for bowl top No. 2 Windsor Cream Separator.

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

Yours truly, T. HAMILTON.
N.B.—Please send catalogue of Threshermen's Supplies for 1907.

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

- No. 0 cap, 100 lbs. milk per hour.....\$15 00
- No. 1 cap, 210 lbs. milk per hour..... 25 00
- No. 2 cap, 340 lbs. milk per hour..... 35 00
- No. 3 cap, 560 lbs. milk per hour..... 45 00

Every Separator guaranteed, and one week's FREE TRIAL given.

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

N.B.—We have in stock a few No. 1 and 2 Separators, which have been used only a short time and then exchanged for larger machines. These we are selling, while they last, at the following VERY LOW PRICES, for cash with order ONLY: No. 1, \$14; No. 2, \$16. These machines are all practically as good as new, and all will do perfect work, skimming as close as any separator you can buy at any price, but, of course, they do not look like new, nor can we sell them as new machines. We advise those who wish a first class Cream Separator almost for a song, to order one of these. **TIMES ARE HARD. DON'T BE HUMBLED BY AGENTS INTO PAYING BIG PRICES ANY MORE FOR CREAM SEPARATORS.** W. S. CO.

Address: Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

TRADE TOPICS.

The Dain side-delivery hay rake, a rake and a tedder in one, turning the hay and leaving it in rows suitable to be taken up by the hay loader, which the same firm manufacture, two great labor-saving implements which work well together, greatly lessening the work of securing the hay crop. See the advertisement, in this issue, of the Dain Mfg. Co., of Preston, Ont.

Beaty Bros., of Fergus, Ont. (G. T. R. and C. P. R.), manufacture steel-rod and wood-track unloaders of hay and grain, also feed and litter carriers for stables, labor-saving outfits that are almost indispensable on the farm nowadays. See their advertisement in this paper, and write them for particulars.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- June 5th.—John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., Shorthorns.
- June 11th.—Estate of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., Shorthorns.
- June 23rd.—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., dispersion sale of Shorthorns.

GOSSIP.

At the auction sale last month of the Thoroughbred racing stud of the late Duke of Devonshire, an average of £967 (\$4,835) was made for 22 horses.

Soor Milkman to Sweet Milkman.—“Ye wisna at Midland sale. Man, ye should 'a' been up and got yin o' thae kin' o' kye. Ye jist need tae sit doon and turn on the tap, an' screw't a' when ye hae plenty.”

Sweet Milkman.—“The black coo's the only sort ye can dae that wi', and the soor milkman's the only man that can tak' full advantage o't.”

Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, Scotland, has recently exported to Mr. S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont., two well-bred, handsome, three-year-old Hackneys. One of these is the stallion, Tarquinius, a 15.2 bay, with black points. He is by the well-known breeding horse, Diplomatist (7043), tracing back to Star of the West on his sire's side, and to Wildfire (1224) and Lord Derby (415) on his dam's side. The other is the filly, Bygrave (18878), a 15.2½ chestnut, by Clifton III. (6689), the grandsire of which was Danegelt (174), whilst her dam was the Danegelt mare, Promise (7308). She thus traces back on both sides to Lord Derby. These are said to be extra good ones.

Official testing has been the order of the day in the Holstein herd at the Maple Glen Stock Farm of Mr. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont., and, judging from his report of the way the matrons have performed, both old and young, Mr. Gilroy has reason to be pleased with their work. At present he has just finished a fine record on a seven-year-old daughter of that noble old show cow and test-winner, Carmen Sylvia, viz., Carmen Sylvia 4th. Her last year's test was 20.87 lbs. butter in seven days. Now she has to her credit 25.57 lbs. in seven days, 84½ lbs. milk in one day; 2,370 lbs. in thirty days, and 102½ lbs. butter in thirty days, and there are not many 100-lb.-thirty-day cows of the breed. Another pleasing feature is the testing of the third generation away from Carmen Sylvia; one a heifer, two years and two months old, a daughter of Inka Sylvia De Kol, that last year made 605½ lbs. milk and 26.04 lbs. butter in seven days, comes on and makes 15.42 lbs. butter in seven days, 1,503 lbs. milk, 59.82 lbs. butter in thirty days, and we find she stands well up to the front for one of her age. And now the four generations have an average of over 20 lbs. butter each for seven days' production, officially. Another heifer worthy of mention is Queen Calamity Paul; at two years ten months old she has reached 76½ lbs. milk in one day, 517 lbs. in seven days; butter for seven days, 19.48 lbs., a pretty good pace for a two-year-old, and record finished with two weeks to good before she will be three years old. This is claimed to be the best record for her age yet in Canada. She has a fine bull calf, sired by the stock bull, whose dam gave 93 lbs. milk in one day, 598 lbs. milk in seven days, 22½ lbs. butter in seven days, and is for sale at a reasonable price, considering quality. In summing up, would say that eleven head are now tested, three two-year-olds, two three-year-olds, one four-year-old and five cows, and the average butter production for the lot, officially, for the seven-day tests, is over 20 lbs. What other herd can show a better average. Only three bull calves are on hand for sale, one from the 19.48-lb. two-year-old, another from a 22½-lb. butter cow, with fat average of over 4 per cent. This calf is by Bright Canary, a son of a 26.29-lb. cow, testing over 4 per cent. fat. The other is from a 17.80-lb. four-year-old, sired by a son of Inka Sylvia De Kol, our 26.04-lb. tested cow. Glen buell is nine miles north of Brockville, Ont.

Pay what you will, you cannot get a better or purer soap than "Baby's Own Soap."

There is no "just-as-good" soap. Baby's Own is the best for your skin and complexion, because it is made with pure refined vegetable oils.

Its fragrant creamy lather is permeated with minute oil globules which impart a dainty appearance to the skin.

Refuse substitutes—Ask your dealer for Baby's Own Soap—best for Baby and best for You.

Try "Albert Talc" Violet Scented and Antiseptic.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MFRS., MONTREAL

A NAME THAT MEANS SOMETHING


A flour of the finest quality which the choicest Manitoba Hard Wheat and the most expert milling can make; a flour that never fails to give satisfaction; a flour that enjoys the confidence of those who have tried it—that's

PURITY FLOUR

No one wants to eat anything but the best bread. Purity Flour wins its way by what it does—the best flour makes the best bread.

