

**PAGES
MISSING**

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and
Succeed."

Established
1866.

Vol. XLII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1907.

No. 780.

EDITORIAL.

SEED CORN SELECTION.

The corn acreage in Canada steadily increases. With the increase of acreage, comes a greater demand for acclimated seed corn of strong quality. At present much of the corn we plant comes from the United States, and while some of it is fairly good, much is poor, and so long as the present indifferent system of selection is practiced in the corn belt, we cannot reasonably hope to secure a better supply from that accustomed source. It is encouraging, therefore, to find that, with proper care in growing, selecting, harvesting and storing, Canada may well raise her own seed corn, and that, particularly in some of the southern counties of Ontario, a large and profitable trade in home-grown seed corn may be built up. The possibilities of such a trade are indicated by the repeated success of several enterprising farmers who have specialized on this branch of husbandry. Some of these not only make splendid exhibits at the winter fair and various seed shows, but use our advertising columns to excellent advantage each spring, in offering the products of their thrift and pains to fellow farmers in less-favored sections. The Canadian Seed-growers' Association is doing some valuable work in this line, and Prof. L. S. Klinck, Agronomist at the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., is also making special efforts to arouse an interest in the increase and improvement of the Canadian supply of home-grown seed corn. His addresses on seed-corn selection at the Ontario Winter Fair and elsewhere have been very instructive, and it will pay our readers to peruse carefully at this season the extracts we reproduce elsewhere from an address he delivered before the Canadian Seed-growers' Association in 1906, on "Methods of Storing Seed Corn." The article on the same subject by G. I. Christie, whose contributions last spring on corn-growing aroused so much interest, is likewise worth careful reading. Their contributions bring out several points: First, allow the seed corn to mature as fully as possible. If the main crop is for ensilage, perhaps an acre or two of the best portion of the field may be left standing to husk or to use for the second filling of the silo, in order that selections for seed may be made from this part. The proper place to select corn is in the field, before it is cut. Select large, well-matured ears, of typical shape and character, from the kind of stalks it is desired to propagate. Where well-developed twin ears can be found, we strongly advise the selection of these, in order to establish and perpetuate the habit of prolificacy. In addition, Mr. Christie contends that it is desirable to select from stalks that bear the ears at a medium height, attached by a shank of medium length that will allow the ear to turn over and hang down. It is a question in our mind whether too much weight should be attached to this consideration. Size of ear, depth of kernel, type and prolificacy occur to us as the most important factors. Afterwards, the minor points may receive attention. Many dollars are lost yearly by the average farmer through indifferent selection of seed corn.

In storing, the important points are to hang or deposit the corn in a cool, dry place, where a free circulation of air may take place around and through it, and where it will be safe from rats and mice. There are many ways of storing, but one of the simplest and most convenient, where only a small quantity is to be kept, is to braid the attached husks into strings four to six feet long, which may be hung over a pole or suspended from a hook. Another good plan is to tie the ears together in pairs by the husks, and then hang

these over a wire stretched between two points. Corn so hung is protected from rats. Other methods are discussed in our farm department. Both Mr. Christie and Prof. Klinck emphasize the importance of preventing the corn from freezing until it is quite dry, else the vitality of the kernels will be seriously reduced. These points are all easy to observe, and will repay manifold the little trouble they cost. There are big profits to be made in this work of seed-corn selection. Get the boys interested. Begin this year.

THE REAL SOLUTION OF THE FARM - LABOR PROBLEM.

In previous issues we have discussed the labor problem in its national aspects, and, analyzing the causes, pointed out that our academic school curricula were largely responsible for having prejudiced the youth of our country against manual labor, having tended to overcrowd the professions with the brightest and best sons, while failing to train either sufficient practical, enterprising men of affairs or enough efficient laborers to serve in the ranks of the agricultural and industrial army.

In the constant drain from farm and workshop, the farm suffered most, because the whole bent of our school systems has been to discount the advantages of farm life, and to develop an unbalanced social instinct that led most of the clever boys and girls to prefer town to country. In fact, the tendency has been to make teachers, lawyers and doctors of all who could be drawn to these professions, and tradesmen, mechanics and city laborers of as many as possible of the remainder, leaving on the land only the slower boys, with, fortunately, a few others whose instinctive love for the farm and voluntary appreciation of its advantages prevailed in spite of the irrational schooling to which they were subjected. It is not exaggerating very much to say that about all that an ill-conceived school system could do to depopulate the rural districts has been done by ours in the older Provinces of Canada. Hence, notwithstanding many helpful, corrective influences, such as a steadfast agricultural press, Departments of Agriculture, Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural Colleges, and all the rest—notwithstanding all these influences, the practice of agriculture has not made anywhere near the advancement it might reasonably have been expected to make. One result has been a class of overly conservative farmers, who have, as a general thing, been slow to adopt the improvements in methods that would increase the productiveness of the labor they employ, and thereby enable them to compete in the labor market on more even terms with city employers. And the same school systems which have tended to depress the average of enterprise among farmers, have had an equally marked effect in prejudicing the ordinary working man against farm labor. So, our school systems have been, like a double-edged sword, operating both ways to bring about an acute farm-labor problem.

What is to be done about it? With many people, the first thought was immigration, and only disappointing experience in this direction has impelled them to look any farther. The view is now taking shape that, as pointed out in the article, "Immigration and the Labor Problem," while a reasonable number of thrifty, self-reliant immigrants are always welcome in Canada, any systematic drawing on this source of supply is inadvisable from the standpoints of efficiency and citizenship. Any nation which cannot supply the people to man her own occupations has something radically wrong in her internal economy, and her

first business should be to attend to this. In Canada, the chief trouble has been in our educational systems. The situation that has developed and is developing should be regarded as an imperative call to every Province to remodel her whole school system in the light of her needs. Meantime, the individual farmer who is awake to the situation can do much to help himself by studying his business anew, so as to economize labor, eliminating unprofitable work, and seeking more expeditious, more economical and more profitable ways of accomplishing all farm operations. Hand labor must be superseded by horse-power wherever possible, and the two-horse team by the four-abreast. The farmer must study the labor problem from the laborer's standpoint, as well as from his own. In making these changes, he will be likewise increasing the productiveness of his own labor, increasing the wages he can earn himself on his own farm. When we have a larger class of capable, progressive farmers, trained in the scientific principles of their own business, alert to the signs of the times, and eager for improvements in methods, advancement in agriculture will proceed apace. It is just such a class of farmers and just such an improved agriculture that we may expect to develop under a more rational system of public education. There is no reason, however, why we should stand and wait for that change in educational policy. Let us take hold at once and bend our mental energies to the task of increasing the earning power of every day's labor applied to the land. That is the only satisfactory solution of the farm-labor problem, but it promises much.

A YEAR TO READ.

From present appearances, the coming winter will be a good one in which to read agricultural papers. Crops, on the whole, seem likely to be light. Indeed, oats and hay have already proven so. In financial circles, "tight" money is the general complaint, and it will be a matter for congratulation if the winter of 1907-08 does not usher in an era of something like close times. At any rate, light granaries and not overlaid feed lofts will test the feeder's skill in wintering the stock economically, yet well. And next year good management will be required in the fields and about the farm generally, in order that the flush of prosperity which has been with us these several years back may not pale and vanish. Anyone can farm in good years when all runs smoothly, when there is abundance of crops and good prices for most kinds of field and animal produce. But the hard years tell. They bring out strong the contrast between good methods and bad, between economy and waste, between intelligent, clear-headed farmers and the shiftless, indifferent class. In crop rotation, cultivation and drainage; in breeding, selection and feeding; in marketing and general management, knowledge counts. Little savings make big profits. The man who does things a little better than his neighbors gets ahead when they fail. He adds to his bank account in the lean years when they borrow money, or, what is worse, run bills. It pays to be alert for improvements, for the things that go to make business success, and especially important is this in the leaner years. Wherefore we beseech our brother farmers to make use of their opportunities, and to begin by subscribing for a first-class agricultural journal, so as to get in touch with the latest and best agricultural progress, to learn what others are doing, and to receive the thought stimulus that comes to every man who reads from week to week articles dealing in a practical way with the problems in his every-day calling. He

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
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will gain much in knowledge, but far more in in-
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self-help. Next to church and school, a dollar
and a half expended for good agricultural reading
matter is the choicest investment any farmer can
make. A vast army of Canadian farmers know
and appreciate this truth, but others do not.
Counsel with these. Show them the folly of their
ways, and persuade them to provide for the com-
ing winter evenings the rich intellectual feast that
is always insured by the regular weekly visits of
"The Farmer's Advocate." Before spring they
will count the investment a bargain, and thank
you for the advice. This is a year to read.

HORSES.

THE FARMER'S VETERINARY MEDICINE CHEST

While we consider that, except in simple ail-
ments, it is wise for the farmer to send for his
veterinarian, there are cases in which the services
of such are not available, and many in which they
are not necessary, as many simple ailments and
accidents can be as successfully treated by the
intelligent stock-owner as by the professional man.
As we have in previous articles treated at length
upon the symptoms of many diseases, we will not
in this series take up much space on those points,
but rather mention the drugs, instruments and
fittings that we think should be found in the
stable, and state the cases in which they should
be used. In the first place, the chest or closet
should be of reasonable size, and securely placed
in some position where it is not liable to get
knocked down or broken; and it should be kept
securely locked, in order that children or meddle-
some persons cannot have access, as, while the
majority of drugs we will mention are compara-
tively harmless in reasonable doses, most drugs
are harmful in excessive doses, and a drug in-
tended for external application may be very harm-
ful if taken internally, even in small doses. One
of the most important points to be observed is
to have all bottles and packages plainly labeled
with the common name of the drug, in order to
avoid mistakes, as many drugs are very similar

in appearance, but differ greatly in action and
doses; and, as the farmer is not supposed to be
well posted on the properties of the drugs, he will
not be able to discriminate; hence, if they are not
labeled, he is liable to make serious mistakes. In
fact, many drugs, some comparatively harmless,
and others poisonous in small doses, are so alike
in general appearance, smell, or absence of smell,
etc., that even a druggist is liable to make a mis-
take unless very careful.

The chest should contain a weighing scales that
will weigh correctly from 1 dram to 1 pound, a
glass graduate marked from 1 dram to 4 pounces
to measure liquids, a drenching bottle, a 4-ounce
syringe, a veterinarian's injection pump, a trocar
and canula, a dessert spoon or two, a few veteri-
narian's suture needles of different sizes, silk and
hemp sutures of different sizes, a few yards of
factory cotton or Canton flannel for bandages, a
teat syphon or two, a cattle probang and gag,
and a mortar and pestle.

The drugs should not be kept in large quanti-
ties, as many of them deteriorate with age and
become less active, and this may be the means of
loss, as we always depend upon a certain quantity
of a certain drug administered under certain cir-
cumstances giving certain actions; but if the drug
be of inferior quality, or has become so from
long keeping, it will require a large dose to pro-
duce the action that the ordinary dose should pro-
duce; hence, if we are using the drug, supposing it
is of standard strength, we will be disappointed,
and it may be too late when we discover the cause
of the non-action. Hence, we should purchase the
drugs from a reliable druggist, and in small quan-
tities, in order that we may be able to depend,
with reasonable certainty, upon their action. Of
course, even when the best drugs are used, we often
fail to get the looked-for action, as the action of
drugs is largely modified by disease and other
conditions that we cannot control. If drugs
would produce their physiological actions under
all circumstances, when administered in proper
doses, it would be a very happy condition of
things, and there would be very few fatal cases,
as all that would be necessary would be to make
a correct diagnosis of the case and then administer
the drug that would correct the trouble; but so
many conditions modify the action of medicines,
not only in degree, but often in kind, we often
look in vain for the action we are endeavoring to
produce.

The medicines or drugs that the chest should
contain:

Epsom Salts, 10 lbs.
Gamboge, 1 lb.
Barbadoes Aloes, 1 lb.
Ginger, 1 lb.
Gentian, 1 lb.
Nux Vomica, 1 lb.
Hyposulphite of Soda, 1 lb.
Bicarbonate of Soda, 1 lb.
Nitrate of Potash, 1 lb.
Chlorate of Potash, 1 lb.
Iodide of Potash, 1 lb.
Cantharides, ¼ lb.
Binioidide of Mercury, ¼ oz.
Sulphate of Iron, 1 lb.
Sulphate of Copper, 1 lb.
Calomel, 1 lb.
Vaseline, 4 lbs.
Catechu, 1 lb.
Boracic Acid, 1 lb.
Prepared Chalk, 1 lb.
Chloral Hydrate, 1 lb.
Sulphate of Zinc, 1 lb.
Acetate of Lead, 1 lb.

LIQUIDS:
Raw Linseed Oil, 1 gal.
Oil of Turpentine, 1 qt.
Fluid Extract of Belladonna, 8 oz.
Tincture of Opium, 8 oz.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 8 oz.
Liquor Ammonia, 8 oz.
Liquor Ammonia Acetatis, 1 lb.
Carbolic Acid, 8 oz.
Creolin, Zenoleum, or other coal-tar products,
1 lb.
Rectified Spirits, 2 lbs.
Tincture of Arnica, 2 lbs.
Butter of Antimony, 4 oz.
Tincture of Myrrh, 4 oz.

This will make a fairly complete list, and in-
cludes most medicines that are reasonably safe for
the unprofessional man to use. Some are used
externally and others internally only, while some
are used both ways. The internal administration
of liquids in considerable quantities requires care.
The head of the animal must be elevated, probably
the better way being to pass the halter-shank
over a beam or through a ring in the ceiling, and
draw on it until the head is so high that the
mouth is higher than the throat, then the liquid
is poured out of a bottle in small quantities into
the mouth; when the patient swallows, a little
more is poured out of the bottle, etc. If large
quantities are poured into the mouth, and the
animal does not swallow promptly, there is great
danger of some passing down the windpipe and
setting up mechanical bronchitis or causing suffo-

cation. In drenching cattle, the head can be
kept elevated by the operator with his thumb and
finger in the nostrils. The ox will swallow much
faster than the horse, in most cases; at the same
time, care must be taken not to allow the liquid
to run too fast. When small quantities of fluid
are to be given to the horse, it can be done nicely
by injecting well back into the mouth with a 2-
ounce syringe. Powders can be given either in
damp food, in water, or placed well back on the
tongue with a spoon. When the bulk is large, as
with an aloetic purgative, it is often given in the
form of a ball. It requires some practice to
enable a man to give balls readily. In future is-
sues we will mention briefly, in detail, the use of
the instruments and drugs above enumerated.

"WHIP."

WANT AN AMERICAN BREED OF DRAFT HORSES

The Iowa State College, at Ames, is co-operating
with the United States Government in a breeding ex-
periment to establish a breed of gray draft horses. An
importation of gray Shires and Clydesdales arrived at
Ames about two weeks ago, and they are to be used
as the foundation stock in this work.

The object of the experiment is to combine and im-
prove the qualities of the highest excellence of each
breed, so far as possible, and to eliminate some of the
characteristics that are objectionable from the Ameri-
can standpoint. It is desired to combine the feet,
quality, pasterns and action of the Clydesdale with the
more massive proportions of the Shire, and, while doing
so, to establish the gray color and other essential char-
acteristics which will eventually lead to the development
of an American breed of draft horses better adapted to
American conditions than any of the foreign breeds.

It is the opinion of the best-informed horsemen that
the crossing of these breeds will not be attended with
the usual uncertain results of cross-breeding experi-
ments, as they have practically the same origin, and
have been bred along quite similar lines for many gen-
erations. Lawrence Drew, the most successful Clydes-
dale breeder of his time, unquestionably made use of
Shire blood in his operations, and the famous sire,
Prince of Wales, is generally conceded to have had a
Shire dam. Moreover, some of the most noted show
geldings seen in American show-rings in recent years
have combined the blood of these two breeds.

In adhering to the gray color, there will be no radical
departure from the original characteristics of these
breeds, as gray has been a common, if not prevailing
color of both breeds, and many of the best specimens
of each breed are still found among the grays. In the
United States gray is the popular draft-horse color, and
other things being equal, a gray gelding commands
more money on the market than one of any other color.

A study of blood lines and draft types decided Sec-
retary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agri-
culture, and Professors Curtiss and Kennedy, of the
Iowa State College, to select the Shire and Clydesdale
breeds for the beginning of the experiment, though
some of the gray Percheron blood may possibly be used
later in the progress of the experiment.

The importation consists of eight animals, one stall-
ion and two mares of the Clydesdale breed, and one
stallion and four mares of the Shire breed. These in-
dividuals are all of outstanding excellence. Professor
W. J. Kennedy selected them from the cream of
European studs, and they are described as an ideal
bunch to start the great experimental breed on the way
to popularity. The three-year-old Dappled Tom, sired
by Stroxtion Tom, a winner of more medals than any
other Shire, is an individual of the ton size, and has
much of the best blood known to the Shire breed. His
dam is Lady Smith 3rd, a mare of wonderful perfec-
tion. She is a full sister to Lady Smith 2nd, a cham-
pion at the Shire Horse Show, of London. Her sire is
Nailstone's Cœur de Lion, a twice-champion of the
Royal Agricultural Show, of England. Dappled Tom
was bought from Thos. Forshaw & Son, the great Shire
breeders, of Carlton-on-the-Trent. The leading Shire
mare is Burford Mettle, a two-year-old weighing over
1,800 pounds, bought from James Gould, at Lymm,
England. She was sired by Lymm Lion, he by Con-
quering Harold. Too much cannot be said in praise of
this filly. She will be shown at the next International.
The other Shire mares are also good animals. Madres-
field Alice and Madresfield Allen are sisters, two and
three years old, respectively. They were bred by Lord
Beauchamp, of Malvern, England. They were sired by
Iron Chancellor, first and champion at 1894, 1895 and
1896 Bath, West England, and Essex Shows. Kirby
Bedon Firefly is a three-year-old, well bred, a good in-
dividual, and a winner at several of the leading shows.
She was purchased from A. H. Clarke, Spalding, Eng-
land.

The Clydesdales are headed by Kuroki, a four-year-
old, sired by Prince Shapely, by Cedric. He is out of
the celebrated Her Ain Sel', of Colonel Holloway's
breeding. Kuroki's dam is by Baron's Pride, and grand-
dam by McGregor. He was bred by A. & W. Mont-
gomery, Castle Douglas, who consider him one of the
very best Clydesdale stallions that have ever left Scot-
land. He combines the best blood and the highest ex-
cellence of the most successful breeders on both sides of
the water.

The two Clydesdale mares are worthy representa-
tives of the breed. Gray Pearl is a five-year-old, pur-
chased from Major Duff, at Drummond Castle, Keith,
Scotland. She was sired by Pearl Oyster, a stallion

sold at a public auction for \$2,000, when a three-year-old. This mare has several first and championships to her credit from North Scotland shows. The other mare, Rose of Brownfield, is an eight-year-old, and weighs 1,950 pounds. She was bred by John Eaton, Dumfries, Scotland. The showyard record of this mare is quite exceptional, as she captured forty prizes in the Scottish show-rings. Her middle and top are of the approved modern type. Her feet and legs are up to the Scotch standard. All in all, she is a splendid type for a brood mare.

This experiment is already attracting much attention. The work with horses at Fort Collins, Colorado, started two years ago, is of a kindred scope, but at that point the Government is working toward a breed of carriage horses, white at Ames it is in the interest of the drafters. The Federal Government in both instances is furnishing one-half of the funds to carry on the work. Another importation will probably be made next year.

THE HORSE COMMISSION REPORT.

The following letter was received last week from A. P. Westorvelt, Director Live-stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto:

"I notice in the reading notice regarding the report of the Horse Investigation (issue August 22nd), in the last paragraph, you state that the number of horses for the Province are not totalled up. I wish to draw your attention to the tables on pages 133, 134 and 135, which give totals for each county of the number of stallions of each class, and the number of mares bred to each class of stallions. The table on page 135 gives the totals of each of the breeds throughout, classifying the imported stallions, Canadian-bred, and grade stallions of each breed."

By some mischance or other, "The Farmer's Advocate" was furnished with a mutilated copy of this report, for the one we received ended with page 128, there being nothing to indicate that any pages had been torn out or omitted in binding. We are pleased to learn that the report has not been issued to the public in the incomplete state in which the review copy reached our desk.

LIVE STOCK.

CARE OF YOUNG PIGS.

The prospect is that the supply of bacon hogs will be short the coming winter and spring, and that prices will rule high in this country. The outlook is the same in England, where the packers and dealers are complaining bitterly of the shortage of pigs, and are forced to handle more second-class product from outside sources than they would if the supply of first-class were sufficient. Many farmers fail to make a success of feeding fall pigs during the winter months, and many have become discouraged through failure and have abandoned the work. On the other hand, not a few have succeeded satisfactorily, and made it a profitable business. What is the secret of their success? is a question others should observe and study, in order that they may share in the good prices going. Probably part of the difficulty in carrying pigs through the winter in a growing and improving condition is due to having the litters come too late in the fall. September and October are the favorite months to have them come, as then they may be kept running out on the ground and the grass a good part of the time for two or three months, treatment which is essential to the growth of bone, the development of muscle, and the laying of the foundation of a vigorous constitution, which will enable them to withstand the effects of the enforced confinement due to snow and the cold weather in winter. Much trouble is experienced from crippling of pigs in winter, apparently from rheumatism, but probably from inactive livers and imperfect digestion or derangement of the stomach, due to lack of exercise, and possibly from feeding too much cold, sloppy food, which, in cold weather, may well account for a sluggish circulation of the blood and consequent inaction of the organs of the system which perform the functions of digestion and assimilation. If there is reason to believe that the ailments which so often check the growth and health of pigs in winter are due to the system of feeding above indicated, why not try the system of feeding by which the grain is fed dry, either whole or ground, and the drink given in a separate trough, to be taken when required. We have seen pigs thrive admirably in winter in very ordinary quarters, fed in this way. Most of the hogs raised in the corn-growing States are fed whole corn, on the ear, or shelled and scattered on the ground or on plank platforms; and nowhere are so many so successfully raised and fitted for market, the principal difficulty there being that the hogs, being kept in such large numbers, bunch together too closely, and are liable to become overheated from contact of their bodies, and to catch cold when separated. It is, we believe, sound doctrine that food eaten slowly, and thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva of

the glands of the mouth, is best fitted for being readily digested, the exertion required to pick up thinly scattered grain or meal in a flat-bottomed trough tends to keep up the blood circulation, and the process of mastication is much more complete than in swallowing sloppy food. In the early years of farming in this country, it was the common practice to keep porkers till they were fifteen to eighteen months old before fattening; they were carried over the first winter almost invariably by scattering whole peas on the frozen ground or on plank floors, or in troughs, and given water separately, and were fattened at last to great weights on whole peas, with water to drink, yet rheumatism and winter crippling was practically an unknown ailment. Pigs seldom go wrong in summer where they are allowed to run

duction of bacon to meet the good demand and prices of the present. At least, the suggestions offered are open to discussion, and these columns are open to such discussion, which is earnestly invited. Who will be the first to take a hand in it, and add his quota to the solution of the question?

SELECTING A RAM.

The character of a flock and its improvement depends so largely on the sires used in its building-up and maintenance that special care should be exercised in their choice. One of the first points to be considered is that he conforms nearly to the most approved type of the breed to which he belongs, but even in this regard one should be careful to avoid being led away by the fads of fashion which would attach more importance to such non-essentials as extra covering of head and legs than to strength of constitution and masculine character, which, more than any other qualities, marks an improving and prepotent sire. The matter of extreme head covering is sometimes due to extra care in its cultivation, or to lack of energy, or of the spirit of combativeness which prompts a ram to hit a head wherever he sees one, and not infrequently a sheep of vitality and vim, with a masculine head, thick, muscular neck and loin, wide chest, and good feeding qualities, that has had part of his head covering removed by butting with his companions, is rejected, and one much weaker in all these points is chosen on account of his perfect covering. This is a serious mistake, as extreme head and leg covering often go with a weak head, light bone, cat hams and wobbly legs. Most people are particular about the underpinning of a horse, but many do not attach sufficient importance to the quality and placing of the legs and feet of a sheep or a pig, on which much of their usefulness in producing healthy, vigorous offspring largely depends. In selecting a ram, one should not only handle him thoroughly to ascertain his weaknesses, if he has any, but should also notice his manner of walking, to see if his legs, fore and aft, are sufficiently wide apart without being bowed, and that he stands firmly and walks freely, and has straight pasterns and good feet. The head should be moderately short, and broad between the eyes and ears; the neck short, thick and strong; the chest full in front and wide between the fore legs; the shoulders fairly wide, and the space behind the shoulders well filled in; the ribs well sprung; the loin wide and strong, and the twist or buttocks and leg of mutton full and thick. Then, the quality of the fleece should be carefully examined to see that it is not only fairly dense, but of nearly equally fine quality on all parts of the body. Coarse, hairy wool on thighs and rump is decidedly objectionable, and a thin ringlet fleece indicates a light shearer and generally a weak constitution, while, on the other hand, too close a fleece on a sheep of the long-wooled breeds tends to coarseness and brittleness of fibre, and often an unthrifty feeder. The ideal fleece combines sufficient thickness with lustre and fine fibre, and free from any black strands, and is set in a healthy, pink-colored, oily skin. While a ram heavily fed in fitting for show purposes may be overdone for usefulness, yet, as a rule, if he has a vigorous and active appearance, he is tolerably safe to depend upon as a breeder. He should not, however, be rapidly reduced in condition but given a light ration of oats and bran to keep up his vitality and spirit while mating with the ewes, and it is safer, where more than thirty ewes are to be bred, to have the flock brought into a small yard every morning during the breeding season, the ram turned with them, and those found in heat caught and placed in a pen, to be turned with the ram at intervals of an hour or two, and allowed but one service each. A ram one year old or over that has had the run of the pasture during the season, being fed little or no grain, and is in vigorous condition, may run with a flock of forty or fifty ewes without danger of injuring himself or his usefulness, though he will be the better of a feed of oats, or oats and bran, once a day. The selection of a ram should be attended to early in the fall, before the best have been picked up, and he should be kept with the ram lambs or wethers, or an old ewe or two, for company, till the season for service arrives.



Chester Princess (16371).

Clydesdale mare; black; foaled 1900. First and champion, Highland Show, Edinburgh, 1907. Sire Baron's Pride.

on the ground, with access to grit and grass, and if we cannot have summer conditions in winter, the best we can do, it would appear, is to get as near as we can to it by adopting methods of treatment which aid nature to do its work, despite the handicaps of frost and snow. To this end, it is surely worth while to experiment, by supplying the needs of the animal system, by providing bone-and-muscle-forming foods, and feeding them in the manner best calculated to aid digestion and assimilation. Well-cured clover or alfalfa hay, cut up fine, and fed in combination with pulped mangels or sugar beets and a little meal, should answer admirably for this purpose, and should greatly reduce the cost of production, as compared with the common practice of heavy feeding of grain meals, much of which is often worse than wasted when the animals are knocked off



Pitlivie Rosebud 2nd.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer. First prize and champion Highland Show, 1907. Shown by Robert Taylor, Pitlivie.

their balance, and lose ground, instead of gaining in condition and weight. It would cost but little to provide a load or two of gravel in a covered place, or to carry over the coal ashes for this purpose, or to partially burn, under cover of earth, some of the rough wood lying around the yards to produce charcoal, to which the pigs could be given access. A mixture of salt and sulphur and wood ashes, as a condiment, kept under cover in a low, flat box, so the pigs can help themselves, may prove the savior of life and vigor. These are but hints which may serve a helpful purpose in solving the problem of successful winter pro-

THE FARM.

A NEW ARGUMENT FOR ROTATION OF CROPS.

This article must commence by qualifying the heading. The argument for rotation of crops set forth hereinunder is not really new, having been advanced by a European investigator, De Candolle, early in the last century, and held for a time by contemporary scientists. Subsequently it was eclipsed by other theories, and until recently has received only tentative consideration from modern savants, so that, to the great majority of our readers, it will come with the force of a new discovery. It is, in brief, that the roots of many if not all growing plants give off excretions which are toxic (poisonous or harmful) to the roots of succeeding crops, and that until these toxic principles are destroyed by chemical changes in the soil, the land which grew the first crop is incapable of producing a second of equal luxuriance, even though the soil may be made as rich as ever in the elements of plant food. Data so far accumulated seem to show that, as a rule, the excretions are most harmful to the roots of succeeding crops of the same kind, while to the roots of other kinds of crops the excretions will be much less injurious, if not entirely harmless. To this rule there would appear to be some notable exceptions, the toxic exudate in certain cases seeming to be positively poisonous to the roots of certain other plants; so much so, that where one grows the other will not thrive. The rule, however, is evidently the other way, for both in nature and artificial cultivation best results are generally secured when one crop succeeds another. In farm practice we have long recognized this principle by rotating our crops.

For several years the Bureau of Soils, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has been studying a number of typically unproductive soils in different parts of the United States, and some of the properties of these are now well understood. From a recent bulletin, entitled, "Some Factors Influencing Soil Fertility," by Oswald Schreiner and Howard S. Reed, we learn that it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Bureau that many soils are unproductive, not because proper nutrients are lacking, but because they contain substances deleterious to plant growth. By an interesting course of laboratory experiments, they found that an aqueous extract of unproductive soil, though containing more or less plant food, is often a poorer medium for the growth of seedling wheat plants than pure, distilled water. When the toxic principle in the extract was destroyed by adding a little carbon black, calcium carbonate, pyrogallol, or manure extract, the growth of the seedlings was wonderfully increased. Merely diluting the soil extract with pure, distilled water greatly increased the vigor of the wheat seedlings grown therein, and boiling an extract from a poor soil has, in some cases, produced marked results. Elsewhere we reproduce two of the several illustrations published in the bulletin, which will present ocular impressions of the facts brought out. These experiments indicated that the toxic substances are organic in their nature, and, in more extended studies there was much evidence that at least part of the toxic condition of these soils had been transmitted to them by growing plants.

Every farmer knows that when one kind of crop, as wheat, oats, timothy or corn, is continually grown upon the soil, the yields commonly show a decline. In course of time the land may become unfit for the growth of that plant, but another kind will thrive where the former failed. We have naturally inferred from such results that the soil had been depleted of plant nutrients by the first crop, and that a different kind of crop would succeed better afterwards, because it would make different demands on the plant-food constituents of the soil. This explanation, however, while all right so far as it goes, is regarded as altogether inadequate to account for the advantage known to attend the alternation of even such crops as wheat and oats, which, after all, make quite similar demands upon the soil. There is now evidence from a number of sources that the diminished yield is due, in part, to the presence of toxic substances deleterious to plant growth. Bearing on this point, some experiments were undertaken by the Bureau of Soils growing seedling wheat plants for three or more successive years in paraffined-wire pots. For purposes of comparison, check pots of fresh soil were always planted. Various combinations of fertilizers, as well as lime and green manure, were tried, to see whether the yield could not be maintained during the second, third and fourth years. The tabulated results published show that in most cases the growth was not maintained equal to that of the first crop on untreated soil. In those cases in which the growth of the second or third crop of seedlings was maintained, it was due to the application of materials which are not primarily valuable on account of the plant foods they contain. Lime and green manures were more efficient in maintaining the yield than the simple commercial forms of

nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. The yield of the second and third crops was never maintained by the latter fertilizers, while it often was kept up by the lime and organic (vegetable) manures, which seemed to have some virtue in overcoming the toxic principles resulting from the previous growth of wheat plants. Many subsequent experiments, under all kinds of conditions, went to bear out the conclusions drawn from the above experiments.

Attention is drawn in the bulletin to various cases on record where certain plants have been stunted or killed by growing near the roots of certain other plants. For instance, it has been noted that butternut-tree roots seem to poison cinquefoil, and in some experiments in lawns in Maryland it was found almost impossible to maintain a growth of grass or clover in the

vicinity of oak, pine and other trees. On the other hand, grass in apple and pear orchards has seemed to exercise a deleterious influence, greater than could be explained on the theory of exhaustion of moisture and plant food. For the most part, however, the experiments indicated that the toxic excretions from the roots of a certain kind of plant were more injurious to the roots of that plant than to the roots of other plants. Especially interesting in this connection was an experiment in growing wheat in a medium in which various kinds of crops had preceded it. Summing up these experiments, it was noted (1) that the excreta from no other roots were so deleterious to wheat as its own excreta; (2) that the excreta from the roots of oats were more harmful to wheat than those from the more distantly-related plants, such as cow peas and corn.

While undue weight ought not to be given to these facts, they are believed to be of distinct significance in the principles and practice of crop rotation. When ordinary soils are kept in good tilth by cultivation and continued rotation of crops, it is considered improbable that the toxic root excretions would accumulate to any harmful extent. But when one crop succeeds another of the same kind, the excretions may not be destroyed so rapidly as the best conditions for growth require. Especially is this likely to be the case if the soil is in poor physical condition, unusually wet or dry, poor in organic matter, etc. It appears that the toxic substances in soil extracts are removed or destroyed by comparatively simple treatments. Aeration is believed to be one important agency, and, as was brought out above, green manures and stable manure are much more potent in overcoming the toxic action than merely chemical fertilizers.

Summing up, the authors of the bulletin conclude that, in our present state of knowledge, it would seem that we must regard the excreta of growing roots as one of the main causes of the low yields obtained in improper crop rotations. In some types of soil, influenced perhaps by certain climatic environments, there appear to exist conditions which are unusually favorable to the rapid destruction of toxic excretions, and on such soils the same crop may be grown pretty successfully year after year. Most soils, however, require regular change of crops, as every farmer knows, and if the American investigators have found an additional explanation to account for the marked advantage known to attend the systematic alternation of crops, they have rendered to agriculture a signal service. The wisdom of crop rotation has been long recognized, but it is important to know the reasons for the success of the practice. Further light on the subject will be awaited with interest.