Try it to-day. Ask your grocer for Purity.

THIS IS THE LABEL

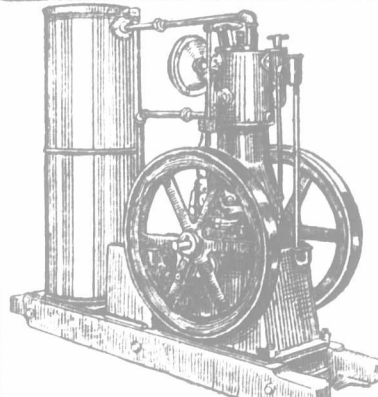


See that it is on every bag or barrel you buy

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON

THE "CHAMPION" Gas and Gasoline Engine

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



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

PAGE WHITE FENCES
 Get the Best. Styles for Lawns, Farms and Ranches. Made of high carbon wire, galvanized and then painted white. Tougher and stronger wire than goes into any other fence. Get 1908 prices and illustrated booklet.
THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
 Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada.
 WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG 219

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.
 Manufacturers of Hay Tools and Litter Carriers.



Here is illustrated our Maple Leaf Steel Track Carrier and the track on which it runs. You will notice the upright rails on the track. Grooved wheels run on these rails, making spreading impossible. Our Carrier frame has a spread of 14 inches on the tracks, 4 inches longer than any other. Our track is heavier per foot than any other. Write for information. We have a complete line of wood, rod and steel track outfits, forks, slings, etc.

Our catalogue is free.

"Twentieth Century Dictionary."

A miracle of scholarship that will supersede all inexpensive works.

EVERY Canadian home should have this comprehensive and up-to-date book of words. Edited by Rev. Thos. Davidson, assistant editor Chambers' Encyclopædia. Replete with information for every user of the English language. Cloth bound, and copiously illustrated. Over 1,200 pages.

How to Secure a Copy of This Invaluable Work. Send us two new subscribers to "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," accompanied by \$3, and the Dictionary will be mailed you, post free.

Carriages and Harness at First Cost
 Why not deal direct with the Maker, and save two Profits P



By our system you can purchase a buggy, phaeton or other high-grade carriage or harness at one-third less than your local dealer. If not thoroughly satisfied you can return the goods and we will pay the freight both ways. Our complete illustrated catalogue, showing many styles of Vehicles and Harness, with description and price of each, mailed free. Write to-day.

No. 10 Piano Box Buggy. Price \$57.00

International Carriage Co.,
 BRIGHTON, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.

Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns.

At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of B. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices.

In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.

John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.
 Toronto, 14 miles. Weston, 3 1/2 miles.

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

25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25
 Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high-class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them. **W. A. BRODIE, Walkerville, Ont., P. O., Walkerville and Ganarob Stations.**

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Veterinary.

INAPPETENCE.

Cow has been sick for two weeks. I gave her salts and linseed oil, and her bowels seemed to be all right, but she passes a few specks of blood at times. She looks natural, but is dumpish, and lies around a good deal, and will only eat a little grass at a time. F. F.

Ans.—This is the result of indigestion. If she becomes constipated, give her a little more raw linseed oil, one to one and a half pints. Take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Mix and make into twenty-four powders, and give a powder three times daily in a pint of water as a drench. V.

TEETH REQUIRE DRESSING—BRONCHITIS.

1. Two of my cows were in good condition when they calved, but have failed until they are quite weak. I fed them middlings, bran and chopped oats, about eight quarts daily. They eat and drink well. One makes a gurgling noise when raising the cud, and she drops the cud and chewed hay out of her mouth.

2. Sow had twelve pigs. They were kept in a warm place, but allowed plenty of exercise. They wheeze, and their sides move faster than normal. Six have died. F. L. S.

Ans.—1. The gurgling sound mentioned is noticed to a greater or less extent in all cattle when regurgitating a bolus of food. The grinding or dropping food out of the mouth is due to some trouble in the mouth; probably the teeth require dressing. It is probable the other cow is the same. Get their teeth dressed by a veterinarian, and they will probably gain in flesh when on grass. As their appetites are good, they do not require medicine.

2. This is infectious bronchitis, and it is probable it will kill all the young ones. Treatment is seldom successful. It consists in putting the pigs in a close room and burning sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes, then opening doors, etc., and admitting air. Repeat in ten or twelve days. It would be well to disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock. Give a thorough coat of hot lime wash, with five per cent. carbolic acid. V.

Miscellaneous.

A WIFE'S DEBT.
 A young woman owes me a debt, and now she is married. Can I make her husband pay the debt or not?
 Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Probably not.

USE THE ROLLER.
 Will it hurt to roll a field that is seeded down with oats? Is there any danger of hurting the clover and timothy? It is nicely up. Will it break the seeds?
 L. T.

Ans.—No; but rather benefit.

INJURED APPLE TWIG.
 Find enclosed piece of apple-tree limb. Please let me know what is wrong, also remedy.
 W. J. D.
 Glengarry, Ont.


Ans.—The appearances on the twig sent arise from last year's conditions, and might have been due to several causes, such as blight, or leaves on the limb above dying. No remedy can, therefore, be suggested. J. D.

THE TURNIP FLY.
 Do you know of any treatment of turnip seed that will ensure against the attacks of the turnip fly?
 A. J. C.

Ans.—Soaking the seed in coal oil for five or six hours before sowing is said to have the desired effect. The same treatment has been recommended as the result of experience in the case of seed corn for protection against crows and grubs.

Mr. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont., Shaw Station (C. P. R.), makes a change in his advertisement, in which he offers Tamworth pigs, bred from Toronto winners, also Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old ones 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. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**

ACTION DEVELOPERS

For Producing and Improving Action in Horses.



Used by all successful exhibitors and dealers in England.

Illustrated pamphlets, testimonials and prices of patentee
G. E. GIBSON, OAKHAM, ENGLAND.