WHAT THE BOY NEEDS.

The school teachers are at their desks again, colleges and universities will soon be in full swing, and in not a few instances boys and girls will be leaving home to wrestle with the world in the great task of making a living. It is a question, therefore, of supreme importance, "What does the boy need most of all?" An old professor, grizzled and hard-visaged, but tender-hearted and popular beyond any other teacher of his day, looked over his class one day, and as he noted the living throng there, eager to catch his every word, he exclaimed, almost unconsciously, "Good God, what's to become of you all?" He was the man he was, because he asked that question in downright earnest, and tried his best to find the answer. Now, what does any youth need, as he faces for himself the problems of the farm, the office, the mine, or the workshop? Young men are wanted. The world needs their buoyancy, their enthusiasm, and their resilient hopefulness. Every field and anvil and pulpit and surgery and legislative hall is crying out for men of the right stamp, and for such the reward is sure and liberal. But there is one thing every youth must have, or he cannot rise. The spirit that is in him must be lighted up. Every boy has in him something of solid worth, and in him is the stuff to make that good thing really effective. Not the brilliant only and the talented have it in them to be of some real use to others and to be happy themselves, but these good things are for the slow and stolid as well. The supreme need for every boy who is no longer an infant is to know this, and no teacher or master workman has any right to rest till he has kindled all under his care with this sane ambition. The form that this question takes just now for parents is, "What sort of man or woman is this who teaches my boy or girl in school, or in the store or workshop?" The best teachers in schools and in halls are not always those of vast learning or great skill in handicraft or finance. They are the best teachers who kindle their students for self-respect, and who encourage to large efforts. They have the faculty of lighting up other people's spirits. A teacher lacking in this power has no business having anything to do with children. He is dear at any price, and is a stumbling-block in the way of progress. O. C.

Wentworth County, Ont.



Fig. 1.—Showing the beneficial effect of diluting a soil extract having toxic properties.

Wheat seedlings grown in: 1, distilled water; 2, extract from a poor soil; 3, four parts of the soil extract and one part distilled water; 4, three parts soil extract and two parts distilled water; 5, two parts soil extract and three parts distilled water; 6, one part soil extract and four parts distilled water; 7, forty parts soil extract and one part manure extract. Note that the poorest root-growth of the seedling wheat plants was made in the undiluted soil extract, notwithstanding that it must have contained an appreciable quantity of plant food. The roots were not only short, but were thickened and discolored at the tips. Diluting with pure distilled water reduced the toxic influence and enabled the seedlings to make healthier root-growth. Note, also, the marked effect of adding a small quantity of manure extract. Apparently it not only added plant food, but must have had some effect in overcoming the toxic property in the poor-soil extract.

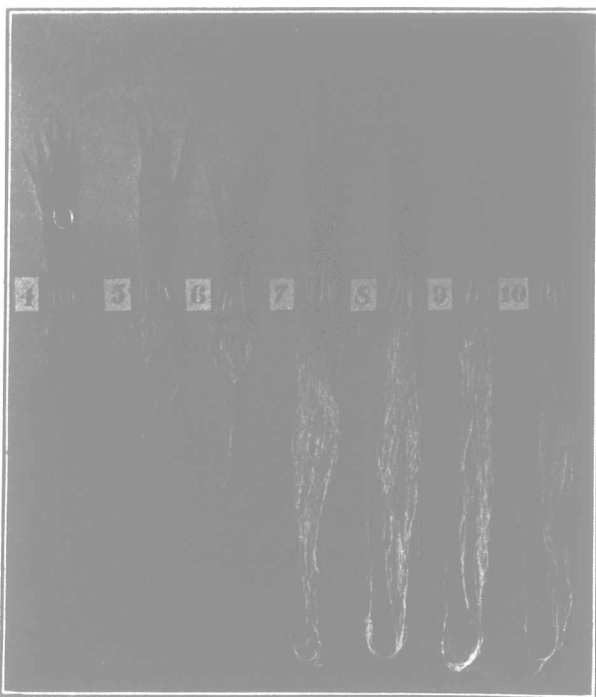


Fig. 2.—Showing the effect of various absorbing agents in removing toxic substances from soil extracts.

Wheat seedlings grown in: 4 and 5, soil extract, untreated; 6, distillate from the soil extract; 7, soil extract treated with carbon black; 8, soil extract treated with ferric hydrate; 9, soil extract treated with calcium carbonate; 10, soil extract treated with pyrogallol.

CANADA IN IRELAND.

Our Irish International Exhibition, in Dublin, has now more than half run its course, and since May has been attracting visitors from all parts of the world. It is encouraging to hear at all hands the expression of much appreciation at the fine displays, representative of art, manufacture and industry, which the promoters have been successful in obtaining and setting forth in such an attractive manner. In a previous article, published in the issue of February 21st, I gave a brief but comprehensive sketch of the scope of the Exhibition, and mentioned its leading features, and space need not now be occupied in repetition. Suffice to say that the anticipations of a magnificent sight have been fully realized. The promoters have been very unfortunate in regard to weather conditions, for, since the opening, few fine days could be relied on for any length of time. Notwithstanding this, the attendance has been decidedly large and encouraging. Contrary to the usual custom, the authorities, in spite of many protests, decided, after the first month, to open portions of the Exhibition on Sundays, but within the past few weeks they have decided to cease this arrangement. The thoughtful visit from Their Majesties the King and Queen the second week in July naturally created much excitement, and it was gratifying to hear the royal patrons express so much delight with the excellent features which the exhibition presented, and give utterance to the hope that it would materially assist in the industrial development of the country. Irish industries are most creditably represented in the different sections, and in certain classes appear quite able to hold their own with the best produced outside the country. Agriculture is kept prominent by means of a series of most instructive experimental and demonstration plots, in which are grown different varieties of all kinds of crops, with the aid of different dressings of manures, etc.

In this letter I wish, however, particularly to refer to the Canadian section. Throughout the Exhibition, one frequently overhears the natural question, "What do you like best?" and with remarkable unanimity comes the reply, "Well, there are many fine things, but Canada is really grand," or words to that effect. Nor is this unqualified admiration more than it deserves, for the entire display is a wonderful example of enterprise, and evinces in a marked way the work of some master minds, in which the practical and the beautiful are apparently most harmoniously blended. Through the courtesy of Col. Wm. Hutchison, the Commissioner in charge, reproduction of the accompanying photograph is rendered possible. It will be noticed that the architectural style of the magnificent building renders it a conspicuous object. It takes the form of a rectangular structure, with its walls barred with timber. In front, three prominent gables interrupt the line of the facade, the central one of which forms a large vestibule, the entrance reached by a substantial and pretty staircase. The outdoor ornamentation is very artistic indeed, the national emblem—the maple leaf—being given fitting prominence on a series of plate-glass windows. The building is 70 feet high, 200 feet long, and over 90 feet wide, affording a flooring of 1,000 square feet for the display of exhibits and office accommodation. On the eastern gable the word "Canada" is set out in immense lettering, and the entrance door is surmounted by the sentiment, "Irish-Canadian Entente Cordial."

Passing up the stairs and through the entrance door, one is immediately struck with the effective way in which the resources of the Dominion—mineral, agricultural, industrial, etc.—are displayed. The walls are tastefully ornamented with sheaves of corn and grass on a background of green, which some think is intended as a compliment to Ireland. Straw designs also figure as wall decoration, while near the juncture of wall and ceiling are hung a series of photo enlargements of typical Canadian scenery, each 10 feet by 3½ feet. The walls shoot off into a number of alcoves, and the pillars separating these are surmounted by the antlered heads of various types of Canadian deer, and the sides are utilized for displaying in gold painted letters, on a black background; striking reading matter regarding Canadian resources and features, their present development and future possibilities. One of these alcoves is devoted to a display of the Dominion's fruit products. The realness and effectiveness of the arrangement is just typical of the way in which the other sections are utilized. Canadian agricultural machinery is prominently displayed at one end of the building, the exhibit being surmounted by a huge railroad map of Canada, flanked on both sides by pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John A. Macdonald. In bold letters stand out the words, "Nation Builders." A very interesting spectacle at the opposite end of the pavilion, to the left of entrance, shows as a panorama the fauna of Canada. In the foreground are a trio of splendid buffaloes, while among the other animals, of which stuffed specimens are shown, are the polar bear, the musk ox, the moose, cariboo, elk, red deer, grizzly bear, black bear, beaver, raccoon, wolf, a great variety

of birds, waterfowl, etc. As a background to this most magnificent picture is a painting nearly 100 feet long, depicting prairie scenes, Canadian cornfields, and homes of settlers after different periods of residence. Close to the entrance is a unique display of butter. This is a model of a farmhouse, surrounded by all the usual stock, trees, ponds, etc., executed in a most tasteful style. In this vicinity there are shown boxes of Canadian butter made up for the British markets, and near by there is a splendid display of Canadian bacon and cheese. Not the least important section is that devoted to forest products, the timber representing the various classes of trees native to Canada being very high-class, one log of Douglas fir having a diameter of fully 6 feet. Space would fail me to mention the remarkable exhibit of minerals, fisheries and other resources which are represented. The entire display is a revelation to all, and is certainly as effective an advertisement as any country could wish. Canadian and American visitors have, Col. Hutchison informs me, been very numerous, and as regards the exhibition as a whole, his words are, "One of the cleanest and best-run shows I've ever seen." Dublin. "EMERALD ISLE."

METHODS OF STORING SEED CORN.

Extracts from an address by L. S. Klink, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., before the third annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association:

TIME TO HARVEST SEED CORN.

The time to harvest seed corn is determined wholly by the nature of the variety and by seasonal conditions. If the variety be sufficiently early to mature before danger from freezing, it should, by all means, be left to mature on the stalk. Seed corn husked in the dough or denting stage always shrivels up badly when dried, because it has not been given time to store up within its seed-coats all the nutriment the stalk and leaves have manufactured for it. It follows from this that the vigor of the resulting stalk must be impaired, because the vitality of the seed which produced it was below the normal. If, however, the corn is so late as to be liable to be injured by freezing in the field, it should be gathered and stored in some place where it will not freeze, and where, at the same time, currents of air can carry off the moisture. Experiments show the necessity of paying the most careful attention to the seed corn as soon as husked, as the most critical time in the life of a seed ear is the first ten days after it is harvested.

Corn which will not mature on the stalk before freezing has the advantage of all the nutriment the stalk and leaves have elaborated for its use, and at the same time has all the additional advantages of a perfect system of early fall storage.

As the ears approach full development, especially in the dent varieties, they gradually bend over until the tip of the ear points downward. Soon the husks open and allow a free circulation of air-around the entire ear. The husks protect it from the rain and from the direct rays of the sun. As each ear hangs by itself, the danger of heating and moulding through coming in contact with other ears or objects, as is generally the case in artificial storing, is reduced to a minimum. And, right in this connection, let me emphasize the fact that you cannot freeze corn that is not thoroughly dry without seriously impairing its germinating power. A large seed-corn grower told me recently that he was not afraid of slightly-frozen seed corn, so long as it was gradually thawed out at a low temperature. This doctrine, if practiced, will do more injury to the building up of a successful trade in Canadian seed corn than any other one thing could do. In some

quarters it has already prejudiced large corn-growers against Canadian-grown seed.

STORING A SMALL SUPPLY.

When seed is not grown on a commercial scale, no special seed-house need be provided for storing the choice ears. Every farmer has a number of places where these ears may be stored. Some husk the best ears in the field before danger of freezing, braid the husks of the ears together, and hang the bunches to dry under the veranda, on the branch of a tree, in the barn loft, over the crib, or in the back kitchen. Others take a stout cord, which they tie around each ear separately, and suspend the ears in long rows from the ceiling. These methods admit of free circulation around each ear, and are favorable to rapid drying. Those methods which prevent the rain and the direct rays of the sun from falling on the ears are the most satisfactory.

As soon as there is danger of severe freezing, it is good practice to store the seed ears in the attic or over the kitchen. If the kitchen stove-pipe passes through this room, so much the better, providing the steam cannot enter. Perfectly dry corn absorbs moisture readily, and in such a case is apt to freeze, even if at one time it was perfectly dry. Frost will not injure corn so long as it is dry, and is kept dry.

In furnace-heated houses, seed corn is often stored in the basement. This is a very satisfactory method, providing the corn has lost the major part of its moisture before being brought in. Unless it has become fairly well dried before it is put into a cellar having no artificial heat, or where that artificial heat is not produced until some time after the corn has been stored, it is almost sure to mould, owing to natural dampness. On the other hand, if placed in a furnace-heated room, there is danger of germination being induced by the heat from the furnace and the moisture in the corn. Corn dried by artificial heat is sometimes slower in germinating than corn dried naturally, but in field tests it has the best record for vigor and yield.

Seed corn should always be stored in the ear. If shelled in early spring, the seed should be placed in sacks containing not more than one-half bushel, and hung up in a dry place where there is an active circulation of air. A difference of two per cent. in the moisture content of shelled corn will materially influence its keeping quality.

Never hang seed corn in the granary over other grain. Unless the grain is very dry, it will continue to give off moisture for some months after storing, and this evaporated moisture will prove detrimental to the vitality of the corn. Seed corn stored over stock is rarely satisfactory, as the animal's breath tends to keep the corn damp.

STORING SWEET CORN.

Sweet corn is, as a rule, much more difficult to cure than dent or flint corns. It is also more difficult to tell by inspection when an ear has been frosted, and, as a result, the percentage of germinable kernels is often very low. In the improvement of sweet corns, as in the case of dents and flints, we must learn to deny ourselves the earliest and best ears for boiling and roasting, as corn shows very readily the kind of selection most practiced.

In some sections the top of the stalk is removed at the close of the growing season; the husks are stripped back without severing the ear from the stalk, and the ear is left to dry. This is good practice where the fall season is dry, but in damp climates the ears are apt to become badly discolored, as they dry slowly. Where birds are troublesome, this method cannot be followed successfully.

Some growers husk and store sweet corn as soon as ripe. On a bright, drying morning they husk it and leave it in the field in small piles until



Canadian Building, Irish International Exhibition.

the middle of the afternoon, when they haul it to the seed house and store it the same as dent corn. Artificial heat is rarely used in storing sweet corn, as the cob is very liable to mould before it becomes dry. When fermentation sets in, the grain is quickly discolored, and its germinating power is seriously impaired. Sweet corn, if left for some time in the shock before husking, is rarely good enough for planting, and, if left untouched to mature on the stalk, will rarely give satisfactory results.

Mr. T. S. Hunt, of Ames, Iowa, after making a thorough comparative test of the most common methods of storing seed corn, as practiced by farmers, in which he tested mature and immature corn, stored in fourteen different ways, and continued his investigations the following spring by conducting germination tests in the greenhouse and in the field, concluded:

When corn is mature, the problem of storing it is comparatively easy.

All places of storing which had a lack of ventilation show it distinctly in the results.

In immature and medium-mature corn, the dryness of the sample bears a close relation to the percentage germination.

Immature corn cannot be made to give a high enough test for planting under any of the methods tried.

Frost will not injure perfectly dry corn, but it will tend to decrease the vitality from the time the seed begins to absorb moisture.

The first essential in successfully storing seed corn is thorough ventilation.

FERTILITY OF THE LAND.

A principle of farming which has found recognition of late years is that fertility comes from the soil, or from the soil and air combined. And this principle has found expression in growing clover and plowing it under. Not many of us realize how plainly and clearly this fact of nature's giving back more than she takes is shown. Take a worn-out pasture, for instance, so poor and bare it will scarcely feed a rabbit. Leave it alone for thirty or forty years, and it grows up to woods. When these trees have reached a fair size, they are cut away and the land again cleared. It is then found that the soil has been renewed. It will now grow several good crops without outside fertilizer. In other words, this worn-out land has grown a crop of trees and has increased a little in fertility each year.

Nature always gives back a little more than she takes. A crop of any description rotting on the ground will give a bigger crop the next year. The prairies of the Western Provinces are made up of hay crops growing and rotting for hundreds of years. The new fields of the early settlers of the Eastern Provinces were the storehouses of nature's surpluses of a thousand years.

Recognizing these things, what is their teaching to us? Simply this, that every man can grow his own prairie. Every farmer can renew his own run-out pasture land. How? Well, it is obvious that he cannot well afford to wait 30 or 40 years for a forest to grow and be cut. The exact methods to be used is a subject for the experimental farms. And, in carrying out a work of this kind, the aim should be to make it as simple as possible; to perfect a system that will eliminate all unnecessary work. My own idea would be something like this. Take the piece selected, and let whatever grows on it this summer rot down. Next spring, very early, sow clover seed among last year's fallen crop. Do the same a second year, letting the crop rot on the ground each time. No plowing until ready to use the land. I believe that, after three or four years of clover-growing and rotting, it would be possible to grow a crop of grain without plowing, sowing the grain very early, when everything is wet, among the clover mulch.

The aim of the last 25 to 50 years has been to find the easiest way of doing things. What we need to seek for now is to determine what things we do not need to do; to experiment along the line of finding out what things are unnecessary.

To illustrate more fully the idea of nature's bountifulness, I believe it possible for a farmer to grow his own food after this fashion: From an acre of turnips, let him pull a part, say from 10 to 25 per cent., letting the rest rot on the ground. Let his patch of rhubarb be large enough that the greater part of the crop will be left for fertilizer. So with his orchard and small fruits. Most farmers have abundance of land which they may well use in this way, so long as there is no outlay for fertility.

The other side of the fertility question is that which comes from animals. We have always been taught that live stock kept up a farm—added fertility to the land. The fact is exactly opposite.

Every animal kept on the land makes the land poorer. Every animal takes more from the soil than it gives back. Unless the farmer brings in some outside fertility, his stock is making his land poorer.

Fertility in this section of Nova Scotia is brought to the farms in three forms: Hay from the marsh, grown by the Bay of Fundy mud; bran, middlings and other feeds from the West; bone meals and phosphate powders. These fed to the stock and applied to the land, make the meat and milk, and in some cases give a balance of fertility, which is seen in the increased productions of the farms. But where these are not used, or some similar outside aid, the farm goes steadily down, the land becomes steadily poorer. Why their land should become poorer when they were keeping all the stock the farm would carry, when all the hay and grain were fed on the place, was something farmers and writers could not understand. Most of them attempted to explain by denying the fact—by charging the blame to lack of energy and brain in the farmer, to want of cultivation etc. The farmer knew better than that, but still did not know the main reasons.

The truth, then, is this: If you keep stock, it must be with the distinct understanding that every animal is a tax on the land, and that its profit must come from some other source than what it will do towards keeping up the fertility of the farm. They must be treated in the same light as hired help. If you can make them earn more than they cost, all right, but, whether earning or not, the drain on the land goes on.

Annapolis Co., N. S. JOHN PROPHET.

[Note.—We give space to the above contribution because it affords a basis for comment. While dissenting most emphatically from the opinion that keeping stock on a farm necessarily depletes its fertility, we must admit that overstocking of land, leading, as it very often does, to habitual close grazing in fall and spring, injures the land and lessens crop production more seriously, in some cases, than cropping without keeping any stock at all. This, however, is no argument against the keeping of a reasonable number of animals in a judicious way, for, by doing so, and carefully husbanding the manure, farms may be built up more economically than by any other means. Our correspondent urges that stock when sold removes fertility from the land. This is quite true, but they leave in the form of manure a much larger share of the fertility in the food consumed than they carry away. And this manurial residue, combined with the stubble, sward and other crop residue, and with the considerable quantity of inert fertility unlocked each year from the soil, gradually increases the supply of humus and available fertility in the land. Much depends, however, upon the character of the rotation followed, the class of stock kept, the judgment with which it is handled, and the general care and thrift exercised by the farmer, particularly in the matter of saving and utilizing the barnyard manure.—Editor.]

FALL WHEAT AND GRASS SEEDING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As it is drawing near the time of year that farmers will be preparing the ground for fall wheat, please allow me space in your splendid journal to say a few words on the first subject of the list, namely, "To what extent should the Ontario farmer grow fall wheat for profit under present conditions?" Well, this depends very largely on how much ground he may be able to prepare properly within proper time. It is better for a man on, say 100 acres, to prepare 5 or 6 acres well and get it sown in proper time, than to seed twice that acreage half prepared and sown out of season. Just a word on the preparation of the ground. Summer-fallow, well drained and manured, is preferred, but in case sod or stubble ground is to be sown with wheat, it should be plowed as early as possible after the crop comes off, and rolled down as plowed. A good top-dressing of well-rotted manure is essential if the wheat is to be seeded with grass seed; also, I would prefer seeding the grass seed in spring, especially on land that is liable to crust. I have always had the best results when I prepared my ground as before described. Sow about the 10th of September. Be sure to have the seed well cleaned. Sow with a drill about 7 pecks per acre. Put on the grass seed in spring as early as the ground is dry enough to go on with a team and straight-tooth harrow. Sow your grass seed mixed, about 12 pounds per acre. After sowing the grass seed, give the wheat a good harrowing the same way that it has been drilled, and roll it down. I do not say that this is the best plan on all conditions and all kinds of soil, but this is the system from which I get the best results. In this section our land is mostly level, and liable to crust in the spring.

Lambton Co., Ont. S. MITCHELL.

HARVESTING AND STORING SEED CORN.

By G. I. Christie, Purdue Experiment Station.

Each year corn-growers are coming to appreciate more and more the importance and value of early field selection and the proper storing of seed corn. They recognize that upon this work depends, in a large measure, the yield and quality of the following crop. Also that attention to these points will do much to improve and maintain the desirable characteristics of a variety, and to avoid low vitality in the seed.

TIME TO GATHER SEED CORN.

The best time to gather seed corn is just after the corn is mature, and before the general harvest.

As a general thing, corn intended for seed should not be picked before it is mature. Corn gathered before it is well matured is difficult to preserve, due to the excess of moisture contained. If picked from year to year before it is matured, the corn tends to become earlier, thereby decreasing the yield.

The practice of selecting the seed corn at the time of general harvest is objectionable, for the reason that the vitality of the corn is often injured by frosts before being gathered.

Where the crop is used for silage purposes, or is cut and shocked in the early season, a strip from which seed can be selected should be left until the corn is thoroughly matured, and so the seed ears may be selected from the standing stalk.

HOW TO SELECT SEED CORN.

Seed corn should be selected from the standing stalk in the field. Here the mother stalk and the position of the ear on the stalk can be studied. This is important, because the characteristics of the plant and ear are directly reproduced through seed. For instance, if an ear held high on a stalk is used for seed, 60 to 80 per cent. of the ears produced will be found to be held in a similar position. Seed selected from broken or diseased stalks produce plants which are weak and susceptible to infection. Experiments along these lines show that through selection of the ears from the stalks much can be done to fix the desired characteristics in the stalks or ears.

With a basket on the arm, or a sack over the shoulder, go into the seed-corn patch, if one has been planted, or into the best parts of the general field, and gather the ears for seed.

Seed ears should be selected from strong, vigorous stalks with a large leaf development. The stalk should be of medium size, strong at the base and tapering gradually to the tassel. It should stand up well, and be free from smut and other diseases.

The position of the ear on the stalk is an important point. Ears held on the stalk at a point four to five feet from the ground are more easily gathered, and have been found to give larger yields than ears held six or seven feet from the ground. Ears held in an upright position by a strong, coarse shank are objectionable, for the reason that the rains run inside the husk and about the ear, and cause the kernels to mould or germinate.

Ears held by a shank of extreme length should be avoided, as they will likely show coarseness and a lack of breeding. The most desirable ears are those held at a point four or five feet from the ground by a shank medium in length and strength. They should point downward and have the husks loose about them to allow a free circulation of air. However, only those ears that are strong and well developed, with straight rows of regular-sized kernels which are rather deeply dented (in the case of dent varieties), should be selected. Much can be done to maintain the depth of kernel and strength of ear in a variety, if the seed ears selected are a little rougher than the average of the crop.

DRYING AND STORING SEED CORN.

After the seed corn is selected from the field, it is important that it should be properly dried and stored. Corn as it comes from the field contains a high per cent. of moisture. If this moisture is not rapidly removed, injury from moulding, fermenting, growing or freezing may result. Because of this fact, the first month after corn is selected from the field is the most critical time in the handling of seed corn.

Seed corn, as soon as gathered, should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated place, and in such a way that each ear will be exposed to a free circulation of air. It should never be stored in sacks, boxes, barrels, or in piles on the floor, for here the corn is almost sure to mould or ferment and lose its vitality. Neither should it be stored over large quantities of small grain, or over stables occupied by animals, for, from the grain and stables moisture is constantly given off. The corn absorbs this moisture, and is injured by mould or frost.

In some cases corn has been successfully stored in the cellar under the house, but few cellars are dry enough for this purpose. The attic or an empty room in the house make desirable places to store seed corn.

Wherever the corn is stored, it should either be hung up or placed in drying racks. In this way

it will dry out readily, and will be free from danger of freezing. Corn that is thoroughly dry will not be injured by freezing.

When the amount of corn to be stored is small, it should be hung up. This can be readily accomplished by tying the ears together in pairs, the husks being left attached for that purpose, and hanging them over a wire attached to the beams or rafters. Another way is to tie ten or a dozen ears in a string with binder twine and suspend them from the beams or rafters. A common practice is to place the ears on end on nails driven in a slightly upright position through a board, and far enough apart so that the ears do not touch each other. These boards are hung to the ceiling or roof.

If the amount of corn saved for seed is large, it is advisable to have a special seed house. This should be so situated that the air may circulate freely about it. The sides should be provided with plenty of windows and doors which may be opened and closed at will. In this way a good circulation of air may be had, and also protection against rains and snows.

The house should be provided with suitable and convenient racks for storing the corn. These racks may be made by using boards six inches wide for standards set the length of a plastering lath apart. To both edges of these boards nail the lath just far enough apart to accommodate one row of corn. One bunch of lath used in this way will afford space for about six bushels of corn. Sufficient space should be left between the racks for a man to pass. The use of a stove or other artificial heat in the seed-house has not in a general way proved successful. The corn, while still moist, is often overheated, and germination results. Where a thorough circulation of air is had, some heat to dry the atmosphere can be used to good advantage.

However, if there is time for natural drying of the corn before the freezing weather, it is safest and most desirable.

GRASSHOPPERS AND HOW TO POISON THEM.

Telegraphic despatches last month announced that crops in Pontiac County, Que., had been devastated in many districts by a plague of grasshoppers, which had become so numerous as to stop the binders; and in one section, ten miles square, the entire crop is reported to be destroyed. For information of readers in this and other parts that may be threatened with serious attack, we condense the following from Dr. Fletcher's Bulletin on "Insects Injurious to Grain and Fodder Crops, Root Crops and Vegetables":

ATTACK.

Grasshoppers or locusts sometimes multiply enormously during a dry season following another of the same character. They then become very destructive to grain and other crops. Most of the injurious species pass the winter in the egg state. The females deposit their eggs in the ground in "pods" or masses of about thirty or more, cemented together by a mucous fluid. The young grasshoppers are wingless, and can travel only by hopping, but after several moults they acquire wings, and are able to move freely from place to place, some species, especially the voracious, so-called Rocky Mountain locust, being able to fly long distances. This species is found only in the West. Another migratory and destructive species, rather smaller in size, is the Lesser Migratory Locust, much more generally distributed throughout the continent. Several non-migratory locusts have in some years appeared in destructive numbers, as the Red-legged locust and the Two-striped locust.

REMEDIES.

On the subject of remedies, we quote Dr. Fletcher in full. In doing so, however, we must draw attention to the fact that he has omitted to mention turkeys, which are considered of so much assistance in keeping grasshoppers in check, that a few years ago, in the Central States, a farmer who had a large flock was said to have derived a neat revenue by renting them out to his neighbors, whose farms were being overrun with the predaceous insects, while his own fields had escaped injury.

For the migratory species, the remedies are: (1) The plowing down of the eggs in autumn or before the young hatch in spring. This is rendered easy by the fact mentioned above, that the eggs are laid almost entirely in land which is or has recently been under crop, and hardly ever on the bare prairie. (2) The destruction of the young before the wings are developed, by plowing down, poisoning, or by burning in windrows of straw placed as traps for them, and to which they will resort in large numbers at night. (3) Catching in implements known as hopper dozers, consisting of a light frame covered with canvas or sheet iron, in the bottom of which some water, with a little coal oil on the top is placed. (4) Poisoning. This has been very satisfactory, either with the poisoned bran mash or with the recently-devised Criddle mixture. In Manitoba, where for some years grasshoppers were very destructive, after a thorough trial of hopper dozers, these implements have been entirely superseded by the use of the Criddle mixture, which was widely used and gave general satisfaction. The latest improved formula for making the Criddle mixture is as follows: For convenience, it is made in quantities of half a barrel at a time. Take fresh horse droppings 100 parts, Paris

green 1 part (= 1 pound), and salt 2 pounds, dissolved in half a pail of water, and mix thoroughly. In this connection, Mr. Criddle, the originator of this mixture, says: "We usually measure with a three-gallon patent pail, because it is more convenient to farmers than to weigh the materials. Five pails, we calculate, approximately equal 100 parts of horse droppings, and each part equals in bulk one pound of Paris green. A great drawback in using weights is that horse droppings are not always of the same weight." This mixture is made in a half barrel and drawn on a cart to the edge of an infested field, or one likely to be infested. The mixture is then scattered broadcast along the edge of the crop by means of a trowel or wooden paddle. Locusts are attracted to it from long distances, and are killed in large numbers by eating the poison. If this mixture is distributed as above, and scattered loosely through the plants at the edge of the field of standing grain, there is little danger of stock or poultry being poisoned. Should any of the mixture be left over, it should be scattered loosely over a piece of land where its fertilizing effects will be secured, and where there will be no danger of poisoning animals. This is in every way the cheapest and most effective remedy for grasshoppers which I have ever tried. It has been found by Mr. Criddle that the most effective way of using this remedy is to spread a little at a time every other day, which gives far better results than scattering a lot at once less frequently.

A source of great annoyance to farmers in Manitoba and the West is that locusts of all kinds and field crickets sometimes eat the twine with which the grain is bound in the field. This injury causes a good deal of loss and extra labor. Mr. Criddle has found that if the balls of binder twine are soaked before use for a short time in a solution of bluestone, two pounds in seven gallons of water, this will prevent the insects from gnawing it. The balls may be soaked at any spare time, so that they are dried thoroughly before use.



A Corner of a Flock of Sheep in the Argentine.

The land-owner, even of small capital, usually keeps 800 or 1,000 sheep. There are over 120,000,000 sheep in the Republic.

CANADA CAN PRODUCE FIRST-CLASS SEED CORN

There is a prejudice among Canadian seedsmen against Canadian-grown seed corn, it being claimed to be most unsatisfactory to handle, and the cause of considerable financial loss. This is due entirely to the method of caring for the corn after it has been husked, and because there has never been any special effort to create a supply of good seed corn in Canada, declared J. O. Duke, a leading Ontario seed-corn grower, before the Canadian Seed-growers' Association last year. Farmers in the corn-growing districts should be instructed in the process of curing corn for seed purposes. This process should begin with the cutting. The corn should be thoroughly ripe, cut by hand, and placed in small shocks, that it may begin to dry out at once. A shock containing 60 to 64 hills is large enough.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We make this special offer to new subscribers: Any person not already on our list may, by paying us or any of our agents 40 cents in cash, obtain "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" from now till the end of 1907. This will include the magnificent Christmas number, to be published in December, a number which many would consider good value in itself at 40 cents, or even at 50 cents. Forty cents for four months, with the Christmas number thrown in! It is a liberal offer. Show it to your friends.

Screen the seed wheat well. Twelve separate tests at the O. A. C. show an average increase in yield per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed; of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed; and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed.

Wheat that has thoroughly ripened before cutting makes the best seed.

THE DAIRY.

MR. RUDDICK DISCUSSES CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian reports a conference which took place on August 15th, between Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, and the Manchester Produce Association:

DECLINING BUTTER AND CHEESE SHIPMENTS TO LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

Mr. Ruddick said there had been a decline in the exports of Canadian butter and cheese to Manchester and Liverpool. In 1904 Manchester received 8 per cent. of the shipments of butter from Canada, but in 1905 the percentage fell to 2, and last year it was about the same low figure. Taking the shipments to Liverpool and Manchester, the percentage in 1904 was 37, in the following year it was 29, and in 1906 it was only 18. The shipment of cheese in the same years—to Liverpool and Manchester—was 33, 31 and 25 per cent. As to the cause for this falling off, it seemed to him that the lack of reliable, regular cold-storage steamers to Manchester was in some way responsible. He had been to the Ship Canal Docks and seen the excellent arrangements for the storage of Australian and New Zealand meat, and thought that similar arrangements might be made for the preservation of Canadian produce.

GREEN CHEESE.

Mr. Ruddick went on to say he was aware of the complaint that Canadian cheese had often been shipped in a "green" state, and that consequently it lacked weight when it got to the

English purchaser. This was a matter, he thought, which would rectify itself in time, because the buyer would make allowance for shrinkage in the price he paid. All the same, the Canadian authorities appreciated the validity of the complaint and were doing their best to remove all cause for dissatisfaction, and in the most progressive parts the farmers had passed resolutions not to export cheese that had not been in the factory for ten days at least. Encouragement was at the same time being given to cool-curing of cheese.

As to the butter exports, he thought they would soon increase. The prices for cheese went up so much that farmers who had a dual plant turned their attention to cheesemaking. Then, the demand for butter in Canada itself had greatly increased, owing to the increase of population and the general prosperity of the people, which was indicated by the fact that over 5,000 miles of railway were in process of construction in Western Canada at the present time.

THE FRUIT TRADE.

The Canadian Government were anxious to foster trade in fruit, as well as butter and cheese. The laws provided for the absolute purity of these products, and it was now a penal offence to label apples as first quality when they were not of such quality, or to put good apples at the top of the barrel and poor ones below. "We hope," Mr. Ruddick added, "by better organization of the fruit industry, to supply more first-class apples, pears and peaches. We have the climate and the area for fruit-tree cultivation to a very large extent."

BRITISH MARKET GROWING.

Mr. Dowdall quoted some remarkable figures to show the betterment of the people in Great Britain during the last two decades. In twenty years, he said, the population had increased by several millions. And not only had the people increased in numbers; the consumption of food per person had enormously increased. In twenty years the imports of fresh and salted beef had increased from 600,600 cwt. to 4,000,000. The figures as to mutton showed a similar advance. The consumption of eggs had gone from 9 per person per year to 53. Twenty years ago the consumption of butter and margarine was at the rate of 3½ pounds per head of the population. To-day it was 13 pounds. So that it seemed to him that the English people were not only in-

creasing in numbers, but in their powers of consumption, or rather in their power to buy.

TRADE FOLLOWS PROFIT.

With regard to bonds of brotherhood and the importance of supporting the Empire by mutual trade, his experience had taught him that business men put aside sentiment when it came to a question of profit. Price and quality were the determining factors, and not considerations of the flag. Of course, other things being equal, English people would prefer to do business with their kinsmen across the sea. Trade followed the invoice before any other thing.

OFF-TYPE COWS OFTEN PROFITABLE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My system is to weigh milk from each cow both morning and evening, for one day in each week. By multiplying by seven, a close approximation is made of the total. We always weigh on Tuesday, preferring it to Monday, since on Sunday, on many farms, the milking periods are often slightly varied. Our scales and weigh sheet are placed behind cattle, making time of weighing very short. Probably about one-half minute is occupied per cow per day for weighing. The record sheets are furnished free of charge from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The object of individual records was to ascertain which cows to weed out, and it frequently surprises one to find out that what he considered a good milker has come considerably below his expectations. The greatest milker in June does not always come at all near the head of the list in yearly report. I have been enabled, after consecutive yearly records, to cull out the boarders and to raise stock from only the profitable ones. Another factor that comes forcibly to a dairyman is that the generally acknowledged type does not always, by any means, go along with production. Many so-called off-type animals give most favorable yearly records, which fact strongly proves that the only sure proof of a cow's ability is to weigh her product regularly, or, as we do, at regular intervals. GEO. W. ELLIOT.
Brant Co., Ont.

COW-TESTING REPORTS.

The Dairy Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture publishes the following report of the Cow-testing Associations:

Brockville, Ont., for the 30 days ending June 30th, 1907.—Number of cows tested, 73; average yield of milk, 948 pounds; average test, 3.1; average yield of fat, 29.7 pounds. Highest individual milk yield, 1,500 pounds; test, 3.4. Lowest, 555 pounds; test, 2.7.

Ormslow, Que., 30 days ending July 7.—Number of cows tested, 166; average yield of milk, 1,018 pounds; average test, 3.4; average yield of fat, 34.9 pounds.

East and West Oxford, Ont., 30 days ending June 27th.—Number of cows tested, 137; average yield of milk, 991 pounds. Average test, 3.2; average yield of fat, 32.4 pounds.

Pine Grove, Ont., 30 days ending June 26th.—Number of cows tested, 128; average yield of milk, 830 pounds; average test, 3.2; average yield of fat, 27.0 pounds.

New Glasgow, P. E. I., 30 days ending 30th June.—Number of cows tested, 97; average yield of milk, 630 pounds; average test, 3.3; average yield of fat, 21.3 pounds.

Kinmount, Ont., 30 days ending July 2nd.—Number of cows tested, 44; average yield of milk, 618 pounds; average test, 3.3; average yield of fat, 20.8 pounds.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN EXPORTED DAIRY PRODUCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The quality of the cheese received in Montreal this year, up to about June 15th, never was finer. Since that date, some merchants say there have been more rough, mealy-textured cheese than they have seen for a number of years. This defect is due largely to over-ripe milk, and cheese being heated in the curing-rooms and during transportation; and as there has been somewhat more hot weather this year than for several years, it is quite apparent that patrons and factory-men have still room for improvement in taking care of the milk and curing the cheese.

There is yet room for improvement in the cheese boxes. Many lots come in with scarcely a broken box, while other lots will have as high as 30 per cent. of the boxes broken.

There is also great room for improvement in putting on the factory brands and the weight of the cheese. Some of the brands and weights are put on very carelessly—any old place on the box, and scarcely readable.

The butter trade has been developing some new features this year. Many of the creameries in Quebec Province turned over to cheesemaking in the latter part of May, and have continued making cheese. This, of course, cut down the supply of butter. Some of them are again going back to making butter. Although the receipts of butter are much under last year, there is no

comparison between the decrease in exports and the decrease in receipts, which indicates two things: large stocks of butter stored in Montreal, and a wonderful increase in consumption of butter in Canada. The increase in home consumption, and the tendencies of creameries to turn into cheese when prices are high, would lead one to doubt if we will ever become large exporters of creamery butter. I do not think the quality of the butter coming into Montreal is improving. Many of the lots show the old cream flavor so common to gathered-cream butter. The style of the packages is quite uniform, and the general finish of the butter good. There are still some complaints about mould on saltless butter, showing that some of our creameries and the cold-storage rooms at the creameries are not so scrupulously clean, nor kept so cool as they should be. GEO. H. BARR.

POULTRY.

SCRATCHING-SHED AND CURTAINED-FRONT POULTRY HOUSES.

Paper Prepared by A. F. Hunter, Abington, Mass., U. S. A., for the National Poultry Conference, University College, Reading, Eng.

There has gradually come about in America a decidedly great change in methods of housing poultry, a change which, in the short space of ten years, has amounted to a revolution, and the change is still going on. In fact, it might be more correct to state that we are even now in the midst of a revolution in methods of housing poultry. This change takes the form of opening up the houses more and more to fresh air and sunshine, and it has resulted in very great gain in health and vigor of the stock, and decidedly better success in poultry-keeping.

Ten or a dozen years ago it was considered essential that the poultry houses should be tight and warm, and poultry writers urged that to simulate summer conditions so far as possible was the best way to induce egg-production in winter; indeed, some wide-awake poultry-keepers went so far as to place coal-burning stoves in their poultry houses, and a moderate fire was kept burning throughout the coldest weather, to keep the temperature considerably warmer than it otherwise would be. The first long poultry house erected at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station was equipped with a costly hot-water heating apparatus, with pipes extending the entire length of the house, somewhat similar to a hothouse heating system. To-day the Maine Experiment Station is perhaps the foremost exponent of the curtain-front type of poultry house, and the conspicuously good work done at that Station has had great influence in educating the poultry public to the advantages of abundant fresh air for fowls.

The first step in this change in housing methods was the development of the curtained-front, scratching-shed type of poultry house, and began in 1893, fourteen years ago. We do not state that the fitting of a shed or shelter to the side of the roosting-laying apartment of the fowl house was new then; instances were now and then noted of a shed or shelter near to or adjoining the roosting room long before that date, and the writer distinctly remembers noticing how strongly the fowls were attracted to an open-front tool shed near their roosting quarters, on occasion of a week-end visit to friends in Scoble, Norfolk, England, in the summer of 1881. It was there noted and commented upon that the fowls deserted the roosting house as soon as daylight had come, and passed practically the entire time in and close about the open-front shed, returning to the fowl house to lay, and, as darkness was coming on, to go to roost for the night. The first illustration of a shed attached to a poultry house which I recall having seen was in Mr. Felch's Poultry Culture, published in 1885, and that illustration is of a house divided into two apartments, one being the roosting-laying apartment and the other being an open-front shed having heavy wooden doors to close the front; by opening these wooden doors, that apartment became an open-front scratching-shed.

In the winter of 1891-92 the writer visited a new poultry establishment in New Hampshire, where the houses were alternating roosting-laying apartments and open-front sheds, and an illustration, with description of the buildings, was published in Farm Poultry for May, 1892. A reader of that paper criticised the open-front sheds, and stated that they would be blown full of snow early in winter, and be more or less full of snow and ice all winter. Commenting upon this objection, the writer suggested that cloth curtains, tacked to light frames, could be set into the spaces in front of the sheds to keep out the snow, and lifted out to permit the sheds being all-open-front in fair weather. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the suggestion was the origin of the idea of framed curtain fronts for scratching sheds, and the curtain front to scratching sheds has since evolved into the curtain-front poultry house.

In the summer of 1892 the writer built a house 24 feet long by 10 feet wide, which was divided by a board partition into two equal apartments.

One was the roosting-laying apartment, the other an open-front scratching shed, and the front of the shed was fitted with muslin curtains, such as have been described. The curtain frames were at first set into the spaces between the upright studding from outside, and secured in place by wooden buttons. Experiment demonstrated that to hinge the curtains to the plate at top, inside, so they could be swung inward and up against the roof rafters, where hooks and screw-eyes secured them up out of the way, was much simpler, and made them easier to operate. As the curtains were not closed at all for fully three-fourths of the year, and only on coldest nights and during stormy weather in winter, having them secured up against the roof rafters out of the way when not wanted, greatly simplified the handling of them, and had not a little to do with making the curtained-front scratching-shed type of house popular with busy poultrymen.

The advantages of an open-front scratching shed annexed to the roosting-laying apartment are decidedly great; it gives the birds a sheltered and secure exercise room, where they can enjoy the fresh air out of doors without exposure to storms or winds, and they can retire to the greater privacy of the roosting-laying apartment at will. Within the scratching shed, given sufficient height in front, in winter the whole ground floor is bathed in sunshine on sunny days, and the fowls evidence their appreciation of the creature comforts by spending practically the entire time out there. They retire to the inner room to lay, and, upon the approach of darkness, to go to roost, but all the working hours are spent in the open shed, which is open-front for all good weather, but closed-front during stormy weather, at the discretion of the attendant.

This combined roosting room and scratching shed for each flock has been likened to a living-room and bedrooms for a family, as compared with the manifest discomforts of the whole family living in one room, which has to be kitchen, dining-room, living-room and bedroom all in one. Where the flock of fowls has but one apartment, that apartment has to be living-room, work-room and bedroom all in one.

Writing of the manifest advantages of a scratching shed, in Bulletin No. 16, of the "Reading Course for Farmers," published by the New York College of Agriculture, at Cornell University, Professor Rice says:

"Exercise is necessary to insure health; scratching pens provide this. Hens do not like confinement; the fact that hens can go in and out freely from house to shed seems to be a deceptive form of liberty which they crave, and which is not provided in a single, close-compartment house. The fact of having been in the cooler air during the daytime seems to make the fowls less affected by the colder air of night. In practice, they are generally found to be more healthy and to lay more eggs in a year when proper scratching sheds are provided."

In a climate such as is found in the New England and Middle States, we would advise that the relative sizes of roosting room and scratching shed should be as two to three, the roosting apartment being two-fifths and scratching shed three-fifths of the length of the combined apartments. We advise that continuous poultry houses (and by continuous poultry houses we mean those where pens and shed are joined together into a long house) should be built either 12 or 15 feet in width, facing the south, and that the roof be of the lean-to type, sloping wholly to the north; the front should be 7 feet high for a house 12 feet wide, and 8 feet high for a house 15 feet wide. The sections of such a house we would divide into a roosting room 10 by 12 feet, and scratching shed 15 by 12 feet, in a house 12 feet wide; or, if the house is built 15 feet wide, we would make the roosting room 12 by 15 feet, and the scratching shed 18 by 15 feet, for such a climate as we have in the New England and Middle States.

We have found it most advantageous and most convenient to have the curtains for the fronts of the sheds made of common muslin (cotton) cloth, tacked securely to light (but firm) frames, made to fit into the open spaces between the studs which are set to support the front of roof, and hinged to the top inside, so they are easily swung in and upward to the roof, where a hook and screw-eye at each corner secures them up out of the way. They are closed in cold and stormy weather; in quite cold weather they are closed in the late afternoon and not opened until the sun is well up the next morning. Should the day prove to be snowy and blustery, the curtains are left closed all day, and the fowls have complete shelter from driving snow and blustering winds, at the same time having exercise in fresh, open air.

In order that there be sufficient light within the scratching shed when curtains are closed all day, it is well to provide a window, and, if the shed is quite large, two windows. If the front is divided into three sections by the studding, one section may be a glass window, as suggested. Professor Gowell, at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, prefers two windows, one out

towards each end of the twenty-foot-long fronts of his pens, and one large curtain only, between the windows; others prefer two or three smaller (sectional) curtains and a window in the center.

To sum up, briefly, the scratching-shed house gives a snug and warm roosting room, with ventilation widely variable, at the discretion of the attendant, and a sheltered retreat from approaching danger, combined with a sheltered scratching room, or "workroom," with fresh, pure, out-of-doors air to work in; the combination of enclosed roosting-laying room, with an adjoining open-front scratching shed, gives the best possible conditions for good health in the flocks and a great egg yield.

(To be continued.)

THE COLONY SYSTEM OF POULTRY-KEEPING.

Condensed from a Paper Prepared by John H. Robinson, Editor Farm Poultry, Boston, Mass., for the National Poultry Conference, University College, Reading, Eng.

Poultry-keeping is usually regarded as one of the easiest departments of farm work, and yet there are many problems connected with it; so many, in fact, that, for want of mastering them, the great majority of poultry-keepers who go into the business—at least, to any considerable extent—fail. And this, perhaps, is not wonderful, considering that its complexities invariably increase with the number of the flock. Poultry-keeping, in fact, is a business which must be learned, as any other business must be learned; hence, the only safe way is to begin on a small scale, learn by experience, and make extensions only when the footing is known to be sure.

So far but three systems have been adopted by poultry-keepers in this country: (1) The farm method, (2) the intensive method, and (3) the colony method.

By the first of these—a very desultory method—all the fowl, chickens and oid ones, are usually kept in one flock, and given, practically, the run of the farm. In summer, but very little feed is given them, and too often but very little drink. In winter the whole flock is huddled in some small annex of the farm buildings, and occasionally are permitted to run at large through the stables and barns. This method, as may be judged, is not conducive to training or forcing of the hens to lay when required. They are almost sure to be summer layers, quite unproductive in winter, when the price of eggs is highest. Nevertheless, the hardihood of fowl thus neglected, as it were, is often remarkable. The method has, at least, some elements of the natural about it. Being thrown so much on their own resources, the fowl are obliged to take necessary exercise, and during summer they usually manage to look out pretty well for themselves, although, it must be granted, at some expense to growing grain and gardens.

The second method—the intensive—is highly artificial, and is not, as a rule, to be recommended. Its aim is to keep a large flock in limited space, and it necessarily calls for expensive buildings, closed-in yards, and the constant care of an expert poultry-keeper. Even with the latter, success is not assured, for where large flocks are huddled together insect pests make more speedy headway, disease is more likely to run rife, the ground of the yards becomes poisoned with toxic substances, and endless complications ensue.

By the colony system, which is fast gaining popularity in the United States, especially in Rhode Island, most of the objectionable features in the two above methods have been eliminated. Instead of having one large poultry house, and compelling all the fowl to herd together, two or more, according to the number of hens, are used, and are placed far enough apart to keep conditions favorable to the health of the inmates. These houses, which are from 8 or 9 feet wide to 12 or 14 feet long, are usually set in a pasture field, over which the fowl may roam at will in search of animal and insect food. The doors may be closed to keep cattle out, and such food and drink as are necessary placed on the floor, the poultry gaining access through a small hole; or a small enclosure may be fenced in before each building. Especial care is paid to ventilation, and during warm weather the houses are raised from below to give free circulation beneath. Each house accommodates from 30 to 35 hens. As a rule, plenty of food is supplied. There are all kinds of systems of feeding. Some use the hopper system, while many other adhere to the old plan of giving a cooked mash. Where soft food is given, it is usually fed in the morning. Care is taken that a supply of clean, cool water is always before the fowl. Hens are used almost altogether for hatching, and, until grown, the chickens are kept in small, separate coops, which are moved from time to time, that they may be always on clean ground; after hatching, they are usually placed in the hay fields.

The colony-house plan is a very natural one, and much safer as regards disease than the close-quartering and intensive-housing system.

There are two things which prevent a more general adoption of the colony method among

farmers in this country. The colony plan is not adapted to winter use in sections where the snow-fall is heavy, and where vermin abound, as their depredations would make it impossible to maintain colonies of fowls on fields and pastures remote from farm buildings. To meet the first objection, some poultry farmers are combining intensive methods for winter with the colony plan for summer. The first cost of such a plant is considerable, but the labor-saving may warrant it. That remains to be seen. The second objection is in many places a serious one. It takes time and persistent concerted effort to rid a district of the pests that prey on poultry. Many who prefer the colony plan would like to instal a plant of that type complete, but cannot do so because of certain losses from wild animals. It seems appropriate to remind such that, in the natural development of the colony plan nothing was done wholesale. Each addition to the equipment meant only a little extension of the area to be protected, but with every farmhouse the center of a constantly-extending circle of territory in which fowls were safe from their natural enemies, the district soon became untenable for those pests. And to my mind, it is well that the adoption of the colony system compels observance of the rule of slow growth in poultry-keeping, for my observation has been that rapid growth in the beginning is rarely associated with a successful enterprise.

SEPARATE STANDARDS OF PERFECTION FOR THE LEADING BREEDS OF POULTRY.

In our report of the American Poultry Association's Convention, last month, at Niagara Falls, N. Y. (see page 1333, issue August 22nd), mention was made of an important resolution, adopted on motion of G. M. Curtis, the retiring president, to the effect that the Association should undertake the publication of a series of new, separately-bound Standards of Perfection, one for

First, That this association undertake the publication of separate breed standards; i. e., of separately-bound Standards of Perfection for the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Leghorns, etc., beginning with the breed that is the most popular in the United States and Canada at the present time, and taking up other breeds one at a time, in the order of their popularity.

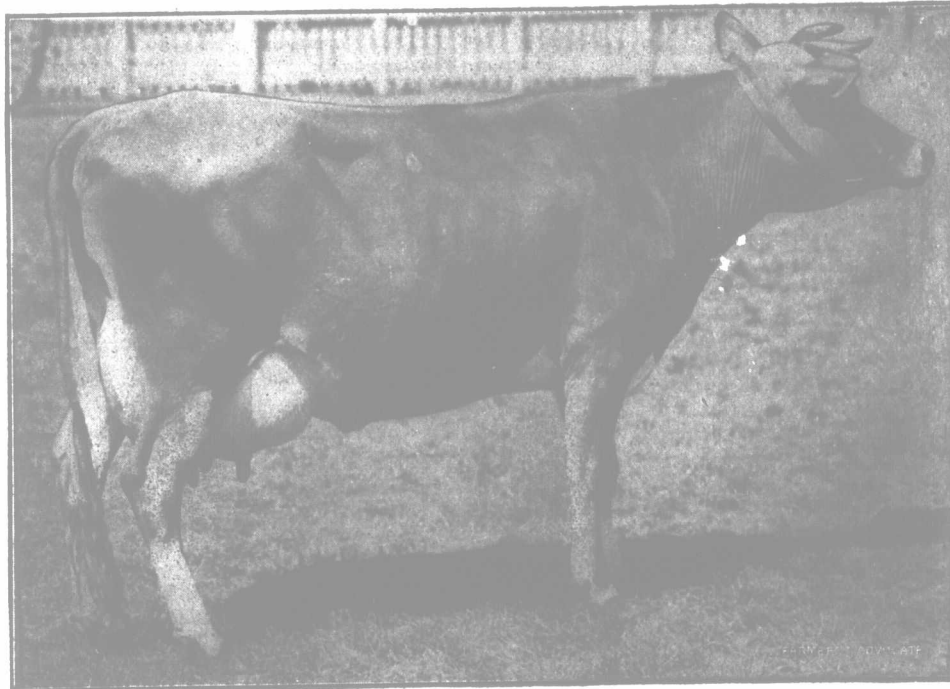
Second, That each of these Standards shall be complete in itself as regards everything the purchaser and user should receive in the form of a Standard for determining the individual and comparative merits of Standard fowl, including an appropriate introduction telling of the origin and work of the American Poultry Association, and citing the history of the breed and of each variety thereof, containing a nomenclature fowl and a suitable glossary, which shall define the technical terms used in the text of the book, an official score-card, a list of the general disqualifications applicable to the breed, a list of special defects, with prescribed discounts, the usual instructions to judges, so far as they apply to the breed, also quite full general remarks treating of breed characteristics and the beauty and utility values of the varieties of the breed.

Third, That each of these breed Standards shall be illustrated in black and white, to the best advantage, and shall also contain illustrations showing the natural or standard colors and shades of color of the different varieties of the breed, these colored illustrations to consist, so far as may be found practicable, of separate pictures, as nearly ideal as possible, both in shape and color, of a standard-shaped male and female of each variety, said pictures to be shown in full profile, and in the event that it is not found practicable or satisfactory to show the complete specimens in color, then sample feathers shall be shown; and, should these be found impracticable, then patches of color illustrating the correct shades, as per Standard requirements, shall be used.

Fourth, That each of these breed Standards, which treat of the so-called utility or semi-utility varieties, shall contain text and illustrations descriptive of the standard size, standard shape, and the standard color for eggs laid by the breed and the varieties thereof; also text and illustrations descriptive of standard requirements, as regards shape, color of skin, etc., for dressed specimens, together with sample forms of score-cards to be used in judging eggs and dressed fowl of the breed, and of each variety thereof.

Fifth, That the method of deciding on the breed or breeds shall be as follows: The secretaries of all poultry shows held in the United States and Canada, between the dates October 31st, 1907, and March 1st, 1908, shall be invited by the secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association to furnish him, in his official capacity, a certified list of the number of entries of each breed shown at the respective exhibitions, for which the regular entry fee shall have been paid, and on April 1st, 1908, these lists shall be gotten up, and the breed that was exhibited in the largest number at the shows thus reported on—all standard varieties of each breed to count—shall be supplied first in order with a separate breed Standard, as herein outlined and ordered, and that during the winter show season of 1908-1909 the same method shall be followed in deciding upon the popularity of the second breed to be supplied with a separate Standard, and so on, year by year, until such number of breeds have been supplied as may be deemed advisable by this Association, said separate Standards not to be undertaken at a rate of more than one each year.

Sixth, That the method of preparing and revising the text and illustrations of each of these breed Standards shall be as follows: If specialty clubs representing the breed, or any variety thereof, are in active existence, and are members of the American Poultry Association, each such club shall be invited to delegate a member to serve on a revision committee, the work of which committee shall be to prepare, for submission to the Executive Board of this Association, the text and illustrations it is proposed shall comprise a separate breed Standard, and the Association, by ac-



Imp. Sweet Eyes 173933.

Jersey cow; born Feb. 20th, 1901. A prizewinner wherever shown, and twice championship female. Owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario.

each of the leading breeds, commencing with the most popular breed, as indicated by the numbers exhibited at poultry shows between October 31st, 1907, and March 1st, 1908, these separate standards not to interfere with or forestall the publication of the General Standard, the next revised edition of which is to appear in 1910.

Before Mr. Curtis made his motion, two important committees had reported, one in favor of publishing an illustrated Standard of Perfection for the judging of market poultry and eggs, the other in favor of illustrating the 1910 revised edition of the General Standard with color plates. After the latter report had been heard, Mr. Curtis offered his resolution in substitution. He saw many difficulties in the way of illustrating the General Standard adequately with color plates, as the work and expense would be so heavy that only a few breeds could be so illustrated. He deemed the time ripe for a new step forward, and proposed that the Association should forthwith begin the publication of the separate standards for each breed, these to be illustrated in black and white, and also in colors. These separate standards would also contain text and illustrations descriptive of the standard size and shape of eggs for the breed and varieties thereof, and the standard requirements for dressed specimens of each variety of the breed. The resolution was seconded by J. H. Drevenstedt, and adopted by the Convention.

Following is the resolution in full:

tion of its Executive Board, shall appoint a sufficient number of members, who are not members of any of such specialty clubs, to give the Association a majority of one on said committee, provided that if two specialty clubs exist for the same variety, the club having the largest bona-fide membership at the time of formation of the committee shall be entitled to appoint the club delegate for such variety to serve on the revision committee for the breed.

"Seventh, That the report of each revision committee on separate Standards shall be made to the Executive Board of this Association, the final report of each such committee to be made to the Association by the chairman or secretary of the Executive Board.

"Eighth, That the expenses of each revision committee on separate-breed Standards shall be borne by the American Poultry Association and the specialty clubs, on a pro rata basis of membership of each such committee, said expenses to include travelling and hotel expenses to regularly-called meetings of each committee, and only such other expenses as are found necessary in carrying out the provisions of this resolution and the instructions of the Executive Board, all such expenses to be approved by the Finance Committee of this Association.

"Ninth, That the preparation and publication of these separate breed Standards shall not forestall nor interfere with the work of properly revising the text and illustrations of the present Standard of Perfection, as provided in our Constitution, and as ordered at the thirty-first annual convention of this Association."

A HEN HOSPITAL.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was out "summering" at my uncle's, in Scott Township, in August. My aunt had a large flock of chickens. On the morning of the 9th of August she went out, as usual, to feed the chickens, and was surprised to find them nearly all paralyzed with the heat. They had been put in the brooder over night, and had become suffocated. They were taken out in a dazed condition, and lay all over the ground, twitching, etc. After washing their roasting bodies (for they were fairly roasted alive), and bathing their throbbing foreheads, they seemed to revive, and managed to crawl around. The heat had been too much for some of them and they stretched out dead, but we kept on bathing the others that showed any sign of life, and were successful in resuscitating many that otherwise would have died. We saved about two-thirds of the flock by prompt treatment, as I have mentioned. The day in question seemed no hotter than other days, but the heat of their bodies in the tightly-packed brooder overcame them.

Ontario Co., Ont.

F. H.

APIARY.

THE PRICE OF HONEY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the columns of the various weekly and agricultural papers, I see the quotations of honey. Extracted honey is quoted at 8½ to 10c., delivered in 60-lb. cans, and in various places the statement is made that there is a fairly large honey crop.

Years of close study of market quotations has led me to believe that the press is largely dependent upon the buyers of farm produce for information as to market conditions, and that their policy is to depress the market when most of it is being offered and when they have a large stock of goods, then bringing up the price and in market quotations when they hold the stock, giving as market quotation higher prices than those at which transactions are taking place. I am not one who is at all inclined to set up one portion of the community against another; human nature is by natural birth in all. I do not blame people for buying at a low price if they can do so when the producer is not posted, and I do not blame the producer for selling at a price which may afterwards mean a loss to the buyer, providing there is no misrepresentation. The buyer is, however, not a proper person from whom to get information as to crops and prices. For years I have felt that the Government should appoint, in the large commercial centers, a man or men, reliable, who have the confidence of the people, who shall give market quotations. These large centers, such as Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, etc., fix the price quoted in all the weekly papers in the country.

Now, as to honey. The price recommended by the committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, after extensive reports were received as to crop conditions, as far as I know, has not been given by "The Farmer's Advocate" and some other agricultural papers, and the press generally, but the buyers' report as to prices is being inserted—8½ cents. After paying for freight and cans, this leaves the producer about 7 cents for his honey, a price unnecessarily low for the pro-

ducer, when cost of production and food value is considered, in comparison with other articles.

In the United States, honey is quoted as 11 to 12 cents wholesale, and comb honey about \$2.40 per dozen, with great demand. Several United States dealers have written me now for prices. I was in the leading produce houses in Toronto lately; they had but little stock in, and no comb to offer, and the fact of the matter is that there are so few bees in the country now, owing largely to the fact that the Provinces and Dominion have given little fostering care to beekeeping, that beekeepers are selling very largely their honey in the home market. The produce merchant is trying, by crop quotations and erroneous crop reports, to force down the price, with but little success; and some beekeepers, who have more honey than their home markets can take to advantage, are going to sell direct to the retailer if the produce house persists in that course. I know honey has changed hands as low as 7½ cents in 60-lb. tins; yes, 7 cents; but its market value is now about 12½ cents in 60-lb. tins, and comb (scarcely procurable) \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen, with an effort to force down prices by misleading statements in market quotations.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is not narrow enough to see everything from one point of view, the farmer; it judges matter in general coolly and justly, and what it says is of weight. A method of giving to the press proper market quotations, is something which it might well advocate, and another is to have beekeeping receive fitting and proper encouragement and development by at least the Dominion and the Province of Ontario. The beekeeping industry has, in Ontario, been three-quarters wiped out during the last three years.

R. F. HOLTERMANN

Brant Co., Ont.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

HARDY EVERGREENS, AND WHEN TO PLANT THEM.

The planting of evergreens on the farm might appear to be a subject more fit for discussion at some other time of the year, were it not for the fact that the planting of evergreens in summer has been recommended by many writers in the United States and by some persons in Canada, and the impression now prevails in various parts of this country that summer is the best time to plant evergreens.

No less than three bulletins on evergreens have appeared during the past few weeks, and two of these have so much valuable information in them for Canadians that attention should be drawn to them at this time, when some persons may be thinking of planting.

In Bulletin No. 102 of the South Dakota Experiment Station, Brookings, S. D., on "Hardy Evergreens for South Dakota," the author, N. E. Hansen, has gone very thoroughly into the whole subject, there being chapters on Transplanting, Cultivation, Pruning, Propagation from Seed, Nursery-grown vs. Forest Seedlings, Management of Young Seedlings, Winter-killing, Snow-traps, Wind-breaks, and Descriptions of Varieties. At this time of year all these chapters need not be dealt with here. One of the most important to consider is that on Transplanting. Many trees have died in Canada from transplanting them during the month of August, a season recommended by some writers as being the best time. Evergreens can be transplanted successfully at this season of the year, but it is by no means the best time where the soil and air are as dry as they usually are in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces, near the coast, success is likely to be more certain. Prof. Hansen, in his bulletin, explains in a few words how difficult it is to transplant evergreens successfully in summer. "Now remember, if you please, that rosin comes from the sap of evergreens, and that the sap is resinous throughout. This is the first fact about evergreens that must be learned. Another fact of equal importance is that the leaves are steadily at work in the process of transpiration, and hence the roots must be placed in intimate contact with moist soil as soon as possible. Evergreens are easily transplanted, if it is properly done, but an evergreen out of the soil is like a fish out of water, and can be killed in about as short a time. A few moments of exposure of the roots to our drying sun and wind will dry the resin sap so that any amount of soaking will be of no avail afterwards. The trees may look fresh and green, but will be dead in spite of their appearance."

Evergreens are more difficult to transplant than deciduous trees, as there is transpiration from the leaves all the time; hence, as soon as an evergreen

is transplanted, the moisture contained in the tree begins to be given off, and if the roots do not begin to take up moisture soon, the tree will die. In August the transpiration from trees is very great, and it will thus readily be seen that the chances of success at that time are much less than if they are planted early in the spring, when evaporation is not so great. The claim for August planting is based on the fact that the conifers are making many roots at that time, and if they are transplanted before all the roots are made, they will become well established before winter, as they will finish making this root-growth after transplanting. This is all well and good, but if the soil is dry, as it usually is in August, the chances of success in climates somewhat like that of Ontario are not very great. Of course, the soil may be kept watered, but few farmers will do that. Fall planting is not to be recommended, either, as, if transplanted then, there will not be time for roots to be made, and the trees are quite likely to dry out in the winter. Undoubtedly, early in the spring is much the best time for the planting of evergreens in most parts of Canada.

The Iowa Bulletin contains much valuable information, also. It is Bulletin No. 90, Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, and was prepared by A. T. Erwin and H. P. Baker. While the title is "Evergreens for the Iowa Planter," and it is intended mainly for the people of Iowa, practically all the trees recommended in it are such as we should advise farmers to plant in Eastern Canada. The descriptions of each kind of tree are very full, and are written in a pleasing and lucid manner. Copious illustrations make the text still more easily understood. The list of trees recommended is not a long one, and may be given here, with brief notes regarding each, from the experience at Ottawa:

White Pine.—A tree which is native of Canada, and one of the very best for ornament and economic use.

Red or Norway Pine.—Another Canadian pine which is also a desirable tree.

Jack Pine.—One of the hardiest species found in Canada. While not quite so attractive as the White and Red Pine, it is ornamental, and will grow where the others will not.

Bull Pine.—A handsome pine which is a native of British Columbia. It makes a very striking lawn tree.

Austrian Pine.—This tree is a native of Europe, but succeeds admirably in Canada. It has been found fully as hardy as the Scotch Pine in Iowa. It resembles the Red Pine somewhat.

Scotch Pine.—This is one of the most rapid-growing pines, but does not make as shapely a tree as most of the other species mentioned. It is hardy in some parts of the Prairie Provinces.

Dwarf Mountain Pine.—This is a charming little pine, and is more a shrub than a tree. It attains a height of from 6 to 10 feet. This is one of the most admired at Ottawa.

Tamarack.—The tamarack is proving useful for planting in the Prairie Provinces, as it is very hardy and a rapid grower.

European Larch.—The European Larch is a faster-growing tree than the tamarack, and is more attractive. It will also succeed better on high land than the tamarack.

Blue Spruce.—The finest of the spruces for ornamental purposes. This is the most ornamental evergreen which can be grown successfully in Canada. It is hardy in the Northwest.

Norway Spruce.—The most rapid-growing spruce. The best tree for wind-breaks on the farm.