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS



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

2 Aged Imported Clydesdale Stallions

for sale at \$100 each. Foal getters, or could work. Also a pair of Canadian-bred stallions, rising four years; registered; not large horses, but all quality. Price very reasonable.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

MR. A. I. HICKMAN,

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland ponies, more Romney Marsh sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

CLYDESDALES

One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

SHORTHORNS

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

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

For Sale—Two stallions, one imp., the other imp. in dam; 3 imp. mares 3 and 4 yrs. of age—a grand pair, with size and quality; 1 fully foal imp. in dam. Shorthorns all milking, of both sexes; straight milking strain. **A. V. GARROFT, Thornbury Sta., Redwing P. O.**

Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Yorkshires One stallion rising three years, by imported Hopewell. Two young bulls ten months, and some heifers from six months to two years. Yorkshires of both sexes. **W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove Ont., Leoust Hill Sta., C.P.R.**

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder

cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 40th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms. **DR. BELL, V. S., KINGSTON, ONT.**

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

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism. Safe, Sure, Effective. All Druggists, 40c and \$1.00. **LYMAN, BONS & CO., MONTREAL.**



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Whether you have any intention of buying a cream separator or not

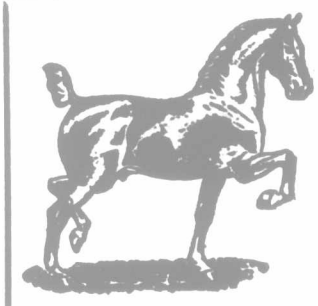
You Positively Cannot Afford To Be Without Our Free Dairy Book.

You need it, because it tells you how to get more butter fat from the milk than you get now—that means a fatter pocketbook for you.

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WEST TORONTO, CANADA.
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday.
Private sales every day.
Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the quarter-mile track for showing and exercising.
HERBERT SMITH, MANAGER.
(Late Grand's Repository.)

Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.



My latest importation has just arrived here. I have now on hand for sale: 25 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 18 Hackney stallions from 2 to 5 years of age; 13 Hackney fillies, all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 2 and 4 years of age. A total of 75 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

T. H. KASSARD, MILLERBROOK, ONT.



CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 20 head to select from.
SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.



Graham - Renfrew Co.'s CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners. Their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 448.

GRAHAM-RENFREW CO., LTD., Bedford Park, Ont.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Up to over a ton in weight, with the very richest of breeding and the best of quality. I think no better shipment of stallions ever left Scotland. I have also nine fillies, without doubt the best lot in Canada. All will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone.
GEO G STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.

2 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Bred by Prince Alexander and Macgregor's champion, recorded in Clydesdale Stud-book of Canada. Terms and prices reasonable.
Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. London Ry. Station.

SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R. Long-distance 'phone.**

OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!

Four imported and home-bred stallions for sale. Ten imported and home-bred mares for sale. Among these are prizewinners at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome to inspect stock. **JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, ONT.**



Clydesdales

Imported and Canadian-bred. Imp. brood mares a specialty. Celebrated Clydesdale sire, Acme (imp.), at head of stud. Will stand in his own stable for mares at \$20 this season. Long-distance 'phone.
R. M. HOLTVY, Station and P. O. Manchester, Ont., G. T. R. Myrtle, Ont., G. P. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CAPPED HOCKS.

Three-year-old colt that stood idle in the stable mostly all winter has enlargements on the points of his hocks. Is this hereditary?

H. B.

Ans.—These are capped hocks. There is no hereditary tendency. They were caused by bruises, probably by kicking and striking the stall posts with his hocks. Treatment is slow. Get a liniment made of four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little well into each enlargement once daily, and they will eventually become reduced to their normal size. V.

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF LEG.

When two years old, my colt had a sore above his fetlock on hind leg. His leg swelled and broke, and matter ran freely. He is now four years old, and his hock and leg are still very large.

F. H.

Ans.—It is not probable that treatment will be successful. The enlargement is chronic; the tissues are thickened, and the exudate organized, resembling a case of elephantiasis. Treatment consists in giving 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily. If this impairs his appetite after a while reduce the dose to 40 grains. Get a liniment made of eight drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and eight ounces each of alcohol and glycerine, and rub this well into the enlarged leg once daily. Repeat the prescription again and again, if you see any good results. V.

SKIN DISEASE—MAMMITIS.

1. Four-year-old horse has had a skin disease since he was two years old. At first a scale formed, which, when removed, exposed a raw surface. Last year my veterinarian treated him, and since then the scales are dry underneath.
2. One quarter of cow's udder is enlarged and hard, and gives bloody milk.

W. E. T.

Ans.—1. This is a form of eczema. Give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and follow up with one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for a week. Follow this with half an ounce sulphur twice daily. Dress the parts, once daily, with carbolic acid, one part, to sweet oil, twenty-five parts.
2. Bathe the quarter well several times daily with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated oil. V.

GOSSIP.

Thirty-four years ago two Scots competed in a plowing match in Dumbartonshire. They met last February at the Addington sale-yards in New Zealand for the first time since the match, one of them being Mr. John Allen, of Waikari, and the other Mr. S. Wallace, of Knebworth, Herefordshire, who is now on a visit to New Zealand.

The twelfth annual show and sale of Kent or Romney Marsh sheep is advertised to take place at Ashford, Kent, England, on September 24th and 25th. Prizes and challenge cups are given for the best rams and groups of rams, and the entries will be representative of the leading flocks of the land. See the advertisement in this paper, and write the secretary for catalogue.

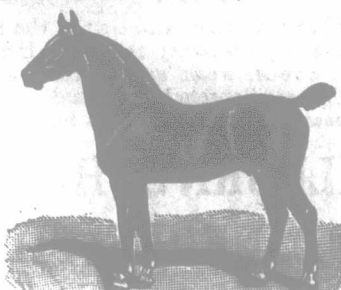
AN ALFALFA KING.

R. E. Smith, of Sherman, Texas, is the alfalfa king of the world. He started in twelve years ago with five acres, then put in a hundred more, and has kept on increasing until now he has fourteen hundred acres in alfalfa. Last year it netted him \$109,200, not including the amounts of money received from the sale of hundreds of head of hogs, cattle and other live stock that fattened in the alfalfa pastures.

The Concord, three-reach side-spring, said to be the easiest riding and most serviceable wagon on the market, is advertised for sale at \$58 by the Standard Buggy Co., of St. John, N. B. Look up the advertisement, and write for particulars.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites: Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: **The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkville Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO. Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocela, Erysipelas, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

W. F. JONES, P. O. F., 75 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: LYNAN BROS & CO., Montreal.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

To reduce herd will sell: 10 cows at \$160 each 10 heifers at 50 each 10 bulls from \$50 to 160 each. Come and see them or address **M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ontario.**

Glengore 40 head of ayflower an Aberdeen Fair Lady tribes. For sale: 7 bulls, from 5 mos. to 2 years of age; heifers, from 1 to 3 years. A choice lot and sold right. Geo. Davis & Sons, Aiton, Ont. Station, C. P. R.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbo station. **WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.**

Aberdeen - Angus Bulls!