White Spruce.—Another Canadian tree which makes a beautiful lawn specimen when well grown.

Douglas Spruce.—This is the big tree of British Columbia. It succeeds well in Ontario.

Hemlock.—The hemlock is one of the most graceful hardy evergreens. It is a slow grower, but eventually reaches a great size.

Balsam Fir.—Not desirable as a permanent ornamental tree, as, after some years, the lower branches get ragged, and eventually die. It is a handsome tree when young.

Silver Fir.—A Colorado tree, which ranks next to the Blue Spruce in beauty.

Arbor-Vitæ.—The Arbor-Vitæ or White Cedar, in addition to its great value from an economic standpoint, is the best evergreen for hedge purposes.

Red Cedar.—The red cedar is a rather slow-growing tree, and is somewhat dull in color to be highly recommended for ornamental purposes. It is the host of the Apple Rust, and on this account should not be planted near apple orchards.

Dwarf Juniper.—The native Juniper is quite attractive in some situations.

Maiden-hair, or Ginkgo.—The Ginkgo is a native of China and Japan, and is one of the most interesting conifers. It, like the Larches, is not really an evergreen. It is a rather slow grower, but is hardy at Ottawa.

The above is a complete list of the trees described in the Iowa bulletin, with four unimportant exceptions, and every one of these trees would be mentioned in a list of trees for planters in Eastern Canada.

CONDITION OF THE VEGETABLE CROPS.

The general outlook for the vegetable crops in Ontario is not encouraging, report the crop correspondents of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association. All crops have suffered for want of rain during the past few weeks, and some have received a setback from cold nights, and the ravages of slugs and cutworms. The Ottawa district is the only one that reports favorably; in that locality large crops of cabbage and celery are expected; potatoes there will be a good crop, and of excellent quality.

In general, the potato yield is expected to be only half a crop. Beets, carrots and turnips will give fair to good crops, while parsnips will be below the average. Early and medium cabbages are not plentiful; in some localities they are scarce. If rain comes, late cabbages and cauliflowers will be all right. The celery crop will not be large, and the stocks somewhat small. The onion crop will be much below the average. In the Scotland district, Brant County, where onions are grown extensively, they have made rapid growth, but mildew has appeared, and will materially affect the yield. Sweet corn will be fair. Melons will yield a good crop. The tomato crop will be very light. Growers, probably, will not grow as large an acreage of tomatoes next year.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK WITH WHEAT.

By Prof. C. A. Zavitz.

[Note.—In "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 29th, page 1373, we published an abbreviated report of the results of experimental work with winter wheat, rye and other autumn-sown crops conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, and, also, by co-operative experimenters throughout Ontario. Below will be found a much more extensive account of the wheat experiments, which wheat-growers will find very instructive.—Editor.]

1.—EXPERIMENTS AT THE COLLEGE.

Fully two hundred and fifty varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the Ontario Agricultural College within the past eighteen years. All varieties are carefully tested for a period of five years, after which the inferior kinds are dropped and the most promising sorts are continued in future tests. In 1907, sixty-four varieties were under experiment. Of this number, fifteen varieties have been grown for less than five years, and forty-nine varieties for five years or over. As fifteen varieties have been grown for at least twelve years, the average results of these are very interesting and valuable. The following table gives the average yield and average weight per measured bushel for twelve years. Owing to the very unfavorable weather conditions for winter wheat in 1899 and in 1901, the results for those two years are not included in the summary, and, owing to the rainy harvest of 1902, the weights per measured bushel for that year are also excluded.

Variety.	Color of Grain.	Lbs. Per Bushel Measured	
		12 yrs. 1894-1901.	1904-1907.
Dawson's Golden Chaff.....	White	60.0	56.4
Imperial Amber.....	Red	60.7	52.8
Early Genesee Giant.....	White	59.9	52.0
Russian Amber.....	Red	60.9	51.4
Early Red Clawson.....	Red	59.0	51.0
Egyptian Amber.....	Red	61.3	50.9
Rudy.....	Red	60.9	47.9
Tasmania Red.....	Red	61.7	47.7
Tuscan Island.....	Red	61.0	46.9
Geneva.....	Red	62.3	46.9
Bulgarian.....	White	60.7	46.7
Treadwell.....	White	60.6	46.3
Turkey Red.....	Red	61.2	46.3
Kentucky Giant.....	Red	61.1	45.9
McPherson.....	Red	61.9	45.4

In 1907, the fifteen varieties here reported gave an average of 47.7 bushels of grain per acre, and of 62.3 pounds of grain per measured bushel.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff, which stands at the head of this list in yield of grain per acre in the average results for twelve years of each of fifteen varieties, also occupies the highest place in yield in each of the six-year periods. It produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads, with brown chaff, and white grain, somewhat soft, but about the standard in weight per measured bushel. As the heads are beardless, and the chaff of a reddish shade, the standing crop has a beautiful appearance and is conveniently harvested. The Imperial Amber produces a large amount of straw, which is rather weak, a bearded head, with a red chaff, and grain about average in weight and in hardness. The Early Genesee Giant is sometimes classed as an amber wheat, but in our reports we always place it as a white-grained variety. It possesses a short, compact, bearded head, and straw which is medium in length and also in strength. The grain of the Early Red Clawson variety weighs very light per measured bushel, and is comparatively soft and of poor quality. The grain of the Tasmania Red, Geneva, Kentucky Giant, Tuscan Island and Turkey

Red varieties is very hard, but the straw of each of these varieties is somewhat weak, and the yield in every case is less than that of either the Dawson's Golden Chaff or the Imperial Amber.

Forty-nine varieties of winter wheat, grown in 1907, have been under experiment for at least five years. In the five years' test the highest average yields of grain per acre have been produced by the Dawson's Golden Chaff (52 bushels), and other varieties which resemble it very closely, and which are as follows: Abundance, 56.9 bushels; American Banner, 56.8 bushels; Beardless Rural New Yorker No. 6, 56.2 bushels; American Wonder, 55 bushels; Superlative, 54.5 bushels; Fortyfold, 54.1 bushels; Prize Taker, 52.4 bushels; Extra Early Windsor, 51.8 bushels; Mogul, 51.4 bushels, and Clawson Longberry, 50.5 bushels. High average yields have also been produced by varieties of other types, such as: Paramount, 52.7 bushels; Imperial Amber, 50.1 bushels; Early Genesee Giant, 49.5 bushels.

The heaviest weights of grain per measured bushel in the five years' test have been produced by the Economy, 61.9 lbs.; Geneva, 61.7 lbs.; Tasmania Red, 61.7 lbs.; Banatka, 61.6 lbs.; Kentucky Giant, 61.6 lbs., and Crimean Red, 61.4 lbs.

Of the sixty-four varieties of winter wheat grown in 1907, the greatest yields of grain per acre were produced by the American Wonder, 77.1 bushels; Abundance, 63.9 bushels; American Banner, 63.8 bushels; Beardless Rural New Yorker No. 6, 63.8 bushels; Superlative, 62.8 bushels; Fortyfold, 62.8 bushels; and Prize Taker, 62.7 bushels, and the heaviest weights per measured bushel by the Northwester, 64 lbs.; Auburn, 63.9 lbs.; Ironclad, 63.8 lbs.; Tasmania Red, 63.6 lbs.; Banatka, 63.3 lbs.; Crimean Red, 63.3 lbs.; Bearded Pootung, 63.3 lbs.; Kentucky Giant, 63.2 lbs.; Yaroslaf, 63.1 lbs., and Imperial Amber, 63 lbs.

BAKING TESTS.

According to the recent tests made in the bakery branch of the Chemical Department of the College, the following were among the best varieties in furnishing good flour for bread production: Tasmania Red, Rudy, Onigara, Crimean Red, Yaroslaf, Turkey Red, Early Genesee Giant, Banatka, Northwester, Geneva, Imperial Amber, Tuscan Island, Kentucky Giant and Michigan Amber. These are all red wheats, with the exception of the Early Genesee Giant, which is also classed as a red wheat in some sections. Unfortunately, most of these wheats are comparatively weak in the straw, and are rather light yielders. Those varieties belonging to the Dawson's Golden Chaff type, although stiff in the straw and heavy yielders, produce grain with a lower percentage of gluten than many of the red kinds.

Generally speaking, we find that white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, are slightly softer in the grain, produce a more popular pastry flour, but furnish a somewhat weaker flour for bread production than the red varieties.

IMPROVING STRAINS BY SELECTION.

We are endeavoring to improve some of the best varieties of winter wheat by means of systematic selection and by cross fertilization. In 1907, thirty-five plots of selected strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff, Bulgarian, Early Genesee Giant, Imperial Amber and Turkey Red varieties were grown in the Experimental Department; some for the first, some for the second, and some for the third time. It is interesting to note that of all the winter wheat grown at the College this year, the greatest yield of grain per acre was produced by one of our selected strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff, and the heaviest weight of grain per measured bushel was given by one of our selected strains of the Bulgarian. Each of eight different strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat gave a yield of over seventy bushels of grain per acre in 1907. We, therefore, have some promising new strains of winter wheat started from single plants, which had been carefully selected from amongst large numbers of plants of a few leading varieties.

HYBRIDIZING WHEATS.

Within the past few years we have done considerable work in crossing a few of the best varieties of winter wheat, with the object of originating new kinds which will combine the good qualities and eliminate the undesirable features of the parent varieties. Some of the most promising hybrids, which are constant in type this year, are those produced by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff with the Bulgarian and with the Turkey Red. Besides the plots of hybrids, many thousand hybrid plants were grown in 1907, and are now being carefully studied.

SOW PLUMP, WELL-MATURED WHEAT.

The results of twelve separate tests show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed; of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.

AMOUNT OF SEED PER ACRE.

Many tests at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount might be increased for poor land and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in good tilth it matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tube drill; but if the land

is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the 26th of August and the 9th of September. In the average of four years' experiments, varieties of winter wheat gave practically the same results when sown separately as when sown in combination.

PREPARATION OF LAND.

In the Experimental Department winter wheat which has been grown on clover sod has yielded much better than that which has been grown on timothy sod.

In the average of eight separate tests, land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure.

FORMALIN TREATMENT FOR SMUT.

In each of eight years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average of the past four years, untreated seed produced 3.5 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. Not only did the formalin treatment effectually prevent the development of the smut in the crop, but a considerably larger yield of grain was obtained when the treatment was applied. The average yield of grain for the four years from untreated seed was 41.5 bushels, while the crop grown from seed to which the formalin treatment had been applied yielded 47 bushels per acre. This indicates a gain of over five bushels per acre in favor of the treated seed. The treatment here mentioned is easily performed, comparatively cheap, effectual in killing the smut spores, and proved more satisfactory than any of the other treatments used.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

In the co-operative experiments with different manures applied in the spring of the year, the average yields of grain per acre for the past four years are as follows: Mixed fertilizer, 24.6 bushels; nitrate of soda, 22.5 bushels; superphosphate, 21.6 bushels, and muriate of potash, 21.4 bushels. The unfertilized land gave an average of 18.2 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds, and the muriate of potash and the nitrate of soda each 100 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers as used in these experiments is about \$4 or \$4.50 per acre.

TREATMENT OF FALL - WHEAT SEED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your August 22nd issue I saw a letter by Mr. Foyston, in which he gives good advice regarding the preparation of land for fall wheat. A finely-pulverized seed-bed is the ideal conditions for the growth of the plant, particularly so during a dry autumn; but deeper cultivation does not always show the results that Mr. Foyston gives as his experience—"seven bushels per acre in favor of the shallow cultivation." I quite understand that this may frequently occur; but I have seen the difference of 10 bushels per acre where land was plowed over what had been worked by disk and cultivator.

In treating for smut, Mr. Foyston uses an effectual remedy. I may be allowed to mention another which is more easily applied, for ball or stinking smut; has been used by the writer and many others in this neighborhood for thirty years, and have never known it to fail, viz., mixing with air-slacked lime. One gallon is sufficient for ten bushels. When cleaning seed wheat after it is first put through the mill, shake the dry lime over the wheat, a handful or two for every bushel. The lot well mixed with a shovel. The wheat may be again put through the mill, as enough of the lime will adhere to the grains to completely destroy the spores of smut, which may be lodged on the bristly ends of the grain. In sowing, open the drill a little wider, as limed wheat will not feed as fast as unlimed. I would like to emphasize the advantage of cleaning the grain often, at least three times through a good fanning mill; or, as one man puts it, "clean until you are tired, and then put it through once more," using a coarse screen below so that all but the largest grains are removed. Prof. Zavitz has carried on experiments for several years. The results were an average of six bushels per acre in favor of the large grains. York Co., Ont. W. S. FRASER.

A FAIR CROP OUTLOOK IN WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

Hay was a fairly good crop in this part (Erin Tp.) of Wellington County; a ton and a half would be a fair average. Fall wheat is not grown extensively, but any fields there were would turn out about thirty bushels per acre, which, I think, would also be a fair estimate of the barley crop, with oats perhaps a trifle more. The acreage sown to peas is smaller than usual, with a better turn-out than we have had for years. I think the crop will average thirty-five bushels. Potatoes promised well, but the continued dry weather will likely cause the tubers to be smaller. Roots were doing well up to two weeks ago, but are

at a standstill now on account of drought. Buckwheat was sown more extensively last spring than usual, and it, too, suffers from the dry weather.

Pastures are very short and dry, and straw for feed is not as plentiful as it was a year ago, but the quality of both grain and straw is good. Taking all crops into consideration, I think the farmers of this section will fare about as well as last year, and about as well as they do in any part of Ontario. JAS. MILLOY.
Wellington Co., Ont.

CANADIAN HORTICULTURISTS MEET.

The tenth annual convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association was held in the London, Ont., Board of Trade rooms, August 28 and 29, where they were tendered a reception by the mayor and business men, and on the afternoon of the second day shown the beauties of the "Forest City," and lunched at Springbank. In the City Hall, adjacent to the place of meeting, the local horticulturists had in readiness a magnificent flower show, admittedly one of the best ever held in the city, many features of it charming the eyes of the most critical visitors. The secretarial work of the Association was efficiently done by S. H. Ewing, of Woodstock, Ont.

The address of President W. J. Lawrence, of Eglington, Ont., congratulated the members on the progress of the Association, improvements made in greenhouse construction, and suggested a uniform scale of prices for plants and flowers.

S. Gilchrist, of Toronto Junction, attributed his success in growing lilies for the Easter trade, to temperature control, and having the flowers ready for market in ample time. He advised that experimental stations be established to see if the bulbs could not be grown in Canada as well as Japan. At different times he had not received the class of bulbs ordered, and thought this could be overcome if the bulbs were cultivated at home.

A paper on "Up-to-date Methods of Conducting a Commercial Florist's Establishment," by J. W. Duggan, of Brampton, was read by Treasurer H. Simmers in the absence of the author. He advocated the establishment of a system among the employees, and thought the details should be given strict attention. The men employed in the business should be treated with courtesy and respect, so that each would manifest an interest in the business. The providing of bathrooms and other arrangements for the employees always had a tendency to interest the men and keep them satisfied. One thing essential to the success of an establishment is promptness in placing the flowers on the market. When systematized as an establishment of this kind should be, quick delivery to customers was the result. The advisability of advertising was next discussed, the writer advocating that advertisements be changed frequently in the papers, experience having proven that such methods were the best. A business should be conducted on a cash basis.

"Plants versus Flowers for the Holiday Trade" was next read by Thos. Manton, of Eglington, Ont. He was of the opinion that flowers at that season of the year were much more appreciated than plants, particularly in the smaller places. Plants were harder to grow, required a greater knowledge, and were not as profitable as the growing of flowers. It is necessary, he thought, for the retailer to have a better knowledge of plants in order to show them up to advantage. In the older cities, plants were sought in preference to flowers, because better understood.

F. R. Pierson, of Tarrytown, N. Y., discussed "What Are the Advantages of Connected Greenhouses Over Single Houses?" He considered the wide, separate, east-and-west house superior to any of any other construction. It has been found out that this class of greenhouse generally admitted more sunlight than any other kind, and, as sunlight was a very important factor in the growing of plants, all would be

able to see the advantage of such a house for flower- and plant-growing purposes.

A paper on "How to Grow Exhibition Flowers of Chrysanthemums," prepared by Thos. McHugh, of the Forest and Stream Club, Dorval, Que., was read by Mr. H. Simmers, the Treasurer. Mr. McHugh said the preparation of the plants for exhibition was a matter of the growers' personal attention and enthusiasm. He gave some practical hints, which, for the benefit of our readers, we reproduce: Plants should be propagated in March. Stout, clean, young cuttings should be selected. Avoid any that are yellow, weak or unhealthy. Insert the cuttings in a bed of clean sand (no bottom heat is needed), in a temperature of 50 degrees. Shade from strong sun, and spray lightly on bright days till rooted. When the roots are about one inch long, the plants should be potted at once, or they will get hard. Pot them in three-inch pots, in a compost of three parts good loam to two parts of leaf soil, with enough sand to make the whole porous. Spray lightly for a few days, until the roots take hold, and grow in a cool house, say 45 degrees or 50 degrees, giving all the air possible. Spray on bright days, but avoid giving them an excess of water at the roots. The plants must never be allowed to get pot-bound before being put in their flowering beds. When the roots show freely round the ball, shift the plants at once into pots two sizes larger. Mr. McHugh's practice is to pot the young plants into three-inch pots, from thence into five-, seven- or eight-inch pots to flower. At each repotting, the soil can be made stronger—four parts of a fibrous loam to one part decayed cow manure. This, with the addition of some wood ashes and sharp sand, makes a good compost. Towards the end of July, the plants may show the need of feeding, easily recognized by the foliage turning a lighter shade of green, and the new leaves coming smaller. Begin by using a weak liquid made from cow or sheep manure, increasing the strength as the plants become accustomed to it, changing occasionally to chemical manures, such as sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of potash, one pound to fifty gallons of water; Arnott's horticultural manure and Clay's manure, used as a top-dressing and watered in, are also good. Care should be taken not to use any of these manures when the plants are very dry or wilted from want of water. With regard to the best bud to take for exhibition blooms, the first or second crown is undoubtedly the best, provided it appears at the proper time. It is safe to take the crown bud on the great majority of varieties from the 20th of August onwards. During the warm weather, keep all the air possible on the house night and day, spraying freely to create a good growing atmosphere, and to keep down red spider. This pest will surely ruin the blooms, if allowed to gain a foothold. Keep a sharp lookout for green and black fly caterpillars, grasshoppers, etc. It is best to discontinue feeding altogether when the flowers show color, especially the pink and red varieties. Keep a little air on the top of the house at night, even if the weather is cold; it helps greatly to prevent damping of the petals. The foregoing, though applied to pot-culture, will suit plants grown on the benches or in boxes just as well, but the opinion of most growers is that bench-grown flowers lack the perfect finish of those grown in pots right along.

The next paper was delivered by Mr. D. J. Sinclair, of Toronto, on "What is the Best Way to Appease the Voracity of the Storeman for Greens?"

Mr. M. E. Moore, of Toronto, followed with a strong address on "Wholesalers Retailing, from a Retail Standpoint." He attacked the growers in general, who, although selling as wholesale men, yet carried on a considerable retail business, to the great detriment of the out-and-out retail man. The address started much discussion, confined, however, to trade questions.

Mr. Wm. Gammage, of London, read a clever and well-thought-out address on the "Best Way to Get at the Cost of Production of Greenhouse Stock," which was followed with keen interest by all present, as being

a problem of which the solving would be, in the near future, of vital interest to the growers.

Niagara Falls, Ont., was chosen as the next place of meeting, chiefly to enable the C. H. A. to hold a convention in touch with and at the same time as the fellow association on the American side, at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

At the final session a paper was read by Mr. Chas. Chambers, Assistant Park Commissioner, Toronto, on "How to make a flower show most attractive to the general public and of most benefit to the trade." The main object of the flower show is to create in the public a taste for the best there is in plants and flowers, and so benefit the trade. In the flower show of to-day we find these main features: usually first-class exhibits, lacking arrangement for general effect; lack of attractive features apart from the competitive exhibits; and lack of interest and attendance on the part of the public. Mr. Chambers urged that the individual exhibitor must be willing to sacrifice his identity, as such, in order to bring about a well-developed and artistic arrangement of the exhibits as a whole, the public generally being not so much interested in the individual grower's product as in the general effect.

As to the question of attractive features apart from the exhibits: While it has not been demonstrated here that the introduction of features other than exhibitors of horticultural and agricultural products will attract the attention of the public, it has been conclusively proved that these features alone will not do so. He suggested the introduction of good pictures and statuary and special decorative ideas in plants and flowers apart from the exhibits, the whole arranged with a view to the production of a show of some artistic worth. At a flower show, recently held in Toronto, we had tables in the main hall filled with fruit, interspersed with gorgeous chrysanthemums, the beauty of which was destroyed by their unnatural situation; boxes filled with packed fruit greeted the eye on entering the main door, and around the sides of the building honey was ranged on stands flanked by banks of palms and ferns. These and similar conditions cannot be expected to attract the public. Fruit, vegetables, honey and agricultural implements may have their respective places in a flower show, but if so, should be located with due regard to the fitness of things.

In discussion, earnest expressions of opinion were made for a more strict observance of the rules governing flower shows, with regard to the judging and entering of exhibits, etc. The President quoted one occasion where he exhibited, and was beaten by some of his own flowers, which had been sold by him but a few days previous to the show; at the same time the flowers were to be either grown by the exhibitor or in his possession at least three months before entry.

Mr. Brown, manager of the Rosery, Toronto, was responsible for a clever paper on "Up-to-date Retail Management."

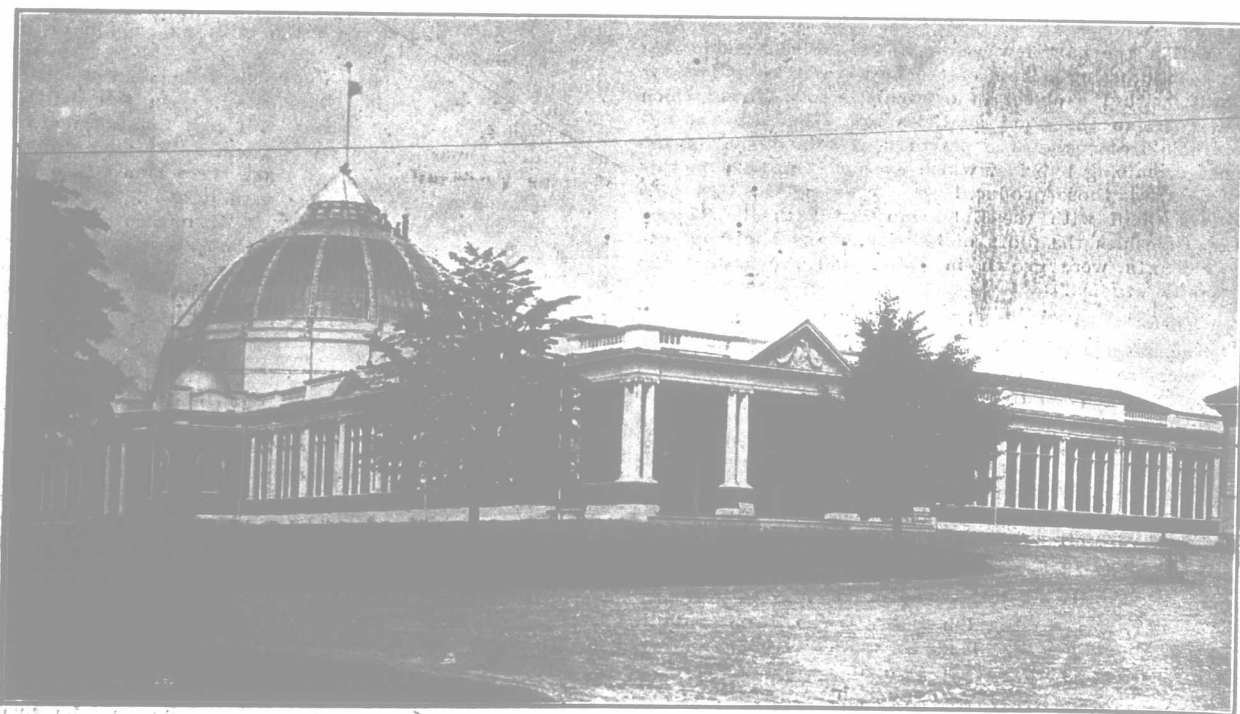
Resolutions were passed with regard to approaching the Provincial and Dominion Governments, for the purpose of obtaining a census of the florists' industry of the Provinces and Dominion, with the object of ascertaining: (1) The number of persons engaged in the industry; (2) the amount of glass used in the production of flowers, and the capital invested; (3) the value of the yearly product; (4) the present condition of the industry and the prospects of its extension in the future; (5) the nature of the problems affecting the industry upon which the florists require further information, and the solution of which would be of value to the trade.

Mr. J. S. Pearce, the London Parks Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Gammage, moved: "That in the opinion of this association it would be most desirable that the Ontario Government be requested to appoint or employ a competent landscape artist and engineer to lay out the grounds surrounding all public buildings owned by the Government, with a view to having them well and properly planted with trees, shrubs and flowers." A copy of this resolution is to be sent to the Department of Public Works.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John Walsh, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, E. Dale, Brampton; 2nd Vice-President, E. Annandale, Toronto; Secretary, A. H. Ewing, Woodstock; Treasurer, H. Simmers, Toronto. Executive Committee—For 3 years' term, Messrs. Philpott, Connon and Hunt; for 2 years' term, Mr. Fraser. Representative Toronto Exhibition, Mr. H. Simmers; to Western Fair, Messrs. W. Gammage and F. Dicks; to Ottawa Fair, Messrs. E. J. Mepsted and R. Wright.

FALL WHEAT ON CLOVER SOD.

I think the acreage of fall wheat could be increased in Ontario with profit to the grower, if he would seed down everything and plow up clover sod every second year, and surface-cultivate. Clover is the best fertilizer, both roots and top. I have been following this method for some time with good success; never missed a crop. From 1st to 10th September is the best time to sow. One and three-quarter bushels per acre makes a fair seed. I have been using a manure spreader, and top-dressing just before sowing. By drilling, then giving one stroke with the harrow, the manure is well worked into the seed-bed. I like the idea of hauling manure into the field in winter time, and putting it in large piles; it can be handled with a spreader more quickly, and better. It does not do to have to haul manure from the barn during seed-time, when the time is so short. Fall wheat gives the largest amount of straw and chaff for bedding and feed. It is altogether the best crop to seed down with.



New Agricultural Hall, National Exhibition, Toronto.

We have not been troubled with any serious pests on wheat here for some years. ROBT. NOBLE.
Halton Co., Ont.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Three new buildings, costing over \$400,000 in cash, erected since the fire which destroyed the grand-stand and main building last Thanksgiving eve, stand this year, superb in design and complete in every appointment, a monument to the enterprise of the Canadian National Exhibition Board and the Toronto City Council. But for the vast improvement wrought by the new structure in the appearance of the grounds, no visitor would guess there had been a fire. Phoenix-like, the Exhibition has arisen in new grace from its ashes, and, judging by indications at present writing, the twenty-ninth Exposition will eclipse its predecessors for instruction, entertainment, display, and all the factors that go to the making of a successful modern fair.

THE GRAND-STAND.

A few words about the new housing and seating accommodation. The fireproof grand-stand, erected on the site of the old one, has cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000. It is a steel-reinforced-concrete structure, 693 feet long, 115 feet wide, and 65 feet high at the topmost point. One thousand five hundred tons of steel were used in its construction, and five hundred men employed in the construction work on the grounds. It was erected in twenty weeks by a Canadian firm, the Hamilton Bridge Works Co. Filled with chairs throughout its entire length, it has a total seating capacity of 15,000 people, or about 50 per cent. more than the actual seating capacity of the old grand-stand.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

On the commanding site of the old Main and Transportation Building, is a new hundred-thousand-dollar building for the accommodation of farm and garden products, of steel, concrete and brick construction. It is 254 feet long by 58 feet in width, with three wings, each 58 feet wide, and extending back 156 feet. The flooring is of cement, and in the basement there is temperature-regulated storage for plants and shrubs. Surmounted by a majestic dome, this building is one of the finest if not the handsomest on the grounds, and does credit to the interests it represents. This year it contains rather a meagre display of farm and garden produce, presumably owing to the backwardness of the season, while to the same fact may be attributed the light showing of fruit.

RAILWAY EXHIBITS BUILDING.

The third new building, known as the Railway Exhibits Building, was erected at a cost of \$50,000 by the railway companies, who are to have the entire occupation, except for a small space devoted to the exhibits of the Ontario Government.

LIVE STOCK.

And what of the exhibits? At date of writing it is impossible to particularize about the live stock, as the judging will not be completed until after this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" has gone to press; therefore, the full review will be reserved till next week. Catalogue entries in horses, cattle, sheep and swine number 2,551, being about 100 ahead of 1906. Of these, horses total 792, compared to 757 last year; beef cattle 331, compared to 349; dairy cattle 394, as against 320; sheep 656, against 600; and swine 378, as compared with 423 a year ago. In dairy cattle, the Jerseys and Ayrshires are unusually strong, while Holsteins show somewhat of a falling off, although strengthened by a very successful new exhibitor from Nova Scotia. A number of Guernseys are catalogued this year. Horses are well up to the mark as regards both numbers and quality. A new departure was made this year in the judging, breeding, as well as harness classes, being adjudicated in the ring in front of the grand-stand.

Poultry appears to compare pretty well in the exhibit of old birds, but the young ones are somewhat short in numbers.

The Process and Implement Building, the second largest on the grounds, is again the center of keen interest for many. Here may be seen the actual processes of manufacturing boots and shoes, carpet-weaving, typesetting and printing, cut-glass manufacture, the making of shredded wheat, candy, thread, furniture, and many other processes, which prove not only prime attractions, but first-class advertisements for the enterprising firms which occupy the available space.

Of grand-stand attractions and side-shows there are plenty, as usual, from the fascinating track events to the Igorrotte village. The Knabenshue airship, however, came to grief last Thursday on the cupola of a city school.

It is too early to write of attendance. Year by year the Canadian National exceeds its turnstile records, and no doubt 1907 will be no exception, although the sub-average crops and backward season throughout the Province are likely to reduce the attendance from rural districts. However, all's well that ends well, and this week will tell the tale.

IRISH CATTLE - BREEDING INDUSTRY.

The following extract from the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Department, with reference to the scheme for cattle improvement, will be of interest:

There were 829 premium bulls in Ireland in 1906, but when it is remembered that it is estimated that there are in Ireland about 17,000 bulls, many of them of an inferior type, and that there is still a very great deal of indiscriminate use of such bulls, it is obvious that there is much to be done before it can be said that cattle-breeding in Ireland is on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. The evidence given before us shows that so strongly and widely is this opinion held, that it is not improbable that measures of greatly-increased stringency may be demanded by public opinion in the direction of restricting compulsorily the use of bulls which are not licensed by the Department or some public authority. In May, 1906, the Council of Agriculture passed a strong resolution to this effect. It has been felt, hitherto, that the time is hardly ripe, and the condition of a large proportion of the agricultural population of Ireland hardly sufficiently advanced to justify compulsory action of the nature desired. But the fact that there should be a widespread feeling of the importance of dealing with this question by further legislation, and the existence of local bodies all over the country, through whom this feeling can find expression, appear to us to be very material for the present purpose, which is to endeavor, not to discuss or determine what particular action in reference to any special question relating to agricultural development is or is not desirable, but to estimate the merits of the constitution set up by the Act of 1899, and of the working of the various authorities to whose care the development of Irish agriculture is entrusted.

The principal breeds of cattle which come under the scheme are the Shorthorn, the Aberdeen-Angus, and the Hereford. The Shorthorns very largely exceed in numbers all the other breeds put together. The live-stock scheme, as hitherto worked, has been directed mainly to the improvement of Irish store cattle, and not to the improvement of milking breeds, though this latter object has not been lost sight of. It is claimed on behalf of the Department that the large sales of Irish cattle in England and Scotland show "that there has been an immense improvement effected in the store cattle in Ireland." We have endeavored to test this claim by reference to some of the best-known and largest dealers in England and Scotland, and the answers we have received appear to bear out the view that there has been a marked improvement of late years in the quality of Irish stock in English and Scotch markets. How much of this can be directly attributed to the action of the Department, and how much to other agencies, such as the Royal Dublin Society and the Congested Districts Board, it is difficult to say; but the evidence appears to us to show that there has been unmistakable progress under the operations of the Department.

WATCH MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

The strong point brought out at the recent meeting of the Ontario Municipal Association in Toronto was the necessity of watching legislation engineered by corporations to the detriment of the municipalities, and also to thwart the efforts of corporate interests lobbying against municipal bills.

A PLEA FOR MORE PIGS.

The executive of the Birmingham (Eng.) and District Butchers, and Pork Butchers' Trade Association, in the course of a circular which they have issued, draw attention to the most unaccountable fact that pig-rearing and feeding is on the downward grade. They point out that the Agricultural Returns for the United Kingdom for the year ending June, 1905, showed a decrease on the previous year of 590,000. Again, for the year ending June, 1906, another decrease of 20,576; the latter figure would have been a much greater decrease, but for Ireland's increasing 80,220. England's decrease for the year ending June, 1905, was 393,129, and for the year ending June, 1906, it was 99,684.