Two nice young Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale at a bargain; also females. **J. W. BURT, Geningsby, Ont. Erin Station, C. P. R.**

Shorthorn Bulls—Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. **ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.**

WEAK TIRED WOMEN How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they want to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Don't with other foods said to be the Experiment same as, or better than

MOLASSINE MEAL

No other food can prove that its use keeps horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry in perfect health all the year round. Pamphlets and prices from

Andrew Watson, 3
81 Youville Square, Montreal.

Am offering at the present time

3 Very Fine Imp. Young Bulls.

Good colors, and of the best breeding; also some extra good Canadian-bred bulls ready for service. Also cows and heifers imported and Canadian-bred. Prices reasonable

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder,
Woodstock, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

For sale: Bull, 24 months; bull, 11 months; 20 calves, 1 to 5 months; cows and heifers. In Cotswolds, a few shearing ewes and about 25 lambs for fall orders. In Berkshires, will book orders for May and June delivery.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE
Station and P.O. Campbellford, Ontario.

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 phone.

W.M. SMITH,
Brooklin & Myrtle Sts.,
Columbus, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

For sale: One extra good young bull, 11 months old, from imp sire and dam; also a few good young Leicester ewes in lamb. At easy prices for quick sale.

W. A. Douglas,
Caledonia station, Tuscarora, Ont.

J. Watt & Son SALEM ONT.,

Offer 13 or 15 high-class young cows and heifers in calf, or calves at foot, to (imp.) Pride of Scotland. Show stuff of different ages always on hand.

ELORA STA., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Do you want a SHORTHORN bull cheap? 12 months old. Weight 950 pounds. Dam, good milker. Also choice cows and heifers. Write: A. M. SHAVER, ANCASTER, ONTARIO.

High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form. Pure Scotch. Terms reasonable. A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GARGET.

Cow has had several attacks of garget, and now gives thick or ropy milk out of part of udder. What can be done for her?

READER.

Ans.—We should say the probability is she will lose the use of that quarter of the udder. Bathing the quarter with hot water long and frequently, and rubbing freely with spirits turpentine and lard may help affect a cure. Give her a teaspoonful of saltpetre in food twice a day for a week.

PROBABLY FLAT-HEADED BORER.

Enclosed find bark broken from an apple tree. My trees become thus marked about a year after planting. They are on high, gravelly soil, cropped with roots, and well manured. J. J. M. Glengarry Co.

Ans.—With the letter, the correspondent sends a piece of bark externally marked with small scars and crevices, and internally specked with clusters of empty eggs opposite the crevices. These eggshells are elongate-oval, about one-fortieth of an inch in length. They are probably the product of the flat-headed apple-tree borer, a very destructive pest of the apple, and sometimes injurious to other fruit trees. The remedies are preventive rather than curative. Washing the trunks and lower branches with a thin paint of soft soap and washing-soda solution in early June, and again in July, is recommended to prevent the beetles from laying their eggs in the crevices of the bark. J. D.

TRADE TOPICS.

A CLERGYMAN OUT FOR FUN.—Of course, I believe in the bicycle. It makes the day longer, the mile shorter, everything I want nearer, and anything I don't want easier to get away from, besides all the fun of it.—Rev. William Channing Gannett, Unitarian Clergyman, Author, Rochester, N. Y.

A COWBOY GOVERNOR TALKS.—Cycling rebuilds the body, recuperates the mind, hardens the muscles and quickens the intellect. It aids digestion and drives away the blues. It is conducive to that best condition in mankind, a sound mind in a sound body.—Hon. William A. Poynter, Ex-Governor, Nebraska, Supreme Commander Am. Order of Protection, Lincoln, Neb.

Protection of stock from flies is advertised in the form of Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer, a liquid to be used as a spray, which it is claimed answers the double purpose of giving freedom from flies, lice and other vermin, and also acting as a disinfectant. If it is not being sold by your druggist, write the F. Williams Co., Morrisburg, Ont., or Madrid, N. Y., for particulars.

"Zeb and His New Baynes Buggy."

By Uncle Ezra.

Zeb has got a new Baynes buggy. An' he's doin' things up brown, An' he gets his girl o' Sundays, An' goes drivin' up to town.

You should see him callyhootin' Settin' back and feelin' big, Fur he's got the purtiest sweetheart An' a famous new Baynes rig.

They're beheld by all beholders, Fur they're sumpun worth the see. Town folks say to one another "Aint that fine as silk kin be?"

Zeb jus' drives around a smilin' While the people stop and stare, Sayin' "There's that new Baynes buggy, An' that nice good-lookin' pair."

'Fore Zeb got the new Baynes buggy Not a gal would ride with him In the rattlin' rickety old one— But he's now right in the swim.

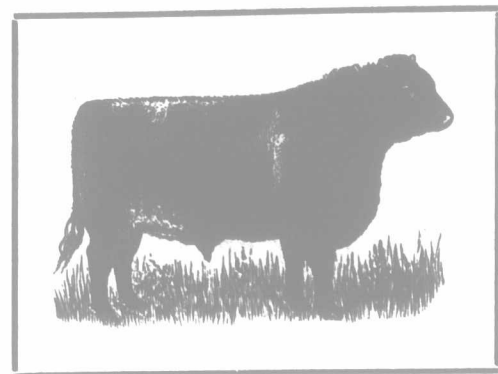
All gals now look on with envy, But he's pleased with her he's got, An' I think this new Baynes buggy 'll cause a weddin' soon—that's what.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Shorthorns

At the Sale Pavillion of the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, Toronto, Ont.



Thursday, June 11th, '08

AT ONE P. M., WITHOUT RESERVE.

There will be sold the entire herd of 43 head of Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns, the property of the estate of the late William Hendrie, Valley Farm, Hamilton, Ontario.

TERMS CASH.

Auctioneers CAPT. T. E. ROBSON.

For further particulars and catalogues, apply to

T. M. POULTER, 52 King St. E., Hamilton, Can.

LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.

OLD PROCESS

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Que. Baden, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

We still have three choice young bulls that will be sold very reasonable, as we do not care to run them over; also a choice lot of cows and heifers, bred to the champion, Clipper Chief, imp.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

R. H. REID,

Clover Lea Stock Farm, PINE RIVER, ONT.,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE
Golden Cross (imp.) at head of herd.

5 IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls 10 HOME-BRED

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.

At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan., 1906, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

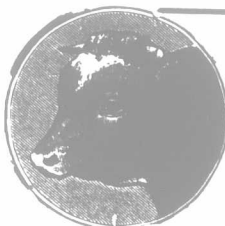
JOHN MILLER,
Brougham, Ont. Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

A SPECIALTY. WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION.

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



Home-bred Bulls

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

JNO. CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



S U S U

The BEST Improved!
1908
IMPROVED
U.S. Cream Separator

S U S U

It gives us much pleasure to receive daily the good words dairymen are saying, the country over, about the 1908 Improved U.S. Cream Separator. Why not—YOU—join this army of satisfied users.

Do get interested and send for general information catalogue No. 110 at once. A postal brings it to you. Address all letters to

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Calgary and Winnipeg, but correspondence should be addressed to our Head Office, Bellows Falls, Vt.

S U S U

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is represented by such noted Scotch families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Strathallan, Stamford and Lovely. Mostly from imported sire and dams. Write me for prices on what you want.

J. F. MITCHELL,
Burlington Jct. Sta. Burlington, Ont., P.O. & Telegraph.

TWO RED BULLS
12 Months' Old.

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

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns!
BELMAR PARC.

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

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

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud GM, Imp. Marigold Sailer, Nonpareil Eclipse.

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

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

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffatt, Ont., Stn. & P.O.
Farm is 11 miles east of Guelph on C.P.R., half mile from station.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

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

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

Farmers and Cattlemen Read This

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

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

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

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

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1908

Four handsome young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Heifers also.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO.
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. R.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

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

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.
Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

Shorthorns For Sale

One red, 18 months' old bull, sire Golden Abel (Imp.) and from a Lavinia dam. One roan, 17 months' old bull, sire Butterfly King (Imp.), and from an imported Nonpareil dam. Also several younger bulls of good breeding. The above are strictly first-class, and will be priced right.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Choice Shorthorns for Sale!

Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshanks (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittyton Victor, Imp. = 50093 = (87397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address

JOHN BRYDENE, Milverton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Willow Bank Stock Farm
Herd Established 1855

The great Duthie-bred bull, Imported Joy of Morning = 32070 =, and Scottish Banner = 61023 =, at head of herd. Young cows bred to the above sires; also bulls and younger heifers for sale. Very choice.

James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

SWEENEY.

Will you give, in this week's "Advocate," a cure for a sweeny shoulder?

O. T. L.

Ans.—See answer to W. T. in this issue re same complaint.

SWEENEY.

I have a four-year-old mare which had been driven a little in the winter. I put her to work this spring, and, after a week or so, noticed that the muscles of the right shoulder have fallen away, and there is quite a depression over the shoulder-blade. She is a little lame. What is wrong, and how can it be cured? Will it hurt her to work? J. W. J.

Ans.—This is sweeny, an ailment the cure of which requires considerable time, and a rest. See answer to W. T. re similar case, in this issue.

SWEENEY.

Colt, now three years old, when a yearling tried to jump a wire fence, and fell over it. When two years old, he was pushed over a gate. He appeared all right this spring, and we worked him. One night he seemed tired, and moved one fore foot with a rotary motion outward. The muscles over the shoulder-blade have fallen in, and the skin is tight. What is the trouble and cure, and what caused it? W. T.

Ans.—This is sweeny, and was caused by working. It is very often seen in young horses worked on soft ground, and especially if worked in the furrow to the plow. Cure is slow. It usually requires several months. It will be better if he is given rest; but, at all events, must not be worked on soft ground. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the shrunken muscles. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well, once daily, with the blister for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn out to grass now, but apply oil every day. In three weeks blister again, and after this, once monthly until the muscles have grown full. V.

WEAK KNEES, ETC.

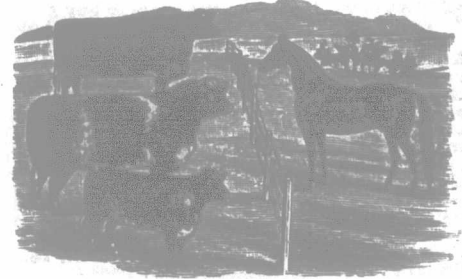
Three-year-old colt stood in stable all winter, and was put to work in the spring; seems weak in fore legs, and is going slightly over on his knees. One testicle was removed from him last spring, and now the other is showing in scrotum. What is your advice about this? T. A.

Ans.—Give him a rest, and turn on grass if possible. If this cannot be done, give him a box stall to stand in when in the stable, and feed both hay and grain on the floor. Have a movable box for the grain, and remove it each time when he has finished. Standing idle in the stable, especially if the stall floor is high in front, tends to make weak knees. It is also probable this fellow has been worked too hard for his size and age. Applications of liniments or blisters will do no good. Have the second testicle removed in the usual way. V.

FILLY TIRES WHEN WORKED.

Four-year-old filly works well for about three-quarters of a day, and then tires. She begins to lag and wobble sideways, steps cross-footed, hangs head, and nearly falls down. She eats and drinks well. Does not urinate when at work, though she sometimes acts as though she would like to. She urinates freely when unhitched. J. W. S.

Ans.—The filly is not able to perform the work she is asked to, and as a consequence she tires. She is but a colt, and cannot be expected to do the work of a mature horse. She may not be able to stand as much as the ordinary filly of her age and size, as she may be constitutionally weak. She is simply not able to perform a full day's work. She is not suffering from any disease, hence requires no drugs. Either work her more easily, or only one-half of each day. Feed her well, and she will gradually gain strength. Many young horses, and some old ones, will not urinate when in harness, but most of them soon learn to do so. V.



Pretty healthy-looking group! They've all been sprayed with

DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER.