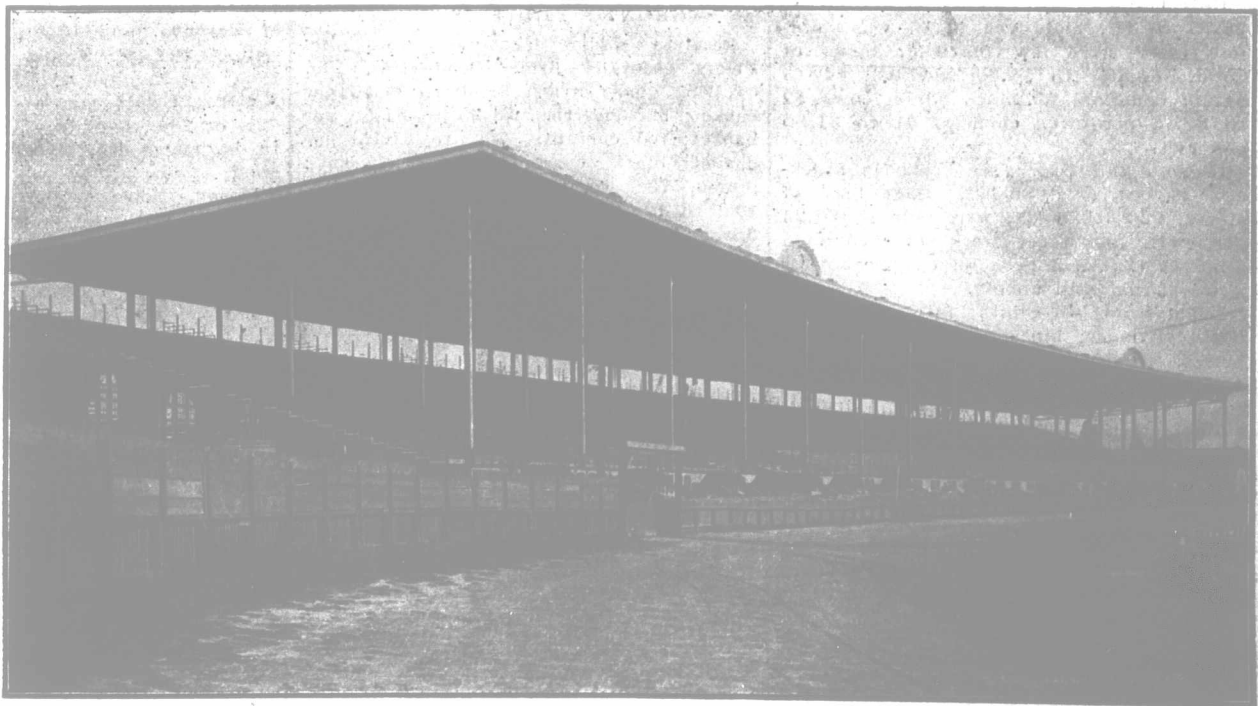
The circular continues: "We have been greatly concerned at this remarkable and unsatisfactory state of things. We are very soon entering on the third year of scarce pigs. We have at certain times found the greatest difficulty in getting supplies to carry on our normal trade, and that at little or no profit. In our opinion, we fear that the restrictions of the Board of Agriculture have greatly tended to the decrease, which has also induced neglect and apathy on the part of farmers. We might mention that the recent disclosures as to Chicago methods turned the public tastes towards home products, but this great opportunity was missed for want of larger supplies. Sixteen million pounds a year is going out of the country for bacon and hams, three and a quarter millions for lard, and close on two millions for pork. In our opinion, at least ten millions of this money might go into the British farmers' pockets. We may look in the future for some assistance from the Government in this matter; so far, their action has been only one of instituting restrictions for the removal of swine, in the endeavor to stamp out swine fever. We hope example may be taken from the Governments of Canada, United States and Denmark, who conduct experiments, give data, and send expert advice to all those interested. In conclusion, we would say that this appeal has the approval and support of the National Federation of Meat Traders of Great Britain."

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK TRADE FACILITIES.

A Montreal despatch foreshadows the formations of a union abattoir company in that city, and the construction of the most modern and commodious live-stock buildings and yards in Canada. The present facilities are considered entirely inadequate, and exporters have on several occasions lately appealed to the G. T. R. and C. P. R. authorities for relief in the improvement of terminals, and will probably take the matter up without delay. It is said that if satisfactory arrangements can be made, probably one million dollars will be spent, on the understanding that it will be situated at the extreme west end of the city limits. Several sites are available, and it is estimated that an area of at least one hundred acres will be required to properly carry out the scheme.

SAVE THE CLOVER SEED.

Mr. T. H. Mason, who has been making a tour of Western Ontario in connection with Seed Division work, Dominion Department of Agriculture, reports the drouth very serious. Farmers are turning their cows on the second-growth clover, which should be saved, as there will be famine prices for clover seed. If possible, feed corn instead.



New Steel Grand-stand, National Exhibition, Toronto.



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BANK OF TORONTO
Your banking account is solicited, and will receive careful attention.
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CAPITAL, - \$4,000,000
RESERVE, - 4,500,000

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets were again large last week, there being, all told, 261 carloads, consisting of 4,275 cattle, 2,367 hogs, 6,209 sheep and lambs, 491 calves, with 8 horses. The quality of the cattle was far from being good generally, and is getting worse each week. Drovers report pastures as being dried up, which accounts for the half-fat cattle at present being marketed. Trade was brisk all week for the best grades of exporters and butchers', but slow for the half-fat, unfinished classes, of which there are far too many coming forward, and not enough of the prime, finished class, for which there is a growing demand in Toronto as well as some other cities.

On Monday, Sept. 2nd, receipts, 1,884 cattle; quality generally common to medium; trade good for exporters, slow for butchers'; exporters, \$4.75 to \$5.25, with two loads at \$5.40, bulk; five export bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; prime butchers', good loads, \$4.25 to \$4.65; medium, \$3.65 to \$3.85; common, \$3.35 to \$3.65; cows, \$2 to \$4; milch cows, \$35 to \$55; veal calves, \$4 to \$6.50. Sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6 per cwt. Hogs, selects, \$6.25; lights and fats, \$6.

Exporters.—Last week prices ranged from \$5 to \$5.85; bulk selling at \$5 to \$5.15; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50; light medium cattle, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. each, sold at \$4.65 to \$4.90 for export purposes.

Butchers'.—A few picked cattle sold at \$4.75 to \$5, and even \$5.10 was paid, but there were few of them; loads of good, \$4.30 to \$4.60; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cows, \$2 to \$3.75 per cwt.; canners, \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Trade in stockers is at a standstill. One load of steers, 900 lbs. each, were sold at \$3.25 per cwt., and there were some common stockers that had been on the market for a week, and still unsold.

Milch Cows.—Receipts fair. Trade a little stronger; but not much change in prices. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$57 each; the bulk selling around \$35 to \$45 each.

Veal Calves.—Trade brisk. Prices ranging from \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.; the bulk selling from \$5 to \$6 per cwt. The quality of calves generally not good.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts liberal; trade brisk; market strong at following prices: Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; rams, \$3.75 to \$4; lambs for killing, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; lambs for feeding sold at \$4 to \$4.25; sheep for feeding, \$4 to \$4.10 per cwt.

Hogs.—Prices dropped, at least the Davis Packing Company, who seem largely to control the prices, gave orders

that \$6.25 for selects, and \$6 for lights and fats, all fed and watered, was to be the prices for the week.

Horses.—The horse market for the past week was the dullest of the season thus far. Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, report trade as being very slow, not having disposed of 100 horses all week, although they had some excellent horses standing in their stable, especially some choice drafters of heavy weights. Prices were reported by Burns & Sheppard as unchanged from last week: Heavy workers, \$150 to \$175; medium, \$100 to \$140; second-class drivers, \$70 to \$100; express horses, \$130 to \$175; waggon horses, \$120 to \$160; chunks, sound, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$120 to \$150 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 84c.; No. 2, mixed, 84c., outside; No. 2 red, 84c.; Manitoba No. 1 Northern, \$1.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 70c., at Toronto.

Barley.—Nominal, no quotations.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 44c., outside points.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal, at 75c.

Rye.—65c.

Bran.—Market firmer, \$18 to \$19, at outside points.

Shorts.—\$20 to \$21, outside.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$4.60 to \$5, on track, at Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.20 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5; second patent, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm; receipts not too large; prices ranged as follows: Creamery, 24c. to 26c.; creamery boxes, 23c.; dairy, pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; tub, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tub, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Market firm. Large, 12 1/2c.; twins, 13c. per lb.

Eggs.—Market firm at 19c. to 20c.

Honey.—Market firm, with light receipts. Strained, 13c. per lb.

Evaporated Apples.—10c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads sell at 75c. to \$1 per bushel, by the load.

Poultry.—M. P. Mallon, wholesale dealer, 33 Jarvis St., Toronto, reports receipts, by the crate, alive, as being liberal at following prices: Chickens, 12c. per lb.; ducks, 10c.; fowl, 9c. per lb. Dressed sell at about 2c. per lb. higher.

Hay.—Baled, by the car, on track, at Toronto, \$14 to \$14.50.

Straw.—Baled, by the car, on track, at Toronto, \$7.50 per ton.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 9c.; No. 2, steers and cows, 8c.; country hides, 7c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$3 to \$3.25; tallow, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; wool, washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 17c.; lamb skins, 40c. to 60c.

SEEDS.

Wm. Rennie & Co., seedsmen, report fair deliveries of alsike clover seed, which is generally of good sample. Prices remain steady at \$7 to \$7.10 for No. 1, and \$6.40 to \$6.60 per bushel for No. 2.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts during last week were fair. Prices generally firm. Raspberries, 15c. to 18c.; gooseberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket; huckleberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket; red currants, 75c. to \$1.15 per basket; black currants, \$2 per basket; plums, 75c. to \$1.25 per basket; corn, 10c. to 12c. per dozen; tomatoes, 25c. to 35c. per basket; peaches, 85c. to \$1.25 per basket; melons, musk, common variety, 40c. per basket; Rockyfords, 75c. to \$1 per basket.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7.40; cows, \$3.30 to \$5; heifers, \$3 to \$5.75; bulls, \$2.40 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$7.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$5.

Hogs.—Hogs, 5c. to 10c. higher; others slow; choice heavy shipping, \$6.10 to \$6.25; light butchers', \$6.25 to \$6.50; light, mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.40; choice, light, \$6.50 to \$6.60; packing, \$5.40 to \$6; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.80 to \$6.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.80 to \$6.35; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.75; lambs, \$6 to \$7.40.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from port for the week ending Aug. 24 were 2,827 head, against 3,174 head the previous week. The local cattle market showed easiness last week, prices being 1/2c. to 1c. per lb. lower than a week before. This was due largely to the increased offerings, and to rather inferior quality resulting from the high prices of hay and feed and the poor pasturage in certain portions of the country. Exporters took all the stock they could get at 4 1/2c. per lb. Butchers paid from 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. per lb. for choice beefs, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. for good to fine, 3 1/4c. for medium, and 2c. to 3c. for common. Offerings of sheep and lambs continue liberal, but as the demand for them is brisk, prices show no evidence of weakening. Sheep sell at 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb., and lambs at 6c. to 6 1/2c. Calves are in good demand, and prices range from \$3 to \$5 for poor, and \$6 to \$10 or \$12 for best. Hogs were rather easy, and prices declined 5c. to 10c. per 100 lbs. Receipts are not showing much increase, but calves were weaker, and this affected the local market, apparently. Prices are \$6.90 to \$7.20 per 100 lbs., off cars.

Horses.—The market is beginning to decline in price, according to the predictions lately published in these columns. Dealers seem to find more difficulty in disposing of their horses now than in getting them. Practically the only demand noticeable during the past few weeks was that from lumbermen, and these only took a small quantity. This week, dealers report that they will not pay such high figures as formerly, they having reduced their ideas about \$25 per head, as follows: Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$325 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—This market shows little change, save that the price of dressed hogs shows a drop of 1/2c. to 1c., at 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per lb. for fine to finest, owing to the drop in the price of live hogs. Bacon is steady at 10c. to 12c. for green, and 12 1/2c. to 15c. for smoked. Hams are rather easier, at 12 1/2c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. and over; 14c. to 14 1/2c. for 18- to 25-lb. hams; 15c. for 12- to 18-lb. hams, per lb.; 15 1/2c. for 8 to 12 lbs. Lard, 10c. to 11c. for compound, and 12 1/2c. to 15c. for pure.

Potatoes.—Potatoes dropped to 60c. the other day. At these figures, farmers stopped digging the stock, preferring to let it remain in the ground and grow. Consequently, the market again advanced, and dealers were compelled to pay 70c. to 75c. per bag of 80 lbs., in loads of 5 to 10 bags, purchases on the Farmers' market. As grocers are able to buy at around the same figures, dealers are not making many sales to them. However, they are shipping to outside markets, and receiving a return of about 85c., f. o. b., Montreal.

Eggs.—The quality of the stock now arriving shows considerable improvement as compared with previous receipts, the weather being now much cooler. Dealers say they are paying 17c. per dozen, east of Toronto, and 16 1/2c., west. They are selling the stock just as it arrives at 18c., and candled at 18 1/2c. to 19c. for No. 1. Select eggs are quoted at about 22c. or 23c., f. o. b. There do not seem to be many No. 2 eggs. Demand is good.

Honey.—Some comb honey has at last been received, and is selling, in a large way, at 12c. per section, some being 14c. Light, strained honey is selling at 8c. to 9c. per lb., in a large way.

Butter.—The market has held remarkable steady since a week ago, being now quoted at practically the same prices, viz., 21 1/2c. to 21 3/4c. for finest Quebec creamery, and 21 1/2c. to 22c. for finest Townships. The make of butter is light, and there is practically no export demand, yet stocks here are considered to be much smaller than a year ago. Shipments from port for the week ending Aug. 25 were 3,688 packages, making 48,000 since the beginning of the season, against 243,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Cheese.—The make of cheese appears to be falling off, the only reason for this being that the pastures are inferior, and the cows are not receiving extra feed. The demand from the other side has been

better during the past few days, and prices have been fractionally higher than previously. Quotations are about 11 1/2c. per lb. for Quebec cheese, 11 1/4c. for Townships, and 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. for Ontarios. Shipments from port last week were 61,000 boxes, making 1,017,000 boxes to date since the beginning of the season, against 1,293,000 a year ago.

Grain.—The market is very dull. Practically nothing is going on in the local market outside of oats. Oats are only to be had in small quantities, and are selling at about 49c. per bushel, in carloads, in store, for No. 2 Manitoba, and at 48c. for No. 3. There is nothing but Manitoba stock to be had.

Flour and Feed.—One large firm of Manitoba millers is now asking \$21 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$24 for shorts; whereas, the other miller is still asking \$20 for bran and \$23 for shorts. Demand for both is greater than the supply. There is not a very active demand for flour, but prices have advanced 10c. to 20c. per bbl., at \$4.60 to \$4.70 per bbl. for strong bakers', in bags, and \$5.20 to \$5.30 for patents.

Hay.—New-crop hay is not yet arriving in any considerable quantities, and the old crop is scarce. The market holds pretty firm, and some dealers quote paying as high as \$16.50 to \$17 for No. 1 timothy, \$15.50 to \$16 for No. 2, and \$14.50 to \$15 for clover mixture. The Quebec crop is not of extra good quality, and is not large.

Hides.—There were very few changes in the market for hides last week. Lamb skins were 5c. higher, owing to the increased quantity of wool on them, dealers paying 45c. to 50c. each, Montreal. Beef hides were steady, dealers paying 7c., 8c. and 9c. per lb., respectively, for No. 3, 2 and 1. These are selling to tanners at 1/2c. advance. Calf skins are 8c. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 1. Horse hides, unchanged, at \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Rough tallow, 1c. to 3 1/2c., and rendered, 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb.

Wool.—The market is quite dull, according to dealers' reports. Prices are steady and firm. Quotations are: Canada, pulled lambs, brushed, 28c. to 29c. per lb. being paid by dealers, unbrushed being 27c. Canada fleeces, tub-washed, 24c. to 26c. per lb., and in the grease, 16c. to 18c. Northwest Merino wool is quoted at 19c. to 20c. per lb., west. Foreign markets are reported active and firm.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prices unchanged. Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.75.

Veals.—\$5.50 to \$9.75.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.60; mixed, \$6.75 to \$6.90; Yorkers, \$6.80 to \$7; pigs, \$6.90; roughs, \$5.40 to \$5.60; dairies, \$6 to \$6.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables are steady at 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb., dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 10c. per lb.

Liverpool.—Stats steers, 12 1/2c. to 13c.; Canadian steers, 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c.; ranchers, 11 1/2c.; native cows, 11 1/2c.; bulls, 10c.; trade firm, but slow.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Frontenac, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. Madoc, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. Woodstock, 11 1/2c. Brantford, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. Napanee, 12c. to 12 1/2c. Huntingdon, white, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c.; colored, 11 1/2c. Ottawa, 11 1/2c. to 12c. Tweed, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. London, 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. Brockville, 12 1/2c. Cowansville, cheese, 11 1/2c. to 12c.; butter, 21 1/2c. to 22c. Kemptville, 11 1/2c. bid. Belleville, 12 1/2c. Cornwall, white, 12 1/2c. to 12c.; colored, 12 1/2c. Picton, 12 1/2c. to 12c. St. Hyacinthe, cheese, colored, 12c.; white, 11 1/2c.; butter, 22c. Vankleek Hill, 12c. Winchester, 12 3/4c. Watertown, 12 1/2c. for large, 13c. to 13 1/2c. for small.

THE PRODIGAL HAS RETURNED.

"Father," he said, "are you going to kill the fatted calf?"
"No," responded the old man, looking the youth over carefully, no, I'll let you live. But I'll put you to work and train some of that fat off."



Life, Literature
and Education.

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

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

Joachim, the noted violinist, died recently at Berlin, Germany.

An entire service was recently conducted in Esperanto at St. Clement Danes Church, London, England.

Miss Harriet Fraser, daughter of Simon Fraser, explorer of the great river in British Columbia called by his name, died recently in Toronto at the House of Providence.

The honor of knighthood was recently conferred by King Edward upon Mr. William Crossman, Lord Mayor of Cardiff, South Wales. Sir William was a working mason of the city, and was greatly surprised when the unexpected honor came to him.

The results of the competition of Canadian architects for prizes awarded by the Government, for the proposed new departmental block and justice building, to be erected opposite Major Hill Park, Ottawa, have been announced. Mr. Edward W. S. Maxwell, of Montreal, won the first prize of \$8,000; Darling & Pearson, of Toronto, the second of \$4,000; Saxe & Archibald, of Montreal, the third, worth \$2,000; and David Brown and Hugh Ballance, of Montreal, were even for the fourth prize of \$1,000.

RETIRING FROM THE FARM.

To most farmers there comes a time when the question, "Shall we retire from the farm?" becomes of great importance. Possibly the last son, the "home" boy, is about to marry, and the old folk feel that it will be better for all concerned if they just move quietly out and leave the old home nest to these birdlings, who, in all the optimistic exuberance of youth, are so anxious to try what they can do for themselves. Of course, there has been a bit of a heart-wrench. It is hard to give up the old place, about which interest has clung so closely, and for so many years. Why, the old folk have just made the old farm! They have, perhaps, cleared it from the virgin forest. At all events, they have taken it when it was comparatively new, and rough, and cheerless; have stoned it, erected buildings on it, and made it what it is now—one of the cosiest homes in the whole country-side.

Of course there's a bit of a heart-wrench. Association is dear, and there is scarcely an object on the

farm which has not its story. Here is the tree that was planted on Mary's tenth birthday—little, sunny-haired Mary—she is married now, a matronly woman, ten miles away, who comes with her bairnies to the old home of a holiday, and fills the house again with a bit of the old-time gayety. . . . Here is the old well down which Jock clambered one day, and was rescued, "not a speck afraid." Poor Jock! the same love of adventure is with him yet, and the lure of the Yukon has been too strong for him. His letters have grown fewer of late years, but he must care for the old home still, and some day he will come back. . . . And the hill over there? Ah, yes, it was there that Tom upset the load that bright August day. Not a great event—no one was hurt, and nothing of importance came of it; but, looking across of a harvest-time evening, the mother can still see him as he brings back to order the hopeless-looking chaos of sheaves. She has seen him there many times, at the same old task, in the same old way. And how very, very often she can see him in every part of the farm, here or there—steady, industrious Tom, always working might and main that things might be "kept up." But it is a glorified Tom, for the Tom of the old-time has been sleeping quietly for many a year in the churchyard down there below the hill. Strange, strange that he should have been taken, so young and strong and hopeful.

All these things call to the old folk (perhaps not so very old, either), with faint, pleading voices, inaudible to all ears but theirs; and yet they feel that it must be better now to step down and out. The work has become more of a burden of late years, and sometimes it seems that a rest-time would be very sweet. Besides, the boy has earned his right to a home, and to the management of his affairs. He has worked faithfully; he is a boy no longer, and how can he develop and take a man's place in the world unless he has things in his own hands, is forced to make his own decisions, and find out by his own experience which things are advisable and which are not?

Ah, yes, it is better, much better, that the boy shall take his stand and bear, in his turn, the brunt of the world.

But there may be other reasons why the farmer should meditate retiring. He has, perhaps, "made his pile." He has plenty to keep him and his family in comfort for a reasonable lifetime. He is tired of the constant work, and is anxious to take a long—an indefinitely long—holiday. To gain it, he must leave the farm, and the question is whether he shall retire to a village, to the city, or to a small place where he can "putter" about, finding enough work to occupy him easily, and to yield a little profit, too. If there are children to be educated, possibly the question is settled right away, and the move is made immediately to a town or city with college privileges. Or perhaps the matter is decided by the personal leanings of the family. Life in the city seems a round of perpetual pleasure. There is a longing for the ripple and whirl of movement of the big centers where-

in men congregate, and a corresponding dislike for the quietness of the farm.

In any case, it is well to consider long and deeply before taking any definite step. There are two sides to every question, and a mistake in this may cause much loss and misery. I have been watching people who "retire" for many years, and have come to the conclusion that, in nine cases out of ten, those who have been born and brought up and have spent the working period of their lives in the country, had better stay in it, not in charge of a large farm, of course, but on the bit of ground that means something to do, and the old neighbors near, and no too radical change or too harsh tearing up of the roots. If the hardships of getting out in winter, the difficulty of getting to church, etc., seem insuperable, there is always the possibility of having the little place in the home village—really the country—or on the outskirts of the home town.

After all, there is a great gap between life in the country and in the city, and this must be considered. In all my observation, I have come upon one farmer only who really enjoyed his new life in the city. He had plenty of money, was of rather strikingly aristocratic appearance, proud of his looks, and somewhat anxious to cut a broad swath in the social world. He was, in fact, taken up by the townspeople, made much of, and seemed absolutely happy in the new environment. His wife, on the other hand, had many a longing for the old home. But I must confess to having met several other farmers' wives who, having come to town, liked it better. These, I take it, were women who had been overworked on the farm, so much overworked that the real pleasure and freedom of the rural life had escaped them altogether.

And now to the other side of the question. I have known several families, and heard of some others who retired to the town, only to become utterly disgusted with it in a year or so, and go back to the farm again, not in every case, alas, to the same old farm, for in several instances that had been sold. One of whom I heard, bought his old place back again for several hundred dollars more than he had sold it for but a few months before. When it is considered that he had to buy stock and a complete set of machinery—his old machinery having been sold, of course, at second-hand prices, and so at a considerable reduction—the full extent of his confusion and loss will be understood. He had, however, gained one thing of inestimable value to him, a full appreciation of the advantages of the country and farm life. He is now poorer than before, and is obliged to work harder for a while to make up for his loss, but he and his family are so glad to be back in the old environment that this seems but a small matter.

As I said before, there is a great gap between life in the country and in the town. If you have enjoyed the country, you are not likely to care for the town, especially if you have simply "retired," and have nothing to do in it. You will miss having something to do and to be in-

terested in. You will feel it a pressure that you cannot go even out of your own back door without feeling that someone's eyes may be on you. There will be times when you fairly long to get away from people. You will probably meet many pleasant ones—for, most certainly, there are as fine people to be met in town as anywhere—but you have been so used to untrammelled freedom that it will irk you at times to be always, as it were, on dress parade. You will find people talking, too, continually, about things in which you are not particularly interested, because you have never been in touch with them, and you will find it a rare treat some day, when a neighbor from the old farm comes in, to have a good old-time talk about the things you have known all your life.

Then there is the cost of living. You will not know what that means until you have to pay money for every pint of milk, and cupful of cream, and bunch of onions, and few slices of cucumber you use. It is to be hoped that you have made allowance for all this, for if you have not, your small hoard is likely to vanish like smoke. And the gas rates and water rates, and high taxes—have you considered these, and such as these? And do you think you are fully appreciating now what it means to have the abundance of the farm free, except for the expenditure of a bit of labor?—the vegetables, fruit, eggs, butter, meat, bread, milk, cream, fuel—all of these offered you with a princely hand from your own farm; that is, provided you are a good, not shiftless farmer.

Yes, there are many things, many, many things to be considered. One little item I have left last. Perhaps I should not mention it, but I will, for it is true. If you and your family are "up-to-date" farmers—that is, up to the ways of the world, stylish, "smart," with enough money to hold your own—you are likely to make friends speedily in the town. But mark this, just so sure as you are old-fashioned, "countrified" in appearance and manners, you are likely to walk a somewhat lonely road. Many people—pleasant, agreeable people otherwise, understand—will not see you. Appearance goes for so much in the town that the sterling, sturdy uprightness so commonly found in the country character, is all too likely to be lost sight of. It is not hard to see that the great majority of these pleasant people prefer vastly to be "in with" people of their own stamp. If they can find the entree into circles just a little more stylish, or wealthy, or distinguished, than their own, then are they well pleased; but to take a step down (as they would consider it)—never!

All these things are true, and they must be considered before moving into the city from the farm. . . . You must decide for yourselves. As for me, when I find it advisable to "retire," I shall see to it that I drift not far from the old hills, the old streams, the old neighbors. There will be a living for me there—a less expensive one—and a peace which I could never find in the turmoil of new scenes, a new life with which I could have no sympathy.

COUREUR-DU-BOIS.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Something About Dominion-day Celebration, About Scotland Yard, and Chelsea Hospital.

As I am nearing the hour of my departure from the Old Land, events and small happenings fill to overflowing my few remaining weeks. I should like to tell you all about them, instead of just mentioning them in mere outline. To begin with,

DOMINION DAY AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

I have, like a good Canadian, taken my small part in Lord Strathcona's yearly celebration of Dominion Day. The scene at the Imperial Institute, where hospitality reigned and good cheer abounded, was a most festive one, but where the invitations had, as I was told, reached twice over the four-figure mark, to get into touch with friends or acquaintances, even if one got near enough in the crowd to recognize them, was a physical impossibility. A little closer packing of the handsomely-dressed guests, a moving, as best a move could be accomplished, towards a given point, made it evident that some celebrity, someone "of mark," was the center of attraction. Myself and friend thus noted several, such as Baroness Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, etc., but we got very near none of them, and had to be content with such a distant view as could be obtained by peeps between. The Canadian Court of the Institute was thrown open to Lord Strathcona's guests, bands played, and a concert, at which all the artistes were Canadian, was a notable feature of the evening.

SOMETHING ABOUT SCOTLAND YARD.

Of course, festivities, however seldom indulged in, make it necessary for even the most homely guest to put on some kind of a fall-lall or trinket in honor of the occasion. To this end, I turned out of their cotton-wool receptacles some bracelets which had not seen the light for many a long year, with the result that the snap of one of them played me false and dropped itself into the bottom of an omnibus, its bereaved owner stepping out of the vehicle wholly unconscious of her loss.

"Apply at the lost-property office, New Scotland Yard," I was advised. "The bus conductors are bound to take there any treasure-trove which they may find, and for which they receive the reward left for them when it is claimed by the owner."

As the bracelet might so easily have been picked up by any one of the other passengers in a crowded vehicle late at night, I hesitated to make the application, especially as it involved a somewhat circuitous route by Metropolitan Railway and omnibus. However, it was well I did, for actually I found it at Scotland Yard, and had it, after a somewhat critical cross-examination, faithfully restored to me. Whilst waiting my turn to be attended to by the most polite and painstaking officials, I saw recovered by their several owners, a waterproof cloak, the bow of a violin, a precious manuscript in its tin roll, and other parcels which had to be definitely described before they were handed through the wicket, the reward paid, and the quitance paper signed. A separate department is devoted to the ubiquitous umbrella. These most indispensable articles seem to be received in shoals, and, however small their value, are faithfully taken charge of until called for. Should any of our readers be unfortunate enough to lose their belongings, great or small, when visiting Old London, let them not despair of seeing them again until they have applied at New Scotland Yard, on the Thames Embankment, just on the east side of Westminster Bridge.

SOMETHING ABOUT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of my happenings of late was a visit to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, an institution provided by a

grateful country for the declining years of its faithful soldiers. At the service in the chapel my heart was stirred to its very depths, as, from a seat kindly found for us by a friend who was an official of the Hospital, I gazed upon line after line of those splendid old heroes, who, until disabled by wounds or the infirmities of age, had been England's fighting men, the defenders of their country at home and abroad. On many of their breasts hung medals—in special instances, three or four—and upon their arms some wore stripes to mark their rank in the service. Above

burial ground, and amongst the more curious entries is that, under date of 1777, of "Mr. John Carley, Sixpenny-man, of This Hospital." I must make it my business to find out whether the office of sixpenny-man at Chelsea Hospital is still extant.

A visit to the kitchen, after the service, took us into the region of savory smells and appetizing sights. Such roasts! such puddings and pies! such succulent vegetables!—all done to a turn, and being about to be conveyed to each veteran, as he waited for his dinner in the compact and comfortable little cabin or cubicle

visiting Chelsea Hospital might make inquiry for him, and hear from this fine old soldier some of his very interesting reminiscences of the four Provinces of the Dominion in which he was stationed, and which he still holds in affectionate regard.

Amongst the old customs still honored by dutiful observance at old Chelsea Hospital is that of Oak-apple Day, when the statue of Charles II., its founder, is always hidden in oak leaves, whilst plum puddings are served to all the inhabitants, from the Governor downwards, not only on Oak-apple Day, but on the King's Birthday and Christmas Day.

I enclose some illustrations, although somewhat doubtful of their being sufficiently clear for reproduction.

H. A. B.

The Quiet Hour.

GUARD THE SPRING.

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.—Prov. iv.: 23.

People are growing more wide-awake to the dangerous, invisible foes which surround them than they used to be. Water may look clear enough, and yet carry far and wide the germs of disease. When typhoid or diphtheria break out, we try to exterminate the deadly, invisible foe, striking at the root of the trouble by having drains or well attended to. But, too often, the mischief is done, and a bright young life is taken from our midst because the spring has been left unguarded. Careless neglect is sometimes almost a crime, in the matter of physical germs of disease, but how much worse it becomes when the disease is spiritual. The spring should be kept pure, for if the thoughts of the heart are poisonous they will soon infect the whole nature, and when deadly disease takes hold of soul or body it is far harder to fight than if it were grappled with earlier.

We hear a great deal in these days about the "Higher Criticism," and timid souls fear that the strong rock of the Bible—a rock which has weathered many storms and come out stronger after every fight—is going to be shattered to fragments this time. Never fear! The truth can always stand investigation, and the more the Bible is read and studied, the more boldly it will stand out and give God's message to a questioning world. Let the "Higher Critics" study the outside questions of the date or authorship of this book or that, yet the Bible words strike straight to the heart to-day, as they did in the days of our forefathers, "for the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

How absolute is the purity demanded by our great Leader in His marvellous Sermon on the Mount. He sweeps aside as valueless any attempt to keep the commandments which is only concerned with outside acts or words. A man who appears to be moral and respectable may be breaking the sixth or seventh commandments in thought or word or look. And as it is with sins, so, also, is it with virtues. The giving of alms, praying, fasting—which exercises were considered by the religious people of the day to be meritorious in themselves—are declared by Christ to be worthless unless they spring from the right motive. His blessings are showered on the meek, the merciful, the pure-hearted—not necessarily on those who do great deeds which call forth the praise of the world. From the first book of the Bible to the last book, the same stern rule holds good: "The LORD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the LORD looketh on the heart." It was utterly useless for Israel to attempt to deceive the Teacher of all hearts, to flatter Him with their mouth, and lie unto Him with their tongues, when "their heart was not right with Him." It was useless to make a show of repentance, in fasting and weeping, for prophet after prophet declared that sinners must rend their



Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

their heads hung tattered flags, the colors of several regiments, some torn to shreds and only by the initiated to be identified, whilst of many of these, their nationality only, but not the actual date of their capture, is on record. Perhaps, in the present happier condition of general calm and friendliness between our country and other nations, it may be as well not to make too close inquiry as to the names of these captured trophies.

The records of deeds of valor, of courage, of instances of a noble discipline which preferred death to capture or dishonor, all have their place in stone or bronze upon the walls or upon monuments erected within the grounds. The graveyard, now closed, lies close to the fine gardens surrounding the Hospital,

which was his very own, and to which none could gain admittance but upon invitation.