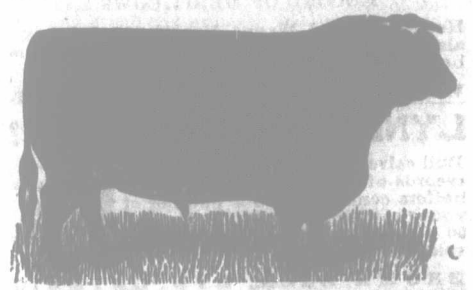
They are absolutely free from pests, bugs, lice and flies. Give this Destroyer a trial. You'll find increased strength in all your stock. The energy formerly expended in fighting pests will be used to serve your interests. Horses travel better. Cows give more milk. Hens lay better when not disturbed by flies and lice.

Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer is Easily Applied.

Simply spray it on. No trouble. Full directions with each can. Sold under positive guarantee. Absolutely destroys all bugs, flies and lice. Get the genuine. Look for the red label.

F. WILLIAMS CO.
Morrison, Ont. Madrid, N. Y.
Ask your dealer for it.
AGENTS WANTED.

Shorthorn Bulls



I have for sale four as good young bulls as I ever offered to my customers at my best times. For type, quality and breeding these are up to the standard of first class. Write me for particulars, or come and see.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

NOTED IMP. BULL, DERBY, FOR SALE.

Having several of Derby's heifers now ready to breed, we have decided to sell him. He is as active as ever, and has kept his conformation well. His breeding and ability need no comment. **W. J. SUMAN & SON,** Box 856, Owen Sound, Ont.

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

Offers for sale two young Scotch-bred bulls of good colors, both from imported sire; one from imported dam and the other from a Clementina cow; one is 11 months old, the other 8 months. They will be sold well worth the money. Write, or come and see them. Long-distance phone.

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

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Markham P.O., Ont.
Erie St., C. P. R.

For 10 Shorthorn Bulls
Sale: from 10 to 18 months old, sired by Imp. Lord Roseberry, and most of them out of imp. cows. Prices right.

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

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS
Scotch and dairy bred; up to date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 9 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy.

L. B. POWELL,
Wallenstein, Ont., P.O. and Stn., G.P.R.

FOR SALE: 4 Shorthorn Bulls fit for service. Dairy type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhooks Prince (Imp.) 55002. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from.

DAVID WILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull bred by our great herd bull, **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 12 pounds at less than two years old to over 84 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4.1% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 25.50 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 20 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. BELIER**, Nevelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS
For Sale: A young service bull, brother of Evergreen March, champion at Guelph test, 1907; or another from a cow with 80 lbs. milk per day; or a Top Notcher in a bull calf from an officially tested 2 yr.-old, with 19.48 lbs. butter 7 days; or the tested 30-lb. butter cow for foundation; or a couple of heifers, bred and due to freshen next Oct. and Dec. Come and inspect the herd. Prices right.
G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.

FAIRVIEW HOLSTEINS!
For sale: Just now we have about a dozen cows and heifers, some of them in the E. of M., and all with official backing on both sides, in calf to the Toronto 3-times champion. Also a number of bull calves with official backing.
THOS. HARTLEY, DOWNSVIEW, ONT.
Weston and Downsview stations.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians
Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.
G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Queen City Holsteins
Big smooth cows. The sort that fill big pails the year through. They are officially tested in both seven-day and twelve-month tests. Farm seven miles north of Toronto, near Metropolitan Electric Ry. Long-distance telephone.
E. F. HIGGS, Newton Brook P. O., Ont.

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

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!
Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 30 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.
BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO

Holsteins & Yorkshires
R. Honey, Brickley, Ont.
All surplus stock in Holsteins sold except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.—Holsteins of richest breeding and highest production. Tamworths of best British blood and ideal bacon type. Herd headed by prizewinning Imp. Knowle King David. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Young sows bred to imp. boar, write, or come and see: **A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.**

Evergreen Stock Farm For sale: Choice Holstein bull calves from 4 to 5 months old. A. B. O. backing on both sides; also a few females. Write for prices and terms.
F. C. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

MAPLE-LINE HOLSTEINS—For immediate sale, 1st yearling bull and several bull calves from 3 weeks to 28 months of age, out of producing cows of a high order. Also some choice young Yorkshires, boar pigs from 6 to 8 weeks. **W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont.** Strathroy station.

Husband (arriving with his wife at the Azcarraga station just as the train steamed out).—There! If you hadn't taken such a fearful time dressing we shouldn't have lost that train.

Wife.—And if you hadn't hurried me so all the way here we shouldn't have such a long time to wait for the next one.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
URIC ACID
GRAVEL
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
GOUT
The public use of this medicine is increasing. Sold only in packages.

GOSSIP.
FAIRS WILL ADVERTISE IN PAPERS.
That newspaper advertising is the modern method and has superseded the old-style flaming poster, fence streamer, etc., is conceded by the secretaries of three Indiana fairs which follow each other in August, and they will make a radical departure in their advertising this year. Instead of spending a large sum in pictures, large bills and fence streamers, the newspapers will be depended on entirely for the advertising of the three fairs. These "straws" show which way the wind is blowing.

Mr. Fred Pabst's Hackney stallion, Dilham Prime Minister, and his daughter, Mr. J. W. Harriman's Lady Dilham, both boast Thoroughbred blood in their veins. Both are sensational high actors, and possess the ideal conformation and manners of the typical driving horse. The sire of Dilham Prime Minister was Dilham Confidence, a son of old Confidence 158, and Dilham Confidence was out of a mare by the Thoroughbred horse, Dermot Ashore, while the dam of Dilham Prime Minister was by the Thoroughbred horse, Ace of Spades. It is maintained by American breeders that the cross of the Hackney on Thoroughbred mares gives conformation, action and manners to the combination, whereas the addition of Thoroughbred blood lends quality and endurance.

LAST CALL FOR VALLEY FARM SALE.

The date of the dispersion sale, at West Toronto Junction, of the Valley Farm herd of 45 head of richly-bred Shorthorn cattle, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, is Thursday, June 11th. The catalogue shows that the breeding of the cattle is first-class, and as all must be sold at the bidders' prices, the probability is that good bargains will be available. There are 40 females, mostly young, and five young bulls, the get of the imported Bruce Marigold bull, Magstrand, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, and purchased by Mr. Hendrie at a Hamilton sale for \$650. There are in the sale: Marr Missies; Bruce Marigolds and Rosebuds; Strathallans; Cruickshank Cecelias; Duchess of Glosters; Jessicas and Red Roses; Campbell Rosebuds and others of first-class families. The prospect for pastures is good, and beef cattle are bringing good prices. This sale looks like a good chance to get good cattle at moderate prices.