Of this noble institution, which is in no sense a charity, but rather one in which the superannuated soldier of Great Britain can enjoy an honest independence, I could tell much more did space permit, for, through the kindness of the Chaplain, the Rev. Reginald Moseley, I was permitted a sight of every point of interest, and learnt the names of some of the inmates, with all of whom he seemed to be in closely personal relationship. One handsome old veteran had particularly attracted my attention, not only by his many medals and military bearing, but because he had acted as clerk in the chapel, had charge of the wonderful service of sacramental plate, which he exhibited



"Pensioners," Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

and in it are not only honored names well known to history, but of those who "only did their duty" in humbler spheres. Of one who, as "master cook" to George II., and in that station served the Duke of Marlborough in all his campaigns, King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne and King George, it was said that "He was to his king loyal, to his wives tender, to his relations kind." Pray do not be startled at what sounds like an admission of a plurality of wives. Honest William Daniel had but one wife at a time. The date 1692 seems to be the earliest interment in this now crowded

with laudable pride, and most of all because he spoke so enthusiastically of Canada, where (as had many of his comrades) he had seen active service, and had been stationed at several points. "London, Ontario, ma'am? Why, I was there in the 60th Rifles during the Fenian Raid, and would be going to Canada again now, like so many are doing, if only I were a younger man." On the strength of our mutual affection for the dear Dominion, we shook hands heartily at parting. I am glad to have obtained my old friend's name, Sergeant Walter Long, so that those of our readers who may think of

"hearts" and not their garments, if they would receive pardon and peace.

We need the constant reminder as much to-day as ever, for we are only too apt to rest satisfied if the outside conduct is fair and apparently virtuous, without troubling ourselves to go below the surface. And the rule holds good the other way, too. Our Lord's Divine clear-sightedness showed Him treasures of the soul, sometimes, hidden beneath an outside that was far from fair. He saw the germs of a saint in the sinful woman who washed His feet with her tears, in the publican who sat, driving his worldly business, and in the other who climbed a tree to see Him pass. He saw grand possibilities of glorious manhood in the persecutor who was making "havoc of the Church, entering into every house, and haling men and women. . . . breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord." What an irreparable loss the Church would have sustained if Christ had judged by outside appearance only, and had not put out His hand to change Saul of Tarsus into Paul the apostle.

We have not the Divine power of looking at the heart, or of seeing invisible beginnings of sainthood, so, perhaps, we had better try to be more careful than we usually are in passing judgment on our fellow-servants. It may be that they are, in His sight, far ahead of us, even though their outside behavior may as yet show few signs of saintliness.

When I was in "The Farmer's Advocate" office the other day, I was presented with a copy of "Carmichael," the book lately published by The William Weld Company. There is a fine old man described in it—"Chris," by name—and his views on this subject are worth quoting. Peggie had been asking his opinion about a neighbor, and this is how he answered her:

"Most folks hes their good points, 'n' don't you ever go to gettin' so much dust on yer glasses as not to see it. It's that same dust that causes a good deal o' the misery o' this world, little girl."

"But, Chris, swearin's very wicked, isn't it?"

Slowly Chris laid the axe-handle down. . . .

"Surely it's not right to swear," said he, "an' I'm thinkin' when a man gets enough o' the grace o' God in his heart, he's glad enough to lay it aside fer good 'n' all. But I have sometimes been thinkin' swearin' isn't altogether shut up jist to the words that comes out of a man's mouth. The Bible says, swear not at all; 'n' the Bible's a grand guide fer us all. I'm not just sure o' the kind o' swearin' it meant jist there—mebbe they did swearin' different, as well as other things in them days—but if it meant all-round cursin' like what Henry Carmichael there does off 'n' on' why I'm thinkin' mebbe it was hittin' jist as much at what's behind the words as at the words themselves. Ye see I'm thinkin' a good deal o' the swearin's about like when I say 'Dash it.' Fer example, if I was mad enough I could make 'Dash it' pretty bad swearin'—'n' hev' mebbe, lots o' times—'n' if I didn't say 'Dash it,' 'at all, but jist felt ugly enough 'n' mean enough, why that 'nd be swearin' too, jist as wicked swearin' mebbe, as when a man uses big soundin' words like them Henry Carmichael says."

I won't quote the whole of the old philosopher's speech on this subject, for it would be far better for you to get the book and follow his line of argument. There is a wonderful spirit of big-heartedness pervading the whole story. The writer evidently is not given to the common habit of standing as a pillar and looking down on everybody within sight.

But, though there may be a big heart hidden beneath a rough exterior, our business is to keep both outside and inside fair and beautiful. Holy thoughts must infallibly—sooner or later—blossom out into righteous acts and courteous speech. And unholy thoughts cannot long be hidden either, "for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. A good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things: and an evil man out of the evil treasure bringeth forth evil things." He cannot help himself. We are continually telling our friends and neighbors the thoughts and desires of our hearts. They generally know pretty well whether we are hungering and thirsting after righteousness, or whether our highest ambitions are

bounded by the horizon of the world. Only—they can't see either the evil or the good within a heart when it is only in the embryo state. God can. And with wonderful tenderness He cares for each flower and insect and bird; surely we can trust Him to send jist the training needed to develop the precious soul of each of His own dear children, for we are of infinitely more value in His sight than many sparrows. Let us try to trust Him always, and wait patiently until, in His good time, the flower of our longing desire opens in perfect beauty. If you try to pull open a tightly-closed bud, you only spoil the rose that God was carefully making for you. So it is in life. Jacob was promised the blessing of the firstborn; but instead of waiting God's time, he tried to obtain it by deceit and fraud, bringing down years of sorrow on his own head. David, on the other hand, was promised the crown of Israel, but he refused to seize it when he had the opportunity, waiting trustfully until God and the people crowned him with honor and glory.

"Trust thou in the Lord and He shall give thee thy heart's desire," but only if you wait patiently until He sees that the right time has come will you be able to enjoy to the full what you are so eager to obtain. Let the heart be resting in perfect peace on the strong faith in God's wisdom and love, which will make you feel far safer in waiting—under His directions—than if you had the power to secure the gratification of all your desires at once.

"Faith alone is the master-key To the strait gate and narrow road; The others but skeleton pick-locks be, And you never shall pick the locks of God."

Let us keep the heart "above all keeping," for it is the spring from which all our life is drawn. The secret thoughts of men, women and children should always be white and shining and beautiful, the heart should be like a glorious temple in which the Holy One can dwell, the King's daughter should be determined to be "all glorious within"—then the outside will develop naturally into beauty of conduct and expression. I heard a clergyman say, in preaching to children about the Seventh Commandment, "We are Christ's bodyguard, and should rather die than let one evil thought through to hurt His heart."

What a wonderful union there is between our Lord and His members. A thought of evil not only injures us—in body as well as in soul—but also hurts Him.

The connection between body and soul is so close and mysterious that when the soul indulges in evil thoughts the body also is injured, as our Lord has warned us that the evil thoughts which come

from within defile the whole man. Look at the faces you see in the crowded streets of a city. How plainly you can read the debasing thoughts, which have become a habit of years, on the faces and slouching figures of some whom you meet. Study the cases of miserable disease in the wards of a large hospital, trace them to their root, and, in the large majority of cases, you will find that evil thoughts have poisoned the body. Take most cases of nervous diseases, and find that they began in worry—and worry is always want of faith, the corroding fear that God is not to be trusted in future dangers and difficulties. Go into the insane asylums and you will find that a great many patients have lost their reason through worry, bad temper or secret sins which began in thought.

And, take the other side. Look at the bright faces which make the sunshine of our homes. They may not be beautiful in complexion or feature, but they are far more to us than the most faultless face of a stranger, for they tell out visibly the invisible love and purity that are the real beauty of life. The fair thoughts within the heart cannot be hidden. They are unconsciously written on the face and revealed in the trivial actions and unstudied words which reveal us, for good or for evil, to those who live with us day after day. "Company manners" may deceive for a time, but no one can be on guard always at the doors to keep the innumerable thoughts from peeping out. They slip out through mouth or eyes, through looks and words and acts. And, even if evil thoughts could be hidden always within the heart, their deadly work would still be going on, and they would be poisoning the issues of life at the source.

And, remember, that it is not enough to have the house "swept and garnished" if it is allowed to remain "empty." It is not enough to drive out evil thoughts, the heart must be filled with good thoughts so that evil may have no chance to enter again. All the doors should be thrown open to our Royal Guest, who stands knocking and pleading for admittance. He is close beside you, or within you, at this moment. But He will not accept any but the first place in your temple. All other gods must be turned out, and then you will find that His word of "Peace" is full and satisfying.

"The Spirit of God lies all about the spirit of man like a mighty sea, ready to rush in at the smallest chink in the walls that shut Him out from His own."

HOPE.

"This is the Gospel of Labor, Ring it ye bells of the kirk, The Lord of love. Came down from above To live with the men who work."

Current Events.

Turkish troops in Persia continue to destroy property and massacre villagers.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalized by the British Parliament on August 29th.

Prof. Battle, of London, England, declares, after investigation, that the rapid spread of appendicitis is due to the use of steel-rolled flour.

Mulai Hafig, brother of the Sultan of Morocco, who was proclaimed, instead, as Sultan by the outlaw forces on August 16th, is now leading the Moorish forces against the French and Spanish at Casablanca. Raisuli has addressed a note to the British Government, in which he offers to release Kaid Maclean on condition that his own life and the lives of his family be spared.

APPALLING BRIDGE DISASTER.

Crushed beneath the weight of a train of iron, 80 feet of the new \$10,000,000 bridge over the St. Lawrence River, at Quebec, recently described very fully in "The Farmer's Advocate," went down into the stream on August 29th, between 80 and 90 lives of workmen being lost. Probable loss, \$1,500,000.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Some few months ago, it will be remembered, there were complaints from British Columbia that the Japanese were arriving in unwonted numbers, not only from Japan, but from the Sandwich Islands. As the invasion continued, investigation was finally made, and it was ascertained that, while each immigrant from Japan came with the necessary qualifications agreed to by the Japanese Government, those from Hawaii were drifting in at will; the Japanese Government disclaimed all control over them, once they reached Hawaii. Further inquiry showed that many were coming straight through from Japan via Hawaii, and the suspicion was aroused that such an unprecedented influx was due to a preconcerted, hidden plan. In British Columbia, as in Australia, the Japanese is not deemed as trustworthy as the Chinaman. While his industry and intelligence are acknowledged,



Summer.

he is looked upon as a deep fellow, too clever, perhaps, and well worth the watching. And so British Columbia has suspected and wondered, and the Japanese have continued to flock in, and to-day the white element is all but on the verge of a panic. As stated by Hon. Frank Oliver, who has recently returned from an investigation of the trouble, there is a feeling among the British Columbians that they "do not know what is behind the movement," and that there is a "mysterious responsibility behind it which they do not understand and do not know the limits of"; and this fear of an undefinable danger it is which has caused many, even of the employers, in the very face of conditions which might presuppose their support of cheap labor, to side with the labor organizations in crying down the Oriental.

Meanwhile, the situation grows pressing. There is an apprehension that the Japs, like a horde of locusts, may overrun the entire Province, taking to themselves land, labor and privileges which should belong to the whites; and there are not a few who look forward to the building of the Transcontinental Railway as a means which may be forced to this end. It is expected that as soon as the work begins in the mountain district thousands of Orientals will present themselves as construction gangs, with the end in view of ultimately colonizing the interior.

Of course, there is much conjecture, and there may be many needless fears; nevertheless, there are grounds for the complaints of the coast people that the rest of the Dominion has been too lax in understanding the real perils involved. As a first step toward bringing matters to a more definite head, the following resolution was recently unanimously carried by a meeting of the Liberal Association, held in the City of Vancouver:

Whereas, the Province of British Columbia is an immense territory of 386,000 square miles, occupied by a white population of approximately 200,000, and containing the largest and most varied resources still undeveloped, and the widest field for settlement now remaining in Canada; and, whereas, it bounds Canada on the Pacific, being immediately opposite the teeming millions of Japan, China and India, who are now flocking to its shores; and whereas, all history proves that races so dissimilar in religion, family relations and conditions of living have never fused, except through turmoil and bloodshed, continuing for generations; and whereas, the Japanese have for some time past secured the control of the fisheries, and are driving out white labor from many other industries, and whereas, their lower standard of living gives them an enormous advantage in competing with white labor, and so prevents the immigration of kindred people to this Province, and will ultimately result in making this an Asiatic community; and whereas, during the past week this port has been the scene of an influx of some 1,200 Japanese, being landed here via Honolulu, thus evading the terms of the Convention regarding Japanese emigration into Canada; and whereas, from the actions of the Japanese Consul, Mr. Morikawa, in that after each Jap had proved to the immigration authorities of the port that he had \$25 in his possession, and that the said Morikawa attempted to take this \$25 from each Jap as he walked down the wharf, it would appear that the representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government here, if not the Imperial Japanese Government, were a party to the evasion of the Convention; and whereas, Mr. R. G. Macpherson, M. P., has done all in his power to prevent the landing of these invaders, and is endorsed in his every act by this association, and, we believe, by the party throughout this Province, as well as the people of this Province; and whereas, the people of Canada to the east of the Rocky Mountains appear to have little sympathy with the desire of the inhabitants of British Columbia to be freed from this yellow peril, which lack of sympathy is due to the ignorance of its true importance and the momentous issues of the question:

Resolved.—That we do most earnestly request and demand that the Dominion

Government immediately take steps to restrict this dangerous and undesirable immigration. We do so with the more confidence since at the late Colonial Conference Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid it down as a maxim of policy in the Empire "that every community knows best what does for itself," and as the Canadian Confederation was formed upon the same principle, our unanimous expression of alarm at the Asiatic immigration into this Province should have the greatest weight in inducing the Government to consider this protest.—A. Gilchrist, President.

Consul-General, at least, seem reasonable. Speaking on the question recently, he said:

"The enactment of any anti-Japanese immigration law in Canada would give immediate rise to an international question between Britain, Canada and Japan, for the reason that, by the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation made last year between Japan and Canada, this country is bound, under article two, to give to the Japanese the same entire freedom of entry, residence and business occupation as the Dominion ex-

the part of British Columbia by flooding the labor market. This understanding has been faithfully observed by the Japanese Government, and I have no fear of its being departed from on the part of the Dominion Government.

About the House.

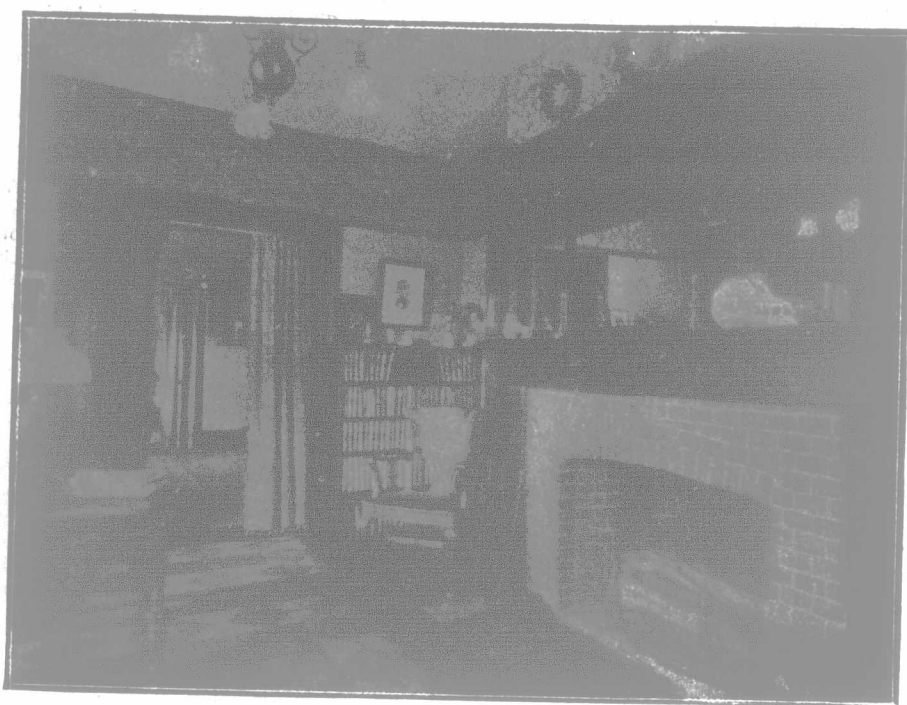
PREPARING FOR WINTER.

It is only August, yet, perchance, somewhere, fluttering out from the green forest, you have seen a tiny banner of crimson or gold. It is beautiful, yet the sight of it brings to you a vague feeling of pensive sadness, for it has forced upon you the realization that this tiny bit of glowing nature is but the forerunner of the winter, bearing, in order not to too much dampen your spirits, as lusty a face as it can. "Enjoy the summer while it lasts," it seems to say, "for soon the cold of winter will be upon you, and the white dead snow, so different from this verdant living world, upon which has been set the first touch of this crimson finger."

There are certain joys, to be sure, which come with winter; sports for the young, a new bounding of the blood within the veins, which must needs come of battling with the elements, with conditions which must be mastered; and there is often a beauty too, peculiar to the season, of the cedars heavy with snow; of the still black woods outlined in all the delicate tracery of bough and twig; of mornings in which the hoarfrost has transformed the whole world into a glimmering, glittering fairyland. Yet, upon the whole, people, especially those living in the country, do not look forward to the season with pleasure; long periods of sunless skies and bleak winds are too surely to be calculated upon, and there is always the possibility of winters such as those of three or four years ago to be reckoned against—seasons of delayed trains, blocked roads, and a countryside white and unbroken as a snow-covered prairie. During those record-breakers of 1903-4-5, there were, we were told, even in Ontario, land of fences and gateways, whole sections in which not even a straggling fence rail or the top of a gate-post was to be seen.

There is always, however, the possibility of providing good cheer for the indoor life; such good cheer as may, with ordinary conditions otherwise, defy the elements and render the wildest storm but a bit of comedy, to be enjoyed by very force of contrast, the uproar without but giving an added enjoyment to the comfort within. There is the big pile of wood to be made ready and stacked in the shed, filled with possibilities, with the latent murmur of future fires slumbering beneath its dully placid exterior, and the crackle of many a spurt of bright flame in its hibernating resins; there is the little home library to be added to, with promise of long, well-spent evenings, in which the mind may be enriched, and the character mellowed—a college course, at least part of it, without money and without price. There are magazines, too, filled with pictures, those glimpses into the great outer world, to be provided for the big living-room table about which the whole family will congregate in a unity almost unknown to the homes of the town. Ah, it is to be hoped that not all the money spent in luxuries will go into the rubber-tired buggy or the new parlor carpet.

Last of all, there are the little additions that may be made to the dwelling place itself; the bit of caulking or mending that will ensure greater warmth; the stove to be put up here, the grate there. There is no better device under the sun for manufacturing sunshine than the grate. Given a cheery, comfortable room and a fireplace with a ruddy, heat-emitting fire in it, and the storms outside may do their worst; if you are in a normal state of health and spirits at all you will be happy. Add to this a little kettle hanging on the hob, with a prospective cup of tea in its ebullitions, and a good friend to talk with, and you will almost forget there are things to be growled about; the louder the wind shrieks about the eaves, and the more persistently the sleet beats at the window, the more cozy and secure you will feel in your calm seclusion. If I could not have



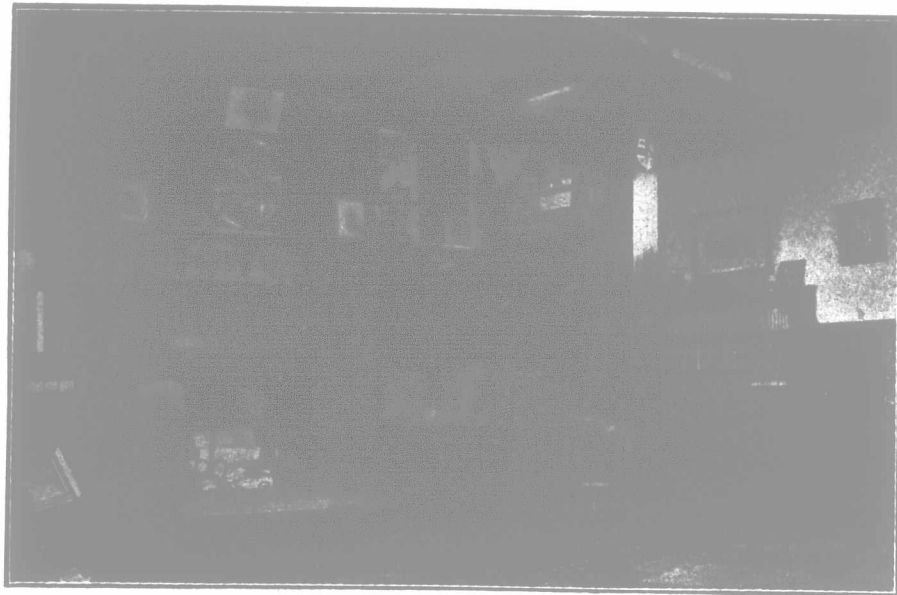
The Popular Brick Fireplace.

Note suggestion for homemade book-shelves.

The question is truly a complicated one, doubly so because of the existent alliance between Great Britain and Japan, and to find a diplomatic solution of it will be no easy task. One press contemporary suggests that the Dominion and Provincial Governments take it in hand to develop the resources of the country so rapidly that a desirable class of immigrants may be attracted; but there still remains the fact that the teeming millions of China, Japan and India are "immediately opposite." Canadian, American and British emigrants move comparatively slowly, and during their dalliance, what then?

tends to any of the European nations, to say nothing of our position as an ally of Great Britain, as to which bond Canada is herself a party. The Japanese Government, moreover, would never entertain any idea of allowing their people to be discriminated against.

As to the special arrangement between us in the matter of immigration, I should explain that this voluntary understanding was made 8 years ago, and that by it the number of Japanese coming to the Dominion was restricted to five or six hundred per year, exclusive of merchants, students, and those of our people, about




An Ingle Nook.

Such ingle seats may be made by any handy man. The closed-in space beneath the seats may be used for keeping the blocks of wood for the fire. (By permission of House Beautiful.)

Upon the other hand, there is the possibility that those who talk of the "yellow peril" have been misjudging the Japanese, and that the Government of Japan will, as soon as it has had time, narrow the immigration to the five or six hundred yearly, to which it voluntarily, some few years ago, limited the number of Japanese emigrants to Canada. The words of Hon. T. Norse, Japanese

three thousand in number, who have been naturalized in this country, together with the families of the latter. There is no obligation on the part of the Mikado's Government to observe it. It is a purely voluntary restriction on the part of the Japanese Government out of sympathy for the Canadian Government, for the benefit of our own people, and with the desire of preventing any irritation on



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a better one, I should have a fireplace built of the stones of the field. I should think of its value as a ventilator, of its economy of fuel in spring and fall, when only rank extravagance would prompt the starting of a fire in the furnace, but, most of all, I should think of its good cheer.

It was an old-time rule to do all one's furnishing of the house, papering, painting, etc., in the spring. It was thought better to have the house all fresh and bright for the summer than to do the renovating in the fall, with the risk of everything being "all smoked up" during the winter. But many changes have come in to upset this old method. Even in the farmhouses nowadays the stoves and pipes are, as a rule, modern enough not to smoke, while in such houses as possess furnaces the danger is still lessened. Moreover, since the habit of practically living out of doors in summer has gained such favor, there is less need of having the house at its best for the summer season. It has been found more sensible to give it its brightest, cleanest, cheeriest habiliments for the winter, when one is obliged to spend much time in it whether one will or no, and when one needs every stimulus of indoor cheer to offset the often depressing influences without. If new paper, new rugs, new curtains, or new easy-chairs have to be bought at all, why not get them in the fall, when the pleasure of their newness—for there is a pleasure in new, crisply clean things—may be enjoyed during the whole shut-in winter. Women are, perhaps, more sensitive to such influences than men, yet it is a question if any man really fails to appreciate a clean, cheerful, comfortable, æsthetic room. He may not know to what its attractiveness is due; he could not plan such a room to save his life, but he recognizes attractiveness in the abstract, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred enjoys it.

Upon the women of the land, then, seems to rest the responsibility of suggesting improvement, of taking such steps as may render the home more truly an abode of brightness and comfort against the coming winter. As a good housewife each will, it goes without saying, see that the expenditure goes not beyond her means. She may be able to afford but a single book or magazine, or a homemade couch, wide and comfortable, or she may be able to order her grate and armchairs, and whatever else her fancy may dictate; in either case she will have done what she could, and her effort will not have been in vain.

COOKING VEGETABLES.

It seems the easiest thing in the world to cook vegetables, and yet not all cooks manage them so as to bring out the very best of the flavor. To accomplish this in cooking green vegetables, it must be remembered that the water should be briskly boiling when the vegetables are put in, and that the lids should never be put on except when the vegetables are to be cooked in an extreme hurry. Frequent skimming, if scum appears, will add much to the attractiveness of the dish when cooked.

Cooking Green Beans.—Wash the beans well, then soak before stringing. Break into bits and boil until tender in salted water. Drain very dry, then put back in the stewpan, with seasoning of pepper and butter, or bacon fat. Reheat over the fire, stirring most of the time. Serve very hot, with or without a little vinegar poured over, as preferred.

Another way: Boil the beans after stringing until tender, drain, and put in a dish with alternate layers of sliced onion and very thin bacon. Bake and serve hot as a meat dish.

Beets.—Wring off the tops, wash well, and boil until tender in water that is but slightly salted. Take out, drop in cold water, peel, chop fine, then reheat in a granite pan with dressing of melted butter, pepper and salt, and lemon juice or vinegar. If served cold, simply mix the beets with salad dressing.

Raw cucumbers should be sliced thin and left in water three hours before using. They should also be pared rather thickly, as the portion next the skin is often bitter.

Stuffed Cucumbers.—Make a dressing as follows: Mix together 2 tablespoons bread crumbs, 1 dessertspoon parsley and mixed herbs, a piece of butter, a little grated nutmeg and salt. Peel two or

three large cucumbers, cut into lengths of two or three inches, cut out the seeds, then put the pieces into boiling salt water. Simmer (not boil) until tender; take out and let get cold and firm. Fill with the stuffing, put in a pan with some rich gravy, and heat very quickly, then serve on toast. Do not leave in the gravy too long before serving or the cucumber will become soft and fall.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Pare; cut in quarters lengthwise; let soak 10 minutes in cold water, then put in boiling salted water and let simmer until tender. Make a thin white sauce, seasoning it with Cayenne, salt and onion juice. Lay the cooked cucumbers on buttered toast; pour the white sauce over, and serve hot. This is quite as good as asparagus on toast.

Young Carrots.—Boil in salted water, drain dry, season, and serve with melted butter, or with white sauce poured over.

Cabbage in Milk Sauce.—Soak the cabbage one hour; chop it fine; boil until tender in plenty of water; drain well; cover with milk; reheat, and thicken to a cream with a little flour rubbed to a paste with a spoonful of butter. Season with salt and pepper, and serve.

Boiling Corn.—Plunge into boiling water, and boil. The water should be unsalted, as the corn will be more tender. Some boil it in the husks, thinking it of better flavor when cooked this way. If done this way drain well, break off the stems, and send to the table with the husks on. The rough outer ones will, of course, have been removed before the corn was boiled.

Boiled Lettuce.—The large green leaves of lettuce which have become too bitter to use for salad may be boiled and served as "greens."

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The Ingle Nook.

Dear Chatterers,—Presumably a few of you have had holidays this summer; but I will wager a good deal that not one of you came back, as I did this morning, to a desk piled elbow deep with correspondence and budgets of all descriptions. It was a dusty mass—dust lies deep in an editorial sanctum, you know, when the editor goes a holidaying, and it looks so reposeful, so thick and soft, so antique, so like the dust of ages, that it seems a pity to disturb it, especially when one thinks of the besmudged shirtwaist that is sure to follow. However, if you are the editor, you itch to get at the correspondence. You even feel that in its depths there must be some recompense for all this delving and flourishing of dust-cloths, and usually you are not disappointed.

This morning there were some very pleasant surprises in my heap. There was a letter from "Margaret Guthrie"—a private letter, so I can't give it to you in its entirety—telling of the success of the very dangerous operation which she underwent in the Toronto General Hospital. And, so you came through the "theatre" quite safely after all, my dear, we are very glad to hear that. But what an awful name to call an operating-room! And you liked the nurses; and they kept you in reading matter. Yes, I know "The Philistine" very well. I usually pounce upon the little brown booklet wherever I see it, but I like the "Little Journeys" much better. Do you know them? . . . And one of your nurses said she knew me? Really, I should like to know her name. If I dared hazard a guess, I should say that she might be a jolly, plump little girl who used to be one of our "crowd" in old camping days. I have divers memories of creeping out of the tent in the gray dawn with this little girl, long before anyone else was awake, and rowing across the lake to a sand-bar for a morning plunge,—but I must not become reminiscent, or I shall not know when to stop. They were good old days anyway, good, memorable old days. Only those who have gone camping, even once, can realize what those have missed who have never gone.

Next on my desk were several very pretty picture post cards from "Islander," who wrote us about Bois Blanc Island, you remember. Thank you very much, Islander. What a pretty place you must live in! I was especially interested in the views of the old block-house and of your home. How tall is the lighthouse?—and is there a big lamp in it with a cone of circular-glass prisms as tall as yourself about it? I know one of this description further up the lakes that cost the Canadian Government \$10,000. It is a beauty, and looks so pretty when the sun strikes it into rain-bows. Its light is said to be quite visible forty miles away. . . . Won't you write us a little sketch on the old block-house some day, and tell us something of the excursion points, etc., along your river? Then we can reproduce your pictures and all the Chatterers can have the benefit of them. Would you care to do this?

The rest of the letters were chiefly questions and contributions for Ingle Nook. I am sorry if any of these have been delayed too long,—but, you see, I have been away, so could not help it.

DAME DURDEN.

Remedy for Warts.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been intending to write to the Nook for a long time, and thank you and all other contributors for the useful knowledge we find there every week; so, now, when I see an enquiry for a remedy for warts, I will write. Grease them well with lard or castor oil until they disappear, at night is a good time, when the hands are not in use. Old gloves may be worn to keep the bed from being soiled. **Victoria Co., Ont. STARLIGHT.**

Tapioca Cream.

Dear Dame Durden,—and Chatters,—I am another newcomer to your circle. May I come in and take a chair? As I am just a young wife, not long started out in life, your paper is as much welcomed by me as a visit from a dear friend. How often I think I would like

to shake hands with Jack's Wife, Wrinkles, Grandma and all the others. Would any of you kindly give me a recipe for tapioca pudding. The kind I have reference to is like an imitation of ice cream, and can be made the day before. **JOSE.**

Bruce Co., Ont.

The following is a good recipe for tapioca cream:

Cover three tablespoons tapioca with water, and soak four hours. Pour off the water, and put on 1 quart sweet milk. Set on the stove, and, when it comes to a boil, stir in the yolks of three eggs and a pinch of salt. Stir all together until it begins to thicken. Whisk the whites of the eggs stiff. Sweeten the cream with three teaspoons of sugar, and flavor with vanilla. Serve with the beaten whites on top.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have never written before, though I read the Ingle Nook in every paper. I am sure I do not know what I should do without the helpful recipes I get out of this paper. I have been watching lately for the recipe of lemon sponge, but did not see it; so I will ask you, or some of the Chatterers, to please send it. In return, I will tell of a quick and clean way to clean milk strainers instead of with a brush, 'as I used to do: Just drop a lump of damp salt on the sieve, and rub through with the fingers, then wash off. It will take all the gum out far quicker and nicer than a brush. Now, I must close, or you will think this a pretty long letter for the first one.

A BELMONT FARMER'S WIFE.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

I can't find a recipe for lemon sponge anywhere. Can any of the Chatterers send it? Is it a pudding, or a filling? I have a recipe for lemon butter, if that will do.

An Old Discussion Reopened.

Several times I have noticed discussions in your paper on city and country girls, and it has occurred to me that the country girls are censured too much; that is, in being discontented with their surroundings. Now, I know farmers' daughters whose life is almost a drudge to them, working outdoors and in. Here let me give you one day's work on the farm of my own experience. She arises at five o'clock in the morning; milks three or four cows; feeds and waters the poultry; gets her breakfast at six o'clock; after breakfast, drives the cows to pasture, a distance of a mile and a half; then the calves to water; then digs the potatoes for dinner. If there is heavy work in the house, she has her share of that. After dinner, the milk can is to empty and wash, and the poultry and calves to feed again. When this is done, she may perhaps have until four o'clock for recreation. At this hour, the eggs are to be gathered, and supper got ready. After supper, the cows are to get and milking and other little chores for night too numerous to mention have to be done. Now, this girl's father keeps a hired man, yet this is her work from spring until fall. She helps in haying, also, in the fall, to take out the roots. For spending money and clothes, she raises chickens and ducks extra.

Of course, she has her enjoyments, a horse and buggy at her command to go when she pleases, if she does her work before she goes and gets back in time for milking.

Now, is it surprising that this girl should get discontented with her lot and envy her city cousin, who, like one girl I know, gets forty dollars a month as a stenographer, and the summer vacation?

Now, this is only one girl I am describing, and there are several more cases I know. Still there are other girls who do not have this life. But, as a rule, the girls in my country have that sort of living; and, now, I hope that those who chance to read this will have some sympathy with the—

DISCONTENTED GIRL.

"How savagely that cow looks at me," said a young woman—a summer boarder—to a farmer.

"It's your red parasol, ma'am," he answered.

"Dear me!" said the maiden. "I knew it was a little out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it."—[Driftwood.]

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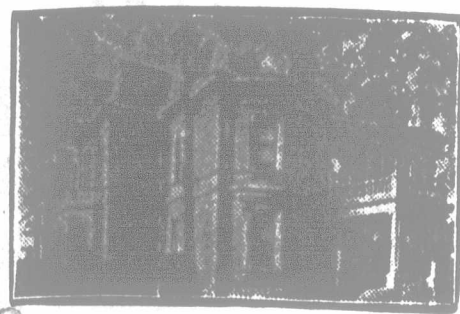
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3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CAUSE OF OAT BLIGHT—SEEDLING THISTLE.

A Middlesex County subscriber left in our office last week two specimens of seedling thistles for identification, also two blighted oat plants. We are unable to identify the thistles in such an early stage of growth, for they might belong to any one of several species, all of which look much alike in the seedling stage. We shall be pleased to identify any plants in bloom.

As for the oat plants, one had been pulled some time ago in a root field and was badly blighted. The peculiar fact observed by our subscriber was that the old roots were all dead and new healthy ones were springing out. These, however, were quite short, and the plant appeared to have scarcely any hold on the ground. The other plant was recently pulled in an oat field, and was much less blighted. It, too, showed signs of decay of the old roots, with new ones springing out, these new ones being longer than on the other plant. The question, in our inquirer's mind, was whether the prevalent blight was not due in some way to decay of the roots, and whether the growth of new roots did not invigorate the plants sufficiently to recover, in part, from the effect of the blight. The question and specimens were referred to Mr. John Dearnness, who does not undertake to pronounce upon the

point raised. Such evidence as we have indicates that the blight was most probably due to adverse climatic conditions, which weakened the plants and enabled the fungus (*Fusicladium destruens*) to develop to an unusual degree. Whether the roots or the tops suffered first is an unsettled point, though it is quite conceivable that the tops suffered first, and that the roots were stunted as a result of the injury to the tops, seeing that the roots, like all other parts of the plant, are nourished by plant food elaborated in the leaves. Has anyone else noted signs of root injury?

WILD CARROT.

Several large patches of a new weed pest have appeared in one of my meadows. As you will notice by the sample, the flowers are whitish and the stem bristly and divided, something like a carrot. What is it, and how should it be treated?

Ans.—It is wild carrot, bird's nest or Devil's plague (*Daucus carota*), a bad weed infesting old pastures and meadows; biennial, naturalized from Europe, and seeds from August to December. It is spread by the seeds, carried in various ways. Spudding before seeding, and cultivation by a hoed crop, are the methods advised for eradication.

ALFALFA SOWING.

Notice considerable writing on this crop. Having read in your journal early last spring about the feeding qualities, I prepared a small plot of ground to try it—about half an acre. Sowed the seed about May 20th, after carefully working ground for three weeks; but it came up very thin in spots, on account of the cold, backward spring, I presume. In July, I turned in hogs, and find they are very fond of it, and do well. I have just plowed the same plot up again, and sowed to alfalfa on 22nd inst., noting you recommend August seeding for a trial.

Ans.—It is quite probable the stand from the first seeding would have thickened sufficiently to make a satisfactory yield. Alfalfa often makes a poor showing at first, particularly on some of the hard clay spots. Afterwards these spots not infrequently become the best portions of the field. We shall be interested in the results of the August seeding. The merits of the crop are such that it is well worth repeated effort to grow. Where the first attempt is unsuccessful, it is well to try dressings of lime and wood ashes. Barnyard manure is also an excellent aid in securing a catch, although, in applying it, one must beware of the weed nuisance.

VETERINARY STUDY.

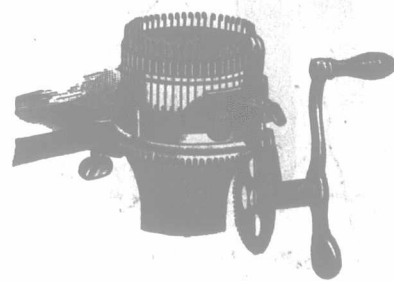
1. What is the address of the veterinary college?
 2. When is the time to study, or is this college working constantly?
 3. What is the age for a young man to start the study?
 4. How far advanced must one be before starting this work?
- Ans.—A post card, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate," addressed to Dr. A. Smith, Ontario Veterinary College, To-

ronto, will bring you full information regarding courses, preliminary qualifications, etc., of this institution. We would advise our correspondent not to take up such a course under, say, eighteen years of age, and to secure a thorough general education at your local high school, or a couple of years at the Ontario Agricultural College.

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Shropshires—Ram lambs and shearlings; also brood ewes. Farm one mile west of city. E. E. LUTON, St. Thomas, Ont.

MORE SHIRES FOR JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS.

All Canadians interested in draft horses will be pleased to learn that the well-known English firm of John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Eng., will ship, on September 21st, to their American branch stables at St. Thomas, Ont., what we are promised will be the best lot of Shire fillies and stallions that ever crossed the water. It will comprise about ten stallions and thirty to thirty-five fillies, the fillies being all bred, and the majority from two to three years old. Mr. Geary, the Canadian manager, anticipates an active enquiry for these horses, and assures us that if this first lot realize profitable returns, more shipments will be made this winter. The first shipment is expected to arrive in St. Thomas about October 5th. Catalogue and particulars will be cheerfully furnished on application to C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.

"Dan," said a little four-year-old, "give me a penny to buy a monkey." "We've got one monkey in the house already," replied the elder brother, laughing. "Who is it?" asked the little fellow. "You, of course," answered his big brother. "Then please give me a penny to buy the monkey some peanuts." The big brother could not resist.

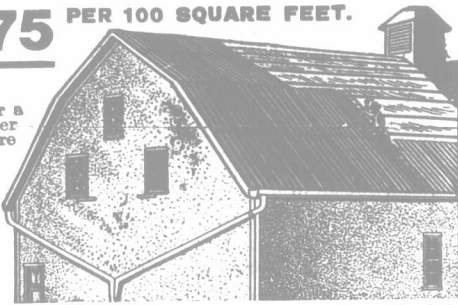
NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW COMMITTEE.

The meeting of those interested in the proposed National Dairy Show was held in the Dairy Building, Exhibition grounds, Toronto, Aug. 30th; R. C. Steele, President of Toronto Board of Trade in the chair. About thirty representatives were present. After discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee, consisting of R. C. Steele, chairman; Alex. McCowan, M. P. P., East York, Vice-President; A. J. Reynolds, Secretary, and two representatives from each of the three dairy breeders' Associations, and two members of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, to draft a constitution, solicit the support of the Hon. Sydney Fisher and the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and interview the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations to secure their co-operation, and to report to the annual meetings of the various associations interested.

STEEL ROOFING \$1.75 PER 100 SQUARE FEET.

Most economical and durable roofing known.

Easy to put on, requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for Ceiling and Siding. Fire-proof and Lightning-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect. Brand New. \$1.75 is our price for our No. 15 Grade of Flat Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing and Siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our price on the Corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide by 24 in. long, \$2.00. For 2c per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Steel Pressed Brick Siding per sq. \$2.25. Fine Steel Beaded and Crimped Roofing. At these prices

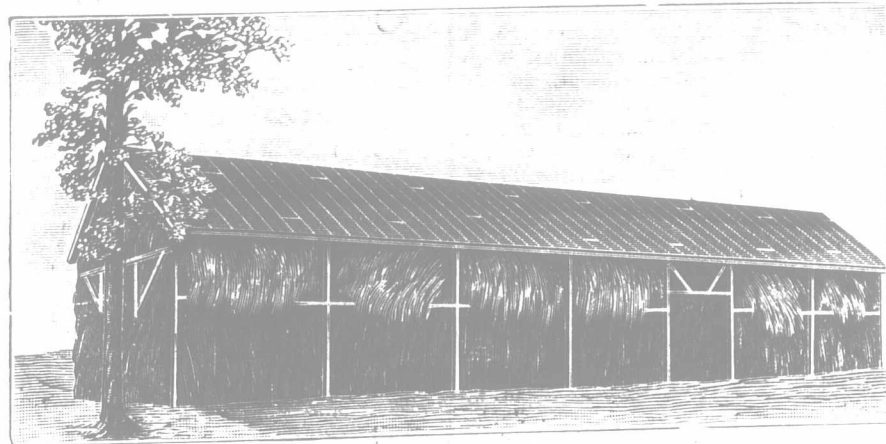


WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS IN CANADA. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We ship this roofing to any one answering this Ad. C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send us 25 percent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, we will cheerfully refund your deposit. Ask for Catalog No. C. G. 635. Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Troughs, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbing, Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the Farm or in the Home. **WE BUY OUR GOODS AT SHERIFFS' AND RECEIVERS' SALES**

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, Thirty-Fifth and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

"Brantford" "Roofing" Co.

BRANTFORD, CANADA



"Bow Park" Hay Shed Covered with "BRANTFORD ROOFING."

Extend an invitation to all their customers and friends to visit them at the

WESTERN FAIR

London, Sept. 6-14

And the

SHERBROOKE FAIR

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 2-14



Cost Less than Stoves

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

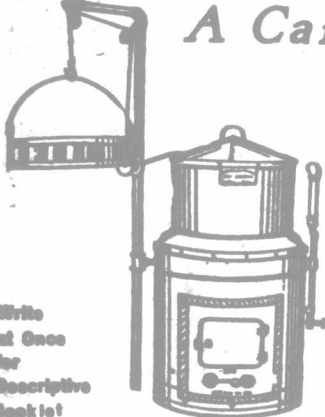
Hecla Furnaces

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

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

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

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



A Canner that Cans for \$30


Our Easily-operated Canning Machine preserves fruit and vegetables.

Can your goods and sell at big profits. Canners cost from \$30 to \$90 and pay for themselves in short season.

Are you interested?

THE MODERN CANNER CO.,
Canadian Branch, St. Jacob's, Ont.

Write at Once for Descriptive Booklet



Tudhope Sleighs

Over half a century's experience goes in every Tudhope Sleigh. Those at the head of the great Tudhope Works have been brought up in the business and "know how."

Every Tudhope Sleigh is guaranteed to be free of any imperfection in material or workmanship. And this guarantee is backed by a Canadian house established in 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 43
Two beams Democrat Bobs. Body 7 feet 5 inches long. Supplied with one or two seats, pole or shaft, as desired. A splendid family sleigh—excellent for general use.

Let us send you a free copy of the Tudhope Sleigh Book. **THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. - ORILLIA, Ont.**



Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, water proof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co., 101 Rebecca St. HAMILTON, CANADA

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada:
GENTLEMEN,—Please send me (free) the book, "Practical Experience with Barnyard Manures."

Name..... P.O.....

Province.....

Have you a Manure Spreader? Answer.....

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

Western Fair, London.....Sept. 6 to 14
 Indianapolis, Ind.Sept. 9 to 13
 New York State Fair, Syracuse.....Sept. 9 to 14
 Canada Central, Ottawa.....Sept. 13 to 21
 Fredericton, N. B.Sept. 14 to 21
 St. Thomas, Ont., Horse Show.....Sept. 17 and 18
 Ogdensburg, N. Y., Horse ShowSept. 24 to 27
 Halifax, N. S.Sept. 25 to Oct. 28
 Springfield, Ill.Sept. 27 to Oct. 5
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.Oct. 8 to 11

ONTARIO FAIRS, 1907.

Abingdon.....Oct. 11 and 12
 Almonte.....Sept. 24, 25, 26
 Alliston.....Oct. 3 and 4
 Alvinston.....Oct. 2 and 3
 Alfred.....Sept. 24 and 25
 Alexandria.....Sept. 9 and 10
 Ameliasburg.....Oct. 4 and 5
 Amherstburg.....Oct. 1 and 2
 Arthur.....Sept. 19
 Atwood.....Oct. 1 and 2
 Brampton.....Sept. 19 and 20
 Baden.....Sept. 18 and 19
 Barrie.....Sept. 23, 24, 25
 Baysville.....Oct. 2
 Bar River.....Sept. 24
 Beamsville.....Oct. 3 and 4
 Beeton.....Sept. 26 and 27
 Beecher.....Sept. 25
 Beachburg.....Oct. 3 and 4
 Berwick.....Sept. 12 and 13
 Belleville.....Sept. 17 and 18
 Binbrook.....Oct. 3 and 4
 Bobcaygeon.....Sept. 25 and 26
 Bowmanville.....Sept. 26 and 27
 Bothwell's Corners.....Sept. 26 and 27
 Blackstock.....Oct. 1 and 2
 Blyth.....Sept. 23 and 24
 Bradford.....Oct. 15 and 16
 Bracebridge.....Sept. 26 and 27
 Brussels.....Oct. 3 and 4
 Brigiden.....Oct. 1
 Brockville.....Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13
 Brighton.....Sept. 2
 Bruce Mines.....Sept. 25
 Burk's Falls.....Oct. 3 and 4
 Burlington.....Sept. 26
 Burford.....Oct. 1 and 2
 Cayuga.....Sept. 23, 25
 Caledon.....Oct. 3, 4
 Caledonia.....Oct. 10, 11
 Casselman.....Sept. 17
 Campbellford.....Sept. 24, 25
 Castleton.....Oct. 1, 2
 Carp.....Oct. 1, 2
 Campbellville.....Oct. 8
 Cookstown.....Oct. 1, 2
 Cobden.....Sept. 23, 24
 Coe Hill.....Sept. 20
 Collingwood.....Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27
 Comber.....Sept. 30, Oct. 1
 Colborne.....Sept. 30, Oct. 1
 Clarksburg.....Oct. 1, 2
 Delaware.....Oct. 16
 Desboro.....Sept. 26, 27
 Delta.....Sept. 24, 25
 Dorchester.....Oct. 2
 Durham.....Sept. 24, 25
 Dundalk.....Oct. 3, 4
 Dunnville.....Sept. 17, 15
 Dunchurch.....Oct. 4
 Drumbo.....Sept. 24, 25
 Dresden.....Oct. 8, 9
 Elmvale.....Oct. 7, 8, 9
 Emsdale.....Sept. 24, 25
 Euphrasia.....Oct. 3, 4
 Emo.....Sept. 19, 20
 Erin.....Oct. 16, 17
 Essex.....Sept. 24, 25, 26
 Exeter.....Sept. 16, 17
 Fergus.....Oct. 1, 2
 Feversham.....Oct. 3, 4
 Forest.....Sept. 17, 18
 Fenwick.....Sept. 30, Oct. 1
 Fenella.....Sept. 26, 27
 Freeton Central.....Oct. 2, 3
 Fort Erie.....Oct. 3, 4
 Florence.....Oct. 3, 4
 Flesherton.....Sept. 26, 27
 Frankford.....Sept. 19, 20
 Frankville.....Sept. 26, 27
 Galt.....Oct. 1, 2
 Georgetown.....Oct. 1, 2
 Gore Bay.....Oct. 3, 4
 Gooderham.....Oct. 3
 Gordon Lake.....Sept. 27
 Glence.....Sept. 24, 25
 Grand Valley.....Oct. 15, 16
 Guelph.....Sept. 17, 18, 19
 Goderich.....Sept. 25, 27
 Hanover.....Sept. 26, 27
 Haliburton.....Sept. 26
 Harriston.....Sept. 26, 27
 Harrow.....Oct. 8, 9
 Highgate.....Oct. 11, 12

(Continued on next page.)

FERTILIZERS

My "Star Brand" Wood-Ash-Fertilizer is Nature's fertilizer for the Lawn, Garden, Orchard or Farm. They contain plant food in a concentrated form, dry, fine, and guaranteed in first-class condition; no obnoxious odors. Put up in strong bags of 100 lbs. each. We employ no agents, sell at one price to all, direct to customers. Prompt shipment to all points. Prices, in lots of 200 lbs. or more, quoted upon application. Address CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee, Ont. Drawer 641.

SUNNY ALBERTA

The Colorado of Canada.

THE ALBERTA RAILWAY HAS 500,000 ACRES CHOICE FALL AND WINTER WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE.

These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE: \$7.50 to \$8.00 per acre near railway; \$6.50 to \$7.50 per acre back from railway. In blocks of 5,000 acres and over, a special price of \$5.50 to \$6.50 per acre is given.

TERMS: Retail, \$2.00 per acre cash; wholesale (5,000-acre blocks), \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual installments; interest at 6 per cent.


ATTRACTIONS: Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railway facilities, cheap fuel, etc.

For map, printed matter and other information, address:

C.A. Magrath, Land Commissioner
Lethbridge, Alberta,
or
Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE.—In 1905 the first car of winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12th.

SOME REASONS WHY
the confidence of the Canadian public in



Mutual Life OF CANADA

was never so great as at present—

- (1) Because the Company's record has been clean throughout the 37 years it has been in operation.
- (2) Because its plans of insurance are up-to-date and just what the insuring public requires.
- (3) Because its policy-holders are eminently well satisfied with the results realized under their policies.
- (4) Because the general public is beginning to find out the good things the Company has in store for its policy-holders, and
- (5) Because, being purely mutual, its policy-holders are more than customers—they are co-partners in the Company—sharing equitably in all its benefits.

Write Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., 80

CONSUMPTION

Book Free!

If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 132 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.** Don't wait—do it now.

Genuine Smith Stump Puller on FREE Trial

Built low-down for strength and power. One man with horse pulls biggest stumps—Prove it Free. Positively the only practical machine. 45 years in use. Simple, strong, easy to move, durable. Write at once for Free Catalogue B2 and test offer.

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Holstein	Oct. 1
Huntsville	Sept. 24, 25
Ilderton	Sept. 27
Ingersoll	Sept. 24, 25
Jarvis	Oct. 3, 4
Keene	Oct. 2, 3
Kemble	Sept. 26, 27
Kemptville	Sept. 17, 18
Kinmount	Sept. 10, 11
Kilsyth	Oct. 10, 11
Kirkton	Oct. 3, 4
Listowel	Sept. 24, 25
Lansdowne	Sept. 26, 27
Lakefield	Sept. 24, 25
Langton	Oct. 12
L'Amable	Oct. 1
Leamington	Oct. 2, 3, 4
Little Current	Sept. 26
Lindsay	Sept. 19, 20, 21
Lombardy	Sept. 28
Loring	Oct. 4
Lyndhurst	Sept. 19, 20
Maxville	Sept. 24, 25
Markham	Oct. 2, 3, 4
Marshville	Sept. 27, 28
Madoc	Sept. 12, 13
Manitowaning	Oct. 1, 2
Mattawa	Sept. 26, 27
Markdale	Oct. 1, 2
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 26, 27
Merrickville	Sept. 19, 20
Meaford	Sept. 26, 27
Metcalfe	Sept. 24, 25
Milverton	Sept. 26, 27
Milton	Oct. 10, 11
Mildmay	Sept. 23, 24
Midland	Sept. 26, 27
Morrison	Oct. 1
Mt. Hope	Oct. 2
Mt. Hamilton	Oct. 3, 4
Mt. Brydges	Oct. 4
Mt. Forest	Sept. 17, 18
Murillo	Oct. 2
Napanee	Sept. 18, 19
Newboro	Aug. 31, Sept. 2
Newington	Sept. 10, 11
New Liskeard	Sept. 26, 27
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 23, 24
Niagara Falls	Sept. 26, 27
Norwich	Sept. 17, 18
Norwood	Oct. 8, 9
New Hamburg	Sept. 18, 19
Oakville	Sept. 26, 27
Onondaga	Oct. 1
Orono	Sept. 16, 17
Orangeville	Sept. 26, 27
Oshawa	Sept. 24, 25
Osnabrock Centre	Oct. 1, 2
Otterville	Oct. 4, 5
Owen Sound	Sept. 13, 14
Paisley	Sept. 24, 25
Paris	Sept. 26, 27
Palmerston	Sept. 19, 20
Peterboro	Sept. 26, 27, 28
Petrolia	Sept. 19, 20, 21
Pictou	Sept. 25, 26
Pinkerton	Oct. 2
Port Elgin	Sept. 26, 27
Port Hope	Oct. 1, 2
Priceville	Oct. 3, 4
Queensville	Oct. 9, 10
Rainham Centre	Sept. 19
Renfrew	Sept. 23, 24, 25
Ripley	Sept. 24, 25
Richmond	Sept. 23, 24, 25
Rockton	Oct. 8, 9
Rocklyn	Oct. 3, 4
Russell	Sept. 27
Sarnia	Sept. 23, 24, 25
Scarboro	Sept. 25
Seaforth	Sept. 19, 20
Simcoe	Sept. 24, 25, 26
Shelbourne	Sept. 24, 25
Shanty Bay	Sept. 17
Shedden	Sept. 25
Shannonville	Sept. 28
South Mountain	Sept. 12, 13
Springfield	Sept. 19, 20
Smithville	Sept. 27, 28
Spencerville	Oct. 1, 2
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
Stirling	Sept. 26, 27
Stratfordville	Sept. 18
Streetsville	Sept. 25
Stony Creek	Sept. 26, 27
St. Mary's	Sept. 25, 26
Strathroy	Sept. 16, 17, 18
Sutton	Sept. 26, 27
Tara	Oct. 1, 2
Teeswater	Oct. 3, 4
Theford	Sept. 24
Thamesville	Oct. 1, 2
Thamesford	Sept. 27
Thorold	Oct. 5, 9
Thorndale	Oct. 1
Tillsonburg	Oct. 1, 2
Tiverton	Oct. 1
Tweed	Oct. 2
Utterson	Oct. 1, 2
Underwood	Oct. 8
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 13, 14
Watford	Sept. 25, 26
Waterford	Oct. 3



NOT SO MUCH

Please do not put quite so much Red Rose Tea in the tea pot as you do of other kinds. If you do the Tea will be too strong.

Red Rose Tea combines strength with that rich, fruity flavor which has made it famous.

You are sure to like it. Will you order a Package from your Grocer?

Red Rose Tea

CHIEF ARGUMENTS

IN FAVOR OF OUR No. 3 BINDER

Buying a Binder is serious business. It's an investment. "No fooling," you say, when you put so much good money into a machine. So say we. We realize it, too.

Argument 1.—High-Grade Material—inside, outside, wrong side, right side. Whether steel, iron, wood or other material—every part of the No. 3 Binder is first-class. "A No. 1." WE KNOW IT because we test them.

Argument 2.—Light Neck-Weight on Horses. No. 3 is so nicely balanced on the main axle that there is very little appreciable weight on the horses. This means a great saving in a day's work, and does not wear down their vitality.

Argument 3.—Light Draft. No. 3 is noted for its light draft. As Mr. McGregor says, "It is light, strong, easily adjusted, two horses handle it nicely." The reasons are, we use ball and roller bearings, plenty of oil-cups, and accurate gears. They reduce friction and lengthen the life of the Binder.

Argument 4.—Picks up Flat Grain. Our lever that controls the reel, can be changed

instantly to any position—up, down, backward or forward—to pick up flat or lodged grain.

Argument 5.—Binds Every Sheaf. That's what our customers tell us. The record is pretty clear, and we're sure of every binding attachment, because each is carefully adjusted and thoroughly tested before it leaves the factory. We know then that it will work accurately in the field.

Argument 6.—Accurate Knotter. This is an improvement peculiar to our No. 3, and we believe ahead of anything on Canadian binders. It must be right before it leaves our works. Each one must tie a small harvest of sheaves before our sharp-eyed inspectors will pass it.

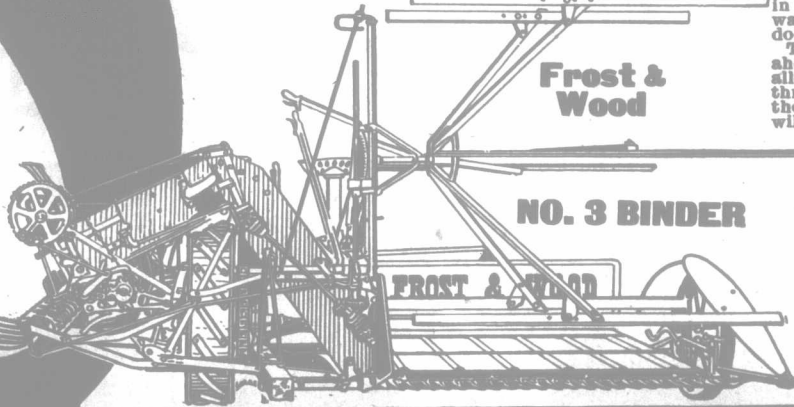
Argument 7.—Extra Elevator Roller. This roller on the upper elevator deflects the grain and sends it to the packers on the binder deck in good condition to make a solid, well-shaped sheaf.

Argument 8.—No 3 binders serve the needs of every class of farmers, for they are made in 5 ft., 6 ft., 7 ft., and 8 ft. widths.

"She is a Dandy," says Peter Graf. "No Binder could possibly do better or nicer work, and it is so very light on my horses, both in draft and neck weight. It has not missed a sheaf in tying all season, and any person wanting a Binder is missing it if he does not buy a Frost & Wood machine. The needle and tensions are far ahead of any other for permitting or allowing the thread or twine to pass through where there are any knots in the twine. It never in any instance will catch." Yours truly, (Signed) PETER C. GRAFF.

But there are a score more reasons for your buying an improved No. 3. Our booklet, "Reasons Why," and general catalog 'F,' give them. They are both free. Send now for them. Our organization covers the whole Dominion, so we have an agent near you. He'll gladly answer any questions.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd. Smith's Falls, Canada



Sugar-Beet Meal

WE WILL be on the market again with this new and popular stock food about October 1st, at which time we can take care of all enquiries. Your dealer will handle it. If you have never seen it, write us direct for sample and descriptive booklet.

MANUFACTURED BY THE WALLACEBURG SUGAR COMPANY, Ltd. Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Walkerton	Sept. 19, 20
Warkworth	Oct. 3, 4
Wallaceburg	Oct. 3, 4
Wallacetown	Sept. 26, 27
Waterdown	Oct. 1
Wellesley	Sept. 23, 24
Western Fair, London	Sept. 6 to 14
Wellandport	Oct. 10, 11
Welland	Oct. 1, 2
Williamstown	Sept. 25, 26
Windham Centre	Oct. 6
Wingham	Sept. 26, 27
Warton	Sept. 25, 26
Woodstock	Sept. 18, 19, 20
Wooler	Sept. 18
Wyoming	Sept. 27, 28

The youngest teachers of the Lincoln School are telling, with glee, a great joke on Miss Blank, one of the oldest and most capable instructors in the primary grades of our schools.

It was Harold's first day at school. Miss Blank came down to his desk, and said, "What is your name?"

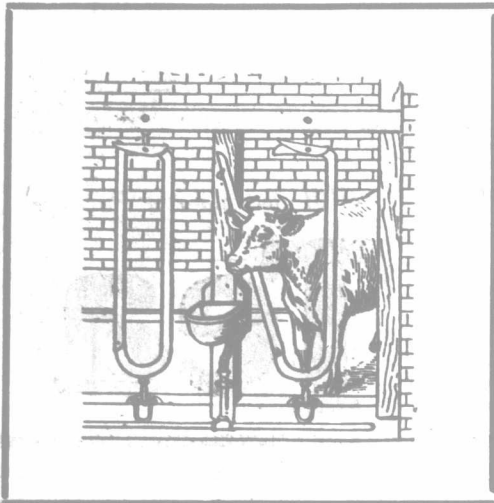
"Harold Smith," the bright youngster replied.

"And how old are you?" went on Miss Blank, in her methodical way.

"Six," said Harold. "How old are you?" and the young teachers are laughing still.

Our Line of Stable Fittings

ARE SURE LABOR AND MONEY SAVERS.



Our Swinging Stanchions

make stock more comfortable than any other cow tie. They do away with expensive partitions and wooden mangers, leaving the stable light and airy. They save labor in operation, and give the animals perfect freedom. We manufacture:

The "Acorn" Steel Stanchion.
The "U-bar" Steel Stanchion.

Our Cow Bowl

is the simplest and most economical system for watering stock ever devised. It will certainly bring results from a herd, as, by its use, cattle can drink tempered water whenever they want to. That means a great saving of labor, and added comfort to the stock.

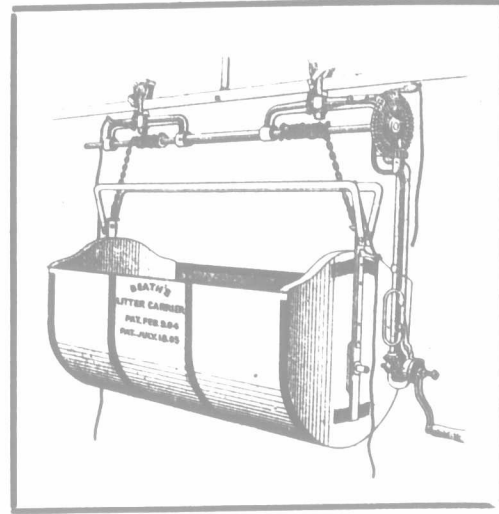
Beath's Litter Carrier

is the greatest labor-saver on the farm. It simplifies the hardest chore—cleaning the stable—and makes it easy for a boy to do a man's work.

No other Carrier on the market embodies so many good features as the

Beath Feed and Litter Carrier

and no up-to-date farmer will be without it once he understands its construction and utility.



Write for our Free Catalogue, No. 21, fully describing these STABLE FITTINGS.

Our Free Booklet, A 109, tells all about it. Drop us a postal and we will be pleased to send you a copy.

WE ARE NOT EXHIBITING AT THE FAIRS THIS YEAR.

THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., LIMITED,
Manufacturers, PRESTON, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SECURING A RAILWAY CROSSING.

The council of an organized township located a road of three and a half miles,

crossing the C. P. R. tracks. Statute labor has been performed on parts of it right along, and bridges built by the council. In 1906, we received Government grant on this same road. The Government road inspector passed the work, and we have not, as yet, a public crossing, and said crossing is used daily.

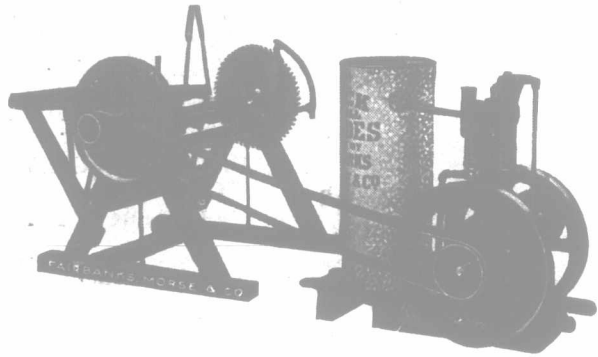
How shall the ratepayers proceed to obtain a public crossing?

Ontario.
Ans.—The matter should be laid by the township council before the Railway Commission. The clerk of the municipality should be directed by the council to write to the Secretary of the Commis-

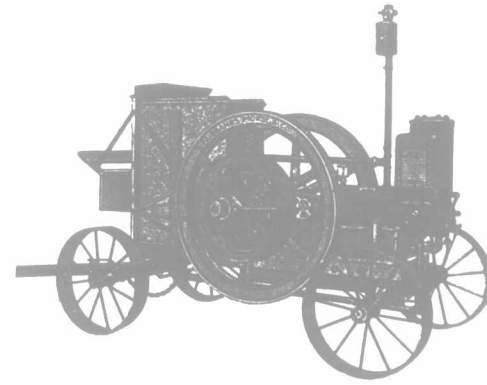
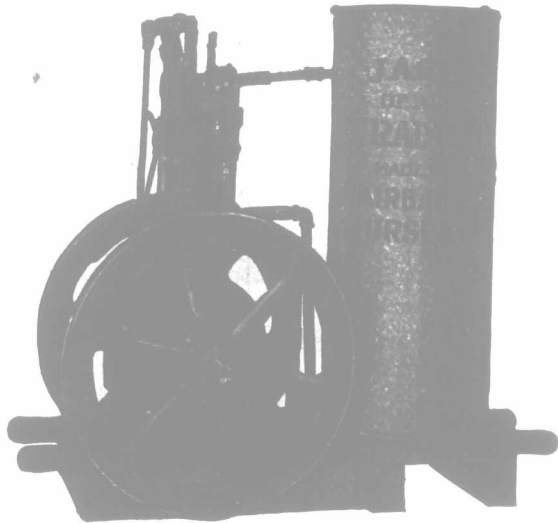
sion, at Ottawa, stating the position the matter is in, and what is desired, and the Secretary will, no doubt, respond by giving practical directions as to the further steps to be taken.

Everybody should read "The Farmer's Advocate."

GET READY FOR THE HARVEST!



Remember, Mr. Farmer, it's going to cost you money this fall to PUMP WATER, SAW WOOD, GRIND CORN, THRESH WHEAT, RUN THE SEPARATOR, FILL YOUR SILO, and do several other small jobs around the farm!



Why Don't You
Get a

"Fairbanks-Morse" Gasoline Engine

To Do This Work for You?

It is the cheapest form of power for the farm! There are over 60,000 Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines in use to-day, and every one giving satisfaction. If you are a farmer, you cannot afford to get along without one. Cut out the coupon below and send it to us to-day, and we will in return mail you our latest catalogue, showing how the up-to-date farmer runs his farm economically, and also a beautiful lithographed farm scene to hang on the wall. **WRITE TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY.**

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO.

LIMITED,

444 St. James St., Montreal,
Also Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.
Dept. W. S., Montreal.

Please send me your free catalogue and lithographed hanger. I may want a _____ H. P. Gasoline Engine for

Name

Town

County.....

HORSE OWNERS! USE



**GOMHAULT'S
CAUSTIC
BALSAM.**

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

**Macdonald, Fraser & Co.
LIMITED,**

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALES OF

Pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

IN SCOTLAND AND IN ENGLAND.

203 Pedigree Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Tuesday, 10th Sept., next, at Lewes, Sussex, dispersion sale of the valuable and highly-bred herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Sir James Duke, Bart., of Laughton, numbering 50 head.

Tuesday, 17th Sept., next, at Advie Mains, Strathspey, sale of a very select portion of the celebrated herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, numbering 32 head, belonging to Colonel Smith Grant, Auchorachan.

Wednesday, 18th Sept., next, at Morlich, Aberdeenshire, sale of a very choice lot of highly-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, numbering 51 head, belonging to Mr. Cran.