SIFTINGS.
The greater number of pigs, the more food the sow requires. When it comes to quick profits with stock, it is hard to beat the pig. Close confinement, being an unnatural condition to pigs, is apt to lead to sterility. Over-working the butter is apt to injure the grain and spoil the keeping qualities.

In buying dairy utensils, get those with the smoothest inner surface and the fewest seams.

One good cow will often earn as much profit as three poor ones, and eat less than half as much.

To wean pigs before they have been taught to eat will give them a check for at least two weeks.

Stock should be fed according to age and condition. A young and growing animal requires a different ration from a mature one.

Never throw whole eggshells out to the chickens, as it will teach them the egg-eating habit. Break them up as finely as possible.

Oats contain largely the mineral properties requisite to form and grow bone and the protein that makes muscle and other tissues.

As with other classes of live stock, the male bird represents half the flock, and this should be borne in mind when selecting a cock, and select a good one.

Experiments show that the young hen lays 40 per cent. more eggs than the two-year-old hen, but for breeding purposes it is better to have the older hens. Too early killing of the breeding sows is one of the reasons why pork-growing is not more profitable. Generally, a sow does her best service with her second litter, and from then on until she is six years old.

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

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

Two-year-old HOLSTEIN BULL
For Sale! . . .
PRINCE POSCH CALAMITY 3RD. His dam has a 19-lb. butter-a-week record. 3 nearest female relatives average 24 lbs. a week. Quiet and sure. Half black and half white. First check for \$70 takes him. **GEO. RICE, Annandale Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Oxtwolds and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Stn.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS
CANADA'S PREMIER HERD.—Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

DON JERSEYS
We are now offering a number of heifers of all ages, out of producing show stock and by champion sires, and in calf to Fontaine's Boyle. Also several yearling bulls out of high-record cows, and by same sires as the heifers. The best lot of young things we ever had for sale.
D. DUNCAN, DON, ONT.
Duncan Station, C. N. R.

Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. ARTHUR M. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

Ayrshires Two yearling bulls, 1st and 2nd at Aylmer County Show. Bull calves all ages. The milk test of this herd for April, at St. Thomas Creamery, with three fresh cows during the month, was 5% butter-fat. **James Begg, Box 88, St. Thomas, Ont.**

Stoneycroft Ayrshires
Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.
STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

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

AYRSHIRES Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 1 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont.** Dundas Station and Telegraph.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting: In females, of 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves; in bulls, yearlings, calves; dams' records up to 1,100 gals. of milk in Scotland. Write J. Retson, South Quebec. We can furnish full show herds of choice ones. All ages on hand, either imported or home-bred. Milk records of all milkers. Pigs from 3 wks. to 4 mo. 'Phone in residence. See Stock Notes.
Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O., Ont.
Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write
A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C. P. R.

Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale
Choice bulls, heifers and cows, imported or Canadian-bred, for immediate sale. Prices very low considering quality. Good tests. Heavy milkers. For particulars write: **William Thorn, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lymedoch, Ont., Norfolk Co.**

Ayrshire Bull from a Prizewinning Herd
Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to
WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. e. Menie P.O., Ont.

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

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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WRITE FOR OUR PRICES.

HIDES, Etc.

Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep

TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

Will take place

AT ASHFORD, KENT, ENGLAND, ON

Thurs. & Fri., Sept. 24 & 25, '08

The show being held on Thursday, 24th September, 1908, at 1 p. m., and the sale on Friday, 25th September, 1908, commencing at 10.30 a. m., sharp. Both show and sale take place in the cattle market. Prizes and challenge cups are given for the best rams and group of rams, and the entries, which will number upwards of 400, will be representative of all the leading flocks, as well as of the best strains of blood. The most important sale of the year. Full particulars and catalogues of

W. W. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY
4 Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, STRAND, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Hampshire Down Sheep

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its rapid and WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY, hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates, and in quality of MUTTON AND LARGE PROPORTION OF LEAN MEAT IS UNSURPASSED.

Full information of

SECRETARY,
Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association
SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Unequaled for fine quality of both mutton and wool, hardiness of constitution, and earliness of maturity.

STRIDE & SON will sell by auction at Chichester, Sussex, England, on

AUGUST 19th, 1908,
6,000 Southdown ewes,
500 Southdown rams and ram lambs.

ON SEPTEMBER 16th, 1908,
4,000 Southdown ewes,
300 Southdown rams and ram lambs.

Commissions carefully executed.
Telegrams: STRIDE, Chichester, England.

POSTAL ADDRESS:
STRIDE & SON, Chichester, Sussex, Eng.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

KILLING FERNS.

Can you tell me how to kill out a fern bed? We have a small, swampy piece of black loam we want to clean, and drain, but cannot get rid of the ferns. We tried to plow it, but it is so tough the plow can't cut it.

Ans.—Where there are comparatively few ferns, it is not a difficult matter to destroy them by thorough cultivation; but this seems to be an exceptional case. Possibly some reader may have had experience in this connection, which will be helpful, and we trust that any such will forward his experience to "The Farmer's Advocate."

BOOKS ON FARMING.

Being a subscriber, in Scotland, for "The Farmer's Advocate," I have been much interested in the replies of Mr. G. E. Day to the many and varied queries and conundrums submitted for his advice and opinion, and would esteem it a favor if he would name one or two of the best books for a beginner in mixed farming. I purpose taking up farming in Alberta next spring, and meantime am desirous of cramming in as much by book as possible. I find "The Farmer's Advocate" very instructive, and more valuable as an educator than any home journal I have come across yet. Thanking you and Mr. G. E. Day in anticipation.

SCOTT.

Ans.—It is difficult to get single books which deal fully with all the various phases of farm work, and I do not know of any book which makes a specialty of farming in Western Canada. One of the best books on general agriculture is "Successful Farming," by William Rennie. Another very fair book on general agriculture is "Soils and Crops of the Farm," by Morrow and Hunt. I believe that both these books can be obtained through "The Farmer's Advocate."

G. E. DAY.

GROWING CELERY.

I have a piece of black muck land that has had water lying on it for a number of years, and am afraid it will be sour or I would plant it with celery.

1. What shall I do to make it fit to grow celery?
 2. Give culture of celery. When shall I plant?
 3. Is it too late to sow seed now?
- W. B.

Ans.—Celery does well upon black muck land, provided it is well drained and the soil is not sour. The first requisite in preparing land of this kind is to have it thoroughly drained of surplus water, and if the land is inclined to be sour, it could be sweetened by top-dressing with lime. It should then be well-cultivated to decompose the vegetable matter upon it, and if there is much undecomposed matter, it might be well, the first year, to plant a crop such as corn or potatoes to better prepare the land for celery. Celery seed for late crop in this section of the country, should be sown about the middle of April; but possibly in your district, where the season is much longer, you might yet be able to obtain a fair crop if the seed were sown at once, although it would not likely have time for a full season's growth. You will find a good article on celery culture in the "Vegetable-growers' Report" for 1906, which can be obtained upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. This will give much fuller directions than could be given here.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

It was Washington's birthday, and the minister was making a patriotic speech to the children of the secondary grade.

"Now, children," he said, "when I arose this morning the flags were waving and the houses were draped with bunting. What was that done for?"

"Washington's birthday," answered a youngster.

"Yes," said the minister, "but last month I, too, had a birthday, but no flags were flying that day, and you did not even know I had a birthday. Why was that?"

"Because," said an urchin, "Washington never told a lie."



ALL-STEEL HOG TROUGHS MEAN HEALTHY HOGS.

Hogs chew wooden troughs. Sour, rotten splinters set up stomach troubles that kill the swine. Our Patent All-Steel Troughs prevent this. Made of 14-gauge cold rolled steel imported from Scotland. Guaranteed against frost and waxy, and "won't wear out." Write for prices.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited,
Tweed, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Richard Gibson, President, Delaware, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV-ERING, Secretary, Lafayette Indiana.

SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWES

for sale, bred to high-class imported Butlar ram.

GEO. HINDMARSH, AILSA CRAIG, ONTARIO.

SHROPSHIRE FLOCK FOR SALE.

Flock of 15 registered Shropshire sheep, with crop of lambs at side, bred by R. Gibson, Jao. Campbell, and J. G. Clark. Also a Percheron stallion rising three years old. **GEO. A. GARRUTHERS, Delaware, Ont.**

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD

Shropshire & Cotswold Rams

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

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sires and dams, which are of choicest breeding. Stock, all ages, for sale. Some imp. in dam. Guaranteed as represented.

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GOSSIP.

A veterinary surgeon one day prepared a powder for a sick horse, and gave it to his young assistant to administer. The assistant asked how it was to be done, and the doctor gave him a large glass tube, and told him to put the tube into the horse's mouth and blow the powder down his throat. A short time afterward there was a great commotion, and the doctor rushed out to find his assistant in trouble. "Where is that medicine?" he shouted. "What's the matter?" The assistant coughed several times severely, and then spluttered: "The horse blew first!"

A GREAT SALE OF JERSEYS.

The dispersion sale, on May 12th, of the Overton Hall herd of Jersey cattle, belonging to Mr. J. M. Overton, Nashville, Tennessee, proved a signal success, the 80 head sold averaging \$419.50. Omitting three blemished animals, the average was \$422.36. The highest price for a bull was \$5,000, for the seven-year-old, Imp. Brookhill Fox, by Champion Flying Fox, purchased by Belle Meade Farm, Tennessee. The highest price for a female was \$2,550, for Imp. Golden Jolly's Lady Viola, by Golden Jolly, purchased by T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa. A dozen others sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,860. Six bulls, over a year old, averaged \$1,111. Thirty-four cows averaged \$403; seven bull calves averaged \$425, and twelve heifer calves averaged \$217. Surely the Jerseys are holding their own.

GOOD SHORTHORN SALES.

Shorthorns at auction sales in the States this spring have been realizing very fair prices, and the prospect is decidedly encouraging in sympathy with the upward tendency of the market for beef cattle. At the sale, on May 12th, of 42 head from the herd of Carpenter & Ross, at Mansfield, Ohio, an average of \$240 was made, the three-year-old cow, Sultan's Duchess of Gloster, topping the sale at \$800, the bid of D. R. Hanna, of Ohio. The highest price for a bull, \$600, was paid by A. Chrystal, of Michigan, for the roan yearling, Maxwealton Dale. On May 13th, W. I. Wood, at Williamsport, Ohio, sold 45 head for an average of \$215, the females averaging \$246, the highest price, \$680, being paid by H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, for the roan four-year-old cow, Ury 4th. At Holstein, Iowa, on April 28th, the Ardmore Farm Co. sold 64 head for an average of \$197, the four-year-old bull, Superbus, going to C. E. Clarke, of Minn., for \$1,025, and Imp. Lord Mount Stephen, in his nine-year-old form, brought \$400. The Red, White and Roans are evidently on the up-grade again.

AYRSHIRE LITERATURE.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., the energetic and efficient secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle-breeders' Association, has recently issued a budget of exceedingly interesting literature respecting this popular dairy breed, including a history of the breed and of milk records of a number of Canadian herds, by Mr. Dan Drummond, of Ottawa; a history of the pedigree records of the breed in Canada, by the secretary; a list of the officers of the breed society; the standard of excellence and scale of points for the breed, and last, but not least, a copy of the artistic certificate given to the owners of all cows and heifers that qualify in the Record of Performance test, twenty-seven cows and heifers having already qualified in that test and won this diploma. As the Ayrshire breed originated in Scotland, and this being a Canadian test, it was thought to be suggestive to have the flag of Scotland and the Canadian flag represented; these are united in the beautifully-designed certificate by a blue streamer. A typical Ayrshire cow's head is surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves and the thistle—the emblem of Canada and Scotland entwined—and the border is made up of the emblem of Canada and the emblems of the four nationalities which was largely the foundation stock of our Canadian people. The Society's illustrated "Annual" will be issued in a few days, and will be mailed to members and applicants.

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked.

Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold?

Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption.

Many a life history would read differently, on the first appearance of a cough, if had been remedied with

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This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other powerful herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

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Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Bushes and Plants, there's nothing to equal



Requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of tank. Automatic lever valve stops flow of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light compact; tested to stand 5 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with hose attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

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