Thursday, 19th Sept., next, at Perth Auction Market, Perth, great sale of 70 pedigree Aberdeen-Angus cattle, including 15 choicely-bred cattle from Mr. Wilsher, of Pitpointie; 12 from Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, and the entire herd belonging to Mr. Hudson, of Danesfield, numbering 27 head.

60 Pedigree Clydesdale Horses at Perth.

Tuesday, 17th Sept., next, at Perth Auction Market, great sale of 60 high-class pedigree mares, fillies and foals, entire colts and stallions, from a number of celebrated breeders, including a very select lot of 20 horses from the celebrated stud belonging to Mr. Kerr, of Harviestoun Castle.

545 Pedigree Aberdeenshire Shorthorns.

Tuesday, 8th Oct., next, annual joint sale of this year's crop of bull calves from the world-renowned herds belonging to Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. John Marr, Uppermill, numbering 35 head.

Two Days Sale of 330 Short-horns at Aberdeen.

Wednesday and Thursday, 9th and 10th October, within the Agricultural Hall, Kittybrewster, Aberdeen, great two days' sale of 330 choicely-bred Shorthorn cows, heifers, bulls and bull and heifer calves, belonging to the most eminent breeders in Aberdeenshire and neighboring counties.

Friday, 11th Oct., at Mains of Sanguhar, Forres, sale of the greater portion of the famed herd of Shorthorns belonging to Messrs. Law, numbering 65 head.

Friday, 11th Oct., next, at Forres, sale of a very select lot of Shorthorns, belonging to several well-known and famed breeders in Ross-shire and Inverness-shire.

Saturday, 12th October, next, at Perth Auction Market, Perth, highly-important sale of 80 high-class pedigree Shorthorn cows, heifers, bulls, and bull and heifer calves, from a number of famed breeders.

The auctioneers will be glad to send catalogues of the above sales on application, or to execute commissions for the purchase of animals.

**Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Limited,
PERTH, SCOTLAND.**

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Canadian-bred, registered. One stallion, rising 3, by Imp. Macqueen. Two stallions, rising two, by Imp. Primrose. Also my stock bull, Gilbert Logan 36424. **W. D. PUGH,
Claremont P. O. and Station.**

Please Mention this Paper

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.**

CALVES WITH COUGH.

Five or six weeks ago I noticed our calves were coughing. They are getting worse every week. They eat well and look well. Is it contagious?

D. E. M.

Ans.—The presence of a cough without constitutional disturbance is always indicative of tuberculosis. At the same time it may be due to some local causes. Make a liniment of equal parts liquor ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Rub their throats, twice daily, with this until it commences to blister. Give each calf 40 grains chlorate of potash and 8 grains quinine three times daily. If an improvement is not noticed in two weeks, get your veterinarian to test them with tuberculin, and I think it would be wise to destroy all that react, as they are so young, and it would not be wise to keep young cattle known to be tubercular. If they do not react, you need not be alarmed about the cough.

MARE HANGS HEAD.

Four-year-old mare stands with her head down near the ground when out in the yard. She sometimes does the same in the stable. After being driven, she hangs her head and appears sulky; but if fed grain, she will raise her head and eat it. She does not always hold her head this way. Sometimes the habit will not be noticed for two or three days, and at others it may be seen two or three times in one day. She has always been this way.

T. D.

Ans.—I do not think your mare has any disease. She is naturally of a sluggish disposition, and the habit of hanging her head is partly natural and partly acquired. In fact, she is a loafer. There is no occasion for alarm, as her general health is not in any way affected. The only way of checking the habit is to apply some mechanical means of preventing it; but I do not think this would be wise, as anything that would prevent free movements of the head would interfere with rest. As she has practiced it now for four years, it will be very hard to check, and as she has suffered no inconvenience in that time, it is not probable she will.

V.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

About four weeks ago I noticed a navel rupture, the size of a hen's egg, on my filly, now three months old. It is getting larger.

G. F.

Ans.—In most cases nature effects a cure of umbilical hernia in foals; but, as the enlargement is increasing in yours, it should be treated. Probably the safest mode of treatment is by a truss. Some veterinary practitioners have trusses made for the purpose. They can be made out of leather by a harnessmaker, or out of canvas, etc., by any person. A truss consists in a strap of leather or canvas, about six inches wide, with a protrusion about three inches in diameter and one and one-half to two inches in depth on the center of it. The truss is placed so that this protrusion presses upon the tumor and keeps the intestine pressed into the abdominal cavity. Straps and buckles, or strings, are used to keep the truss in position, and, also, straps or strings extending from the bottom and top of truss and fastened to a strap around colt's neck to keep truss from slipping backwards. The colt is allowed to run with the dam, and truss left on until the opening closes, usually four to six weeks. If properly adjusted, it will not scarify. If this fails to cure, you must get your veterinarian to operate. The trouble is, there is danger of tetanus resulting from an operation; but, when a truss fails, the risks must be taken.

V.

At the annual auction sale of South-down sheep last month, at Chicester, England, Mr. J. W. Baxendale's whole flock was dispersed. The 50 yearling ewes brought an average price of \$20 each, the highest price being \$22; and drafts from a number of other flocks averaged about the same; but several contributions from leading flocks made much better figures. Mr. Henty's 8 rams sold for an average of \$22, and Sir W. Greenwell's 8 for an average of \$37. Sir E. Loder's Agent paying \$105 for one. The Duke of Richmond's 13 brought an average of \$66.

SASKALTA

Name for New Steel Range

A short time ago we inaugurated a competition to secure a name for our new steel range, and all the conditions of the contest were published in this paper.

- 1 Saskalta, by Mrs. R. G. Harrison, Pense, Sask. Saskalta is a combination of the words Saskatchewan and Alberta, and is very appropriate, as the range has been specially constructed for Western trade.
- 2 Vacuna—Goddess of Rest and Ease—by Mrs. Wm. Barnet, Living Springs, Ont.
- 3 Ladies' Aid, by Mrs. John H. Pierce, Truro, N. S.
- 4 Marathon, by Mrs. Henry Clee, Russell, Man.
- 5 Clarion, by Miss Elsie Honeyman, Ladner, B. C.

The competition was a big success, over 18,000 names being submitted, and a great deal of interest and enthusiasm being shown.

All those who contributed to the competition will be communicated with individually and receive an illustration of the new range.

THE MCCLARY MFG. CO.

London, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary.

Largest manufacturers under the British Flag, of Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Enamelware, etc.

PAGE WHITE FENCES
The Acme style you see above costs only from 16 cents a linear foot. Handsome and durable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Any height or length. Gates to match from \$2.25. Write for catalog, or inspect this ideal fence. From us direct or any Page dealer.
The PAGE Wire Fence Co., Limited Walkerville Toronto Montreal St. John Winnipeg etc

**FARM
FOR SALE**

and barns; large orchard. Price, \$10,500.

112 acres of choice land, 3 miles from City of Brantford. This is one of the best farms in the county. Buildings and fences are all nearly new. First-class two-story brick house; 10 rooms; cattle barn, 40 x 64, with cement floors and mangers, with water basins to each stall; horse barn, 50 x 55, modern plan; pigsty 25 x 50; implement shed, 54 x 33; never-failing well with new windmill that drives water to both house and barn. For further particulars apply to T. A. COX, Box 71, Brantford, Ont.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES



Just arrived: One 4-year-old mare, two 3-year-old mares, seven 2-year-old fillies and three yearling fillies, two 2-year old stallions, and one 1-year-old. The 4-year-old mare is due to foal. Six of these fillies are high-class Scotch winners. No richer-bred lot. No more high-class lot was ever imported. They have great size and quality. The stallions will make very large show horses—full of quality. They will be sold privately, worth the money.
CRAWFORD & BOYES, Thedford Station, Widder P. O., Ont.



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

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

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

Cure Your Horse

with Kendall's Spavin Cure—the one reliable cure for all Bone Diseases, Swellings and Lameness.

FAIR GROUND, Ont., May 3rd.
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, and think it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Sprains, etc."
W. M. LINDSAY.
Accept no substitute. \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Write for free copy of our great book—"Treatise on the Horse."
Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Eastburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Always Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Weeping Sore, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Always pain. Book free. Genuine mid. only by **W.F. Young P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.** Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

E. DYMENT

Breeder of and dealer in high-class Driving Ponies & Outfits

Mares sent from a distance to breed pastured and cared for at \$1 per month. Terms for breeding and prices of ponies on application.

GILEAD'S SPRING FARM, COPETOWN, ONT.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!

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

Nelson Wagg, Clarendon P.O. & Sta.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For richest bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P.O. & Sta.

Sunnyside Herefords

Present offering: Twenty good breeding cows, yearling heifers, good mappy heifer calves; also some very promising bull calves, the get of Onward and Protector 2nd. In car lots or singly. Come and see them, or write and state what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.

Broxwood Herefords

Cows, heifers and calves

For Sale.

R. J. PENHALL, Nover, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 19 months old; prize-winning sires and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CRIBBING.

We have a horse, four years old, inclined to crib; just noticed him last month. Is there any remedy or preventive to keep him from getting worse?

M. C. S.

Ans.—Removing the crib from the stall, feeding hay on the floor and oats in a pail to be removed after meals is recommended as a preventive. Buckling a strap tolerably tight around the neck, near up to the head, tends to prevent the habit, but may cause roaring. Covering front of manger with sheet-iron is suggested; also placing a small revolving roller above the front of manger so that the teeth may slip off.

COLTS.

1. A holds a chattel mortgage on B's mare that he breeds to C's horse, signing an agreement that the foal is to remain the property of C until paid for. A closes the mortgage. Which can claim the foal, A or C?

2. A owns a stallion and breeds a mortgaged mare for B, agreeing to give B a living colt. Before the mare foals, B sells the mare to C, and leaves the country. Can A reclaim the service fee from C?

STALLION OWNER.

Ans.—1. So far as can be judged from your statement of facts, C would appear to have the better claim.

2. We do not see that he is in a position to do so.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS DYING.

Would you kindly inform me what is the cause of my strawberries dying? The roots seem to be decaying or drying up. It is not because they are too dry, because the fresh roots have been dying all spring and summer. What shall I do to prevent them from all dying?

FARMER.

Ans.—I regret that I cannot give a satisfactory answer to this question. Several times during the past two years I have had similar cases reported, most of them coming from the large strawberry-growers in Brant County. The trouble is evidently a disease; but whether it is of bacterial or fungous origin, our experts have not yet been able to determine, although both the Bacteriological and the Botanical Departments at the College have, from time to time, examined the plants sent in. What is badly needed in Ontario is one or two specialists on plant diseases, who, unhampered by the routine of classwork, could give their whole time to working out problems such as this which require solving. In the meantime, the best we can advise is to avoid taking plants for a new plantation from an old plantation where the disease is known to be prevalent.

H. L. HUTT, Ontario Agricultural College.

TRADE TOPIC.

VACANCIES FILLED.

The vacancies of the Board of Directors of The Mutual Life of Canada, caused by death and resignations, having been filled, the Board, as now constituted, comprise the following members: Robert Melvin, President, Guelph; E. P. Clement, K. C., 1st Vice-President, Berlin; F. C. Bruce, 2nd Vice-President, Hamilton; Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, Ottawa; J. Kerr Fiske, Toronto; W. J. Kidd, B. A., Ottawa; William Snider, Waterloo; Walter D. Beardmore, Toronto; Sir H. Montagu Allan, Montreal; L. J. Breithaupt, Berlin; Hume Cronyn, London; Geo. Wegenast, Managing Director, Waterloo, Ont.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly was reading the evening lesson from the Book of Job. "Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out—"

At this instant, by one of those inexplicable accidents that sometimes happen, all the electric lights went out, leaving the church in total darkness.

"Brethren," said Dr. Fourthly, without a moment's pause, "in view of the sudden and startling fulfilment of this prophecy we will spend a few minutes in silent prayer for the electric lighting company."

GOSSIP.

ROUGH ON THE MOTORIST.

While a motorist in England was trying to repair a punctured tire on a country road, a farmer came along in a trap. Said the farmer: "Is your horse afraid of motor cars?" "No," answered the farmer, "he's hauled too many of 'em home for that."

SOME GOOD TESTS.

Eighteen more Holstein cows and heifers have made official tests, admitting them to the Record of Merit. These tests are for a period of seven days, and are all vouched for by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual, while the amount of butter is estimated by adding one-sixth to the amount of fat.

The highest test was made by Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd, who gave 18.34 lbs. butter-fat as a three-year-old.

Inka Josephine Abbekerk made a very creditable test after eight months after calving, the amount of butter-fat produced being 12.24 lbs.

1. Houwtje J. P. Inka Paul (5520), at 7 years 1 month 26 days: milk, 433.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 16.24 lbs.; equivalent to 18.96 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

2. Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 2nd (3514), at 6 years 5 months 24 days: milk, 464.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.23 lbs.; equivalent to 16.60 lbs. butter. Owned by James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

3. Ladoga Idaline (5943), at 9 years 15 days: milk, 439 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.00 lbs.; equivalent to 16.34 lbs. butter. Owned by James Rettie.

4. Inka Josephine Abbekerk (2565), at 7 years 17 days: milk, 371.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.24 lbs.; equivalent to 14.29 lbs. butter. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

5. De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale (5944), at 4 years 4 months 27 days: milk, 495 lbs.; butter-fat, 18.06 lbs.; equivalent to 21.08 lbs. butter. Owned by James Rettie.

6. Sara Jewel Hengerveld (7532), at 4 years 30 days: milk, 475.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 16.27 lbs.; equivalent to 18.98 lbs. butter. Owned by W. W. Brown.

7. Diotime 2nd's Pauline (6537), at 4 years 5 months: milk, 453.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.20 lbs.; equivalent to 16.57 lbs. butter. Owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

8. Mercedes Canary Pietertje (8217), at 4 years 8 months 3 days: milk, 391.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.13 lbs.; equivalent to 16.49 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.

9. Samantha (4445), at 4 years 1 month 14 days: milk, 378.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.60 lbs.; equivalent to 14.71 lbs. butter. Owned by Andrew Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

10. Kaatje Posch DeBoer (4404), at 4 years 1 month 2 days: milk, 425 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.02 lbs.; equivalent to 14.02 lbs. butter. Owned by James Rettie.

11. Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd (4973), at 3 years 4 months 12 days: milk, 523.63 lbs.; butter-fat, 18.34 lbs.; equivalent to 21.40 lbs. butter. Owned by H. Bollert.

12. Fanny R. De Kol 2nd (4804), at 3 years 7 months 4 days: milk, 421.75 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.31 lbs.; equivalent to 14.37 lbs. butter. Owned by Frank J. Griffin, Burgessville, Ont.

13. Pussy Gretqui De Kol Rue (4663), at 3 years 6 months 11 days: milk, 409.55 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.00 lbs.; equivalent to 14.00 lbs. butter. Owned by Andrew Dunn.

14. Faforit 7th's Beauty (5077), at 2 years 11 months 16 days: milk, 364.43 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.55 lbs.; equivalent to 13.48 lbs. butter. Owned by R. H. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.

15. Sara Jewel Hengerveld 2nd (6860), at 1 year 11 months 24 days: milk, 332.14 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.16 lbs.; equivalent to 13.02 lbs. butter. Owned by W. W. Brown.

16. Faforit 3rd's Lass (5870), at 2 years 5 months 6 days: milk, 331.18 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.31 lbs.; equivalent to 12.03 lbs. butter. Owned by R. H. Hicks.

17. Beauty Hark 2nd (8218), at 2 years 18 days: milk, 307.10 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.55 lbs.; equivalent to 11.50 lbs. butter. Owned by W. W. Brown.

18. Maple Grove Belle 2nd (6540), at 2 years 15 days: milk, 282.76 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.49 lbs.; equivalent to 9.91 lbs. butter. Owned by H. Bollert.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

GOOD BLOOD WILL SHOW ITS QUALITY, SO WILL BAD BLOOD.

The one in a healthy body and ruddy complexion, the other in ill-health, blotches, pimples, boils and sores, and frequently in intenser forms as ulcers, abscesses, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc.

Every organ of the body depends on the blood for force and vitality, and is but scantily served when the blood is impure. No remedy is so potent as a blood purifier or more rapidly produces new and healthy blood than

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

which neutralizes the various poisons and restores the vitalizing power of this all important fluid.

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

See the Exhibit of **SHORTHORNS** from the Salem Herd

At the Leading Fairs of 1907.

J. A. WATT, SALEM.

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

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock, either sex. Ask for catalogue with ample pedigrees.

Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

Maple Grove Shorthorns



Herd headed by the grand show bull, Starry Morning. Present offering: Imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. Terms and prices to suit the times. **C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Stn. and P.O. Addington Co.**

Wm. Grainger & Son

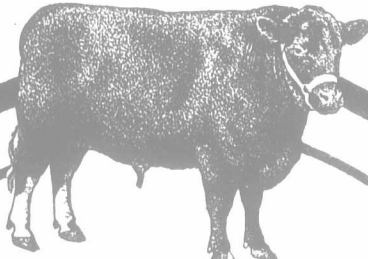


Hawthorn herd of deep-milking **SHORTHORNS.** Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two young bulls, also ten heifers; some of them bred to Aberdeen Hero. **Londesboro Station and P. O.**

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rose Victor = 64835 = and Victor of Maple Hill = 66480 =, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, Sittytton Victor (imp.) = 60083 =, and from richly-bred imported cows. **W. R. Elliott & Sons, Box 426, Guelph.**

During a match at St. Andrew's, Scotland, a rustic was struck in the eye, accidentally, by a golf ball. Running up to his assailant, he yelled: "This'll cost ye five pounds—five pounds!" "But I called out 'fore' as loudly as I could," explained the golfer. "Did ye, sir?" replied the troubled one, much appeased. "Weel, I didna hear; I'll take fower."

The Famous Steer RUBY ZENOLEUM International College Champion, 1906, Owned and Fed by Nebraska Experiment Station



Chicago Live Stock World said "192 Exhibitors at the International, Chicago, are Users of Famous ZENOLEUM. That tells the story."

IT WILL HELP YOUR CATTLE
No other animal dip and disinfectant has so many real uses about the cattle-barn and feed-lot. It is valuable to the farmer and stockman, the beef-grower and the dairyman. Zenoleum kills lice, cures mange and all skin diseases. Heals sores and wounds. Stops contagious abortion. Prevents calf-cholera and scours. Its use makes clean surroundings.

ZENOLEUM


Destroys disease germs and prevents contagion. One gallon goes a long ways with the average herd. Perfectly healthy animals are better producers and make greater profits. Zenoleum keeps stock well.

Forty-two State Agricultural Colleges Recommend It.

AT ALL DEALERS—Four sizes; eight ounce tin, 25c; thirty-two ounce, 50c; medium tin, 90c; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us.

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Our Broad Guarantee
If Zenoleum is not all we claim it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters—just money.



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Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor written by Agricultural College Authorities. *For Sale Free* for the asking. Send a postal quick.

The Zenner Disinfectant Co.
112 LaSalle Ave., Windsor, Ontario

Maple Shade

Shorthorns & Shropshires
One yearling Lavender bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs.

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

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering 10 young bulls, fit for service, all from imported sires and dams, among them some choice herd bulls. Cows and heifers of all ages, including some excellent show heifers. One imported Clydesdale mare, four years old, with an extra good foal at her side. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. Long-distance telephone.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont., Burlington Jct. Stn.

Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

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

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

John Clancy, Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.**

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp.	Proud Gift, Imp.
Marigold Sailer.	Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

John Douglas, Manager. **Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.**

Elm Park Scotch Shorthorns

Special offering: Stock bull, British Flag (Imp.) (50016)—sure and active and a grand sire; cows with calves and bred again; also heifers and young bulls, sired by British Flag and Hot Scotch. A choice lot.

JOHN M. BECKTON, GLENCOE, ONTARIO.
G. T. R., C. P. R. and Wabash. Farm adjoins town limits.
Visitors met by appointment.

WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-tried families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

SUBSCRIBE FOR ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

At the annual sale of Shropshire sheep from the noted flock of Mr. T. A. Buttar, Coupar-Angus, Scotland, on August 15th, fifty shearing rams brought an average of £13 (\$65), the highest price being 30 guineas. All the sheep he had exhibited this year, except one, had been sold privately. Royal Edinburgh, the third-prize shearing ram at the Royal and champion at the Highland, was much admired, and Mr. Buttar was offered £200 for him, but he is keeping him for a stock sire.

SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

Simcoe Lodge, the property of Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., whose noted stud of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies has, for a number of years, figured so conspicuously in the leading Canadian show-rings and at Chicago, is to the front this year with the best lot they ever had together. The very successful record of this firm, both in the market and in the show-ring, has been honestly earned by the superior class of animals handled by them, and their motto, "Handle none but the best," is the keynote of their success. At the head of the Clydesdale stud is that noted horse, champion of Toronto and Chicago, Royal Baron (imp.), one of the very best sons of the great Baron's Pride. Words of commendation on this great horse would be superfluous, as his unbeaten show record stamps him one of the most perfect of the breed. Suffice it to say, he was never in better show shape, never in better bloom, than just now. Baron Stewart (imp. in dam) is a massive bay four-year-old that, in condition, will weigh over a ton. He is chokeyful of draft character from the ground up, and has smooth, true action, sired by Lord Stewart, dam Chance (imp.), by Crusader. Mackenzie is a bay three-year-old, Canadian-bred, by Foremost (imp.), dam Royal Princess, by The Royal Standard (imp.), grandam by Queen's Own (imp.). Here is a colt of great substance, with a beautiful, smooth top, heavy, flat bone and grand feet and ankles, the making of a very large horse of character and quality. In fillies, prominent in the stable is the last winter's Toronto and Chicago first-prize and champion filly, Imp. Fifeshire Lass, by Time Enough, dam Jubilee Queen, by Mains of Airies. This mare has all the requisites of a Clydesdale champion—size, style, quality, smoothness and action. She is now in foal to Royal Baron. Crissa Princess (imp.) is a new arrival, a bay two-year-old, by that king of sires, Prince Thomas, dam Crissa MacIlroy, by MacIlroy, grandam by Macgregor, breeding unsurpassed. She is certainly one of the very best fillies ever imported, with size, style and quality. Craigrie Belle (imp.), by The Dean, is a brown yearling, built on the lines that develop into winners. Another yearling is Imp. Bishopton Queen, by Prince Sturdy, dam Maggie Currie, by Baron's Pride. She is a mighty sweet filly, and will be heard from in the showing sure. Baron's Queen is a bay yearling, Canadian-bred, by Royal Baron (imp.), dam Imp. Peeress, by Royal Peer, grandam by Sir Everard. Here is a show filly of a high order, with plenty of size and quality.

At the head of the Hackneys is the bay three-year-old, Imp. Linden Renown, winner of third at Toronto, sired by Danegelt's Son, dam Rosy Pink, by Renown. He is a horse with abundance of scale, smooth to a turn, and with faultless, flashy action. Wild Cherry is a brown mare, by Imp. Squire Rickell, dam Imp. Wild Mint. She is strictly a top-notch that has won her honors at Toronto against all comers. She is now suckling a horse colt. Dictator, by Storm King, is a cracker, exceedingly sweetly turned and mighty flashy. Cherry Blossom is a bay yearling filly, a full sister to the Dictator colt, and is flashy, with style and quality galore. Miss Roseberry, a chestnut daughter of Imp. Lord Roseberry, is one of the sweetest ponies in Canada, a particularly prime favorite of Mrs. Tisdale. A half-sister of hers is a two-year-old dun-colored filly, Gingerbread, by Storm King, is the making of equally as good a one as Miss Roseberry. Another pony is a brown three-year-old gelding, a full brother to Gingerbread, and a mighty sweet one he is.

Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

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



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

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

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

Bulls in service: Queenston Archer—48698—, Trout Creek Stamp—67660—. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Priced right.

JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

Valley Home Shorthorns

Berkshire & Shropshire Sheep

For Sale
10 young Bulls, from 10 to 16 months old; 8 fine young Cows, in calf and calves at foot; 8 two-year-old Heifers, in calf to Royal Diamond and—5846—; and 8 yearling Heifers, 40 Berkshires of both sexes, and Shropshire Ram Lambs.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowdale, Ont.
Stations: Meadowdale, O.P.R., Brampton, G.T.R.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Owing to scarcity of feed, am offering at specially low figures for quick sale: 17 heifers, one to three years old, 4 young bulls from six months to one year old, 16 cows, in calf or with calf at foot. Both beef and deep-milking strains.

T. S. Sprouts, M.P., Markdale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

One roan Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, highly bred, quiet to handle; a bargain. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of Chester White sows that will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs. each. No fancy prices.

D. ALLAN BLACK, Kingston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramden and a Beesie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift—60077— (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORN FEMALES.

I have sold all my young bulls advertised in Advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Claret, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens. Box 556.

HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns Claret, Stamford, English Lady, Mildred, Nonpareil. Present offerings by Springhurst 4484 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. **F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.**

Scotch Shorthorns A grand pair of yearling bulls, also a few heifers, bred from Imp sire and dam. Pure Scotch and fashionably pedigreed. Will be sold right. **C. RAMKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Wyevale Station.**



PROTECT YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE BY SPRAYING WITH

Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer

Destroys All Fly Pests. Gives the Animals Perfect Comfort. The Cows Give More Milk. The Best Disinfectant for the Stables, Hog Pens and Poultry Houses. DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER is put up in liquid form, easy of application. Effective in results and harmless to handle. Sold in one-quarter, one-half, one and five gallon tins.

LOOK FOR THE RED LABEL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Send for Booklet and Testimonials. This is one of them:

"I take pleasure in writing to say what a valuable article I have found your Fly and Insect Destroyer. I have received considerable more money for my milk (with the same quantity of cattle) than I did last season, besides comfort to ourselves, the cattle and horses. My barns, stables, hog pens and poultry houses have been free from any insect life, and not a single case of disease. The invention is a boon to us, and I wish you success."

JOHN HUGGARD, Ben Davis, Iroquois, Ont. Send \$1.00 and we will express prepaid to any address in Ontario or Quebec, where we have no agent appointed, a sample half-gallon tin and sprayer.

Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer

is manufactured only by THE F. WILLIAMS CO., Morrisburg, Ont., and Madrid, N. Y.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-months-old Miss Ramadan bull of show quality from Imp. Jilt Victor =45187=, a Toronto winner, and Imp. Pandora =49486=, a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Trains met on notice. HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.

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

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Brawith Buds, Villages, Broadhooks, Campbell Claretis, Minas, Urys, Bessies, Bruce Mayflowers, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) =55043= (20065), Sittytan Lad =59214=. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance 'phone in house.

Glenoro Shorthorns & Lincolns

Imp. Marr Roan Ladys, Missies, Urys, and Miss Ramsons. High-class in breeding and individuality. Eight grand young bulls coming on. Herd headed by the great breeding bull, Nonpareil Count. Some choice young cows and heifers for sale. 150 head of Dudding-bred Lincolns. Ewes all ages for sale; also 40 ram lambs from imported stock.

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

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

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

Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Lincolns

Herds headed by Protector (imp.), Vol. 52 E. For Sale: Bulls from 6 to 16 months old; also females in calf. Also ram and ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. Long-distance 'phone. JOHN McFARLANE & W. H. FORD Dutton, Ontario.

Elgin Co., M. C. R. and P. M. Railways.

ATHELSTANE SHORTHORNS!

Pure Scotch Rosewood, Rosalind and Countess strains. Ten one and two year old heifers of the above strains, the get of the Village-bred son of Imp. Knuckle Duster, Vicar 33355, and the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince; also young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable. WM. WALDIS, Box 324, Stratford, Ont.

Brown Lee Shorthorns!

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

GOSSIP.

The imported Jersey cow, Sweet Eyes, owned by Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., 20 miles west of Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R., and whose picture appears on another page in this issue, was bred on the Island of Jersey, and has been a prizewinner everywhere shown since coming to Canada, and has twice been championship female. She is a grand example of a dairy cow, combining ideal conformation with high-class utility. She milked 45 lbs. per day last season, and is at present giving 25 lbs. per day, though within a few weeks of being due to calve.

The Rev. W. Denton says, in the London Live-stock Journal, that the oxen, cows and steers reared on a farm in the fifteenth century were not more than a third of the bulk of cattle in the present day, and that probably many a sheep is now sent to the markets which would have outweighed the cattle of those days, and yielded a greater quantity and a better quality of meat than such cattle would have produced. The size of the sheep of the fifteenth century may be gathered from the fact that fleeces produced upon an average about a pound of wool, "often much less." In winter, the salted beef was reserved for sale in towns, and for the consumption of the manor house and the farmers.

In the middle ages, says Professor Rogers, cows fetched a considerably lower price than oxen. Bulls, too, were cheap; but, in 1255, two bulls sold at Winchester fetched a higher price than any oxen sold there. At Maldon, in 1299, a bull fetched seventeen shillings, an unprecedented price. In 1307 another bull was sold for seventeen shillings, and one for twenty shillings in 1309, but between that year and 1307, the bulls sold at and above seventeen shillings do not number over a dozen, while, in all cases, oxen, and even cows, brought higher prices every year. Entries of shoes for oxen are found in many old papers. There was no great variety of breed, and no marked difference in the price of North and South country cattle. The carcass was light, unless cattle had deteriorated in the sixteenth century, for the oxen bought for victualling the navy averaged not more than 4 cwt. Taking the hide—a very valuable part of the animal in the middle ages—at an average value of 2s. 6d., the flesh of the average ox was worth about 10s. 6d.

ANNANDALE HOLSTEINS.

A visit to Annandale Stock Farm, at Tillsonburg, Ont., the 600-acre farm of Mr. Geo. Rice, cannot fail to prove interesting, inspiring and educative to any man of ordinary intelligence, as here can be seen scientific farming carried on on business principles; land that once, in other hands, was pronounced useless, now being made to grow enormously heavy crops. The cardinal principles of Mr. Rice's farm operations are to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. This year there are 80 acres of cultivated crop, 40 of which is ensilage corn, 20 of potatoes, the balance roots, and to say that they are looking exceedingly well is putting it very mildly indeed. In fact, the crops all through, for this year, are looking remarkably well. The Holsteins are about 90 strong, all told—30 cows, 30 one- and two-year-old heifers, and 30 calves of both sexes. The main stock bull is Prince Posch Calamity, by Sir Pietertje Posch, a son of the world's two-year-old champion, Alta Posch, whose two-year-old butter record stands unbeaten at 27 lbs. in seven days, dam the noted old cow and Toronto champion, Calamity Jane, with an official butter record of 25 lbs. in seven days. As his assistant in service, Mr. Rice has lately purchased the young bull, Wapke Tasma (imp.), whose dam holds the champion butter record of Holland. The 30 cows that compose the breeding end of the herd at present are all in the Record of Merit, with records for heifers of 12 lbs. to 22 lbs. for mature cows. All the heifers old enough are in calf, and will be tested for R.-M. honors as soon as convenient. Among the 30 calves are 12 young bulls, all out of Record-of-Merit cows, and got by the stock bull. As announced last year, Mr. Rice will hold another annual sale of Holsteins sometime next winter, when some 30 head will be sold, all of which will have

official backing. For purposes of comparison, Mr. Rice has lately added to his herd about 20 head of typical Ayrshires, which will be officially tested for butter records as fast as opportunity offers. This year, Mr. Rice has departed somewhat from his original cheesemaking operations. All his cream is now being shipped to Toronto, and last month he got credit for 33 per cent. butter-fat. Who says Holstein milk has no cream in it? This arrangement he finds very advantageous, as it leaves him all the skim milk for his calves. As usual, about 200 Yorkshire pigs are roaming the paddocks, which constitutes one of the great sources of revenue on this well-arranged farm. The horse end, too, comes in for a word or two. The Clydesdale brood mares, of which there are several, imported and Canadian-bred, are a big, slashing lot, and help swell the finances by the sale of a few every year. The light-horse end is nearly all Hackney-bred, of which there are several youngsters that look like the making of something extra nice.

Thomas Donaldson, of Perth, Scotland, a farmer who earned renown in his district for his accurate plowing, died recently at the age of ninety-one. When he was eighty-seven he gave an exhibition of plowing with two horses aged twenty-seven and twenty-five years respectively.

CLOVER LEE SHORTHORNS.

Clover Lee Stock Farm, the property of Mr. R. H. Reid, of Pine River, Ont., about eight miles from either Kincardine or Ripley Stations (G. T. R.), was the scene of a visit by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative a few days ago. Clover Lee is fast being fitted up as one of the best-arranged stock farms in Ontario, comprising about 350 acres of rich arable land, on which are erected commodious, modern barns, specially fitted up for stock-raising purposes. It is an ideal home for the 40 or more splendid Shorthorns now to be seen roaming the luxuriant pastures, for it is a fact that the grass had gotten beyond the cattle's control and had to be cut for hay. About one year ago, we had a little to say about the grand, thick, heavy-fleshed, good-doing qualities of this herd through the columns of this paper. A second visit has only verified what we then expressed, that for excessive thickness and ideal beef type, there were animals in this herd that were hard to duplicate. Some that would tip the scales at a ton, and these same being grand good milkers, and belonging to such noted milking strains as the Princess, Beauty, Roan Duchess, Lavinia and Netherby, and got by such well-bred bulls as Merchantman (imp.); the Rosebud-bred bull, Golden Nugget; the Bessie-bred bull, Lexith Chief; Nonpareil Archer (imp.), and Royal Magnet, a Matchless-bred son of Imp. Royal Sailor. The Scotch end of the herd is made up of such choicely-bred females as Claret Cup (imp.) (by Golden Prospect), a straight-bred Claret that has a red ten-months-old bull calf, by the stock bull; Princess Alice 6th (imp.), by Conqueror's Crown, dam by Lovat's Chief; Apple Pie (imp.), a Marchioness, by Ivanhoe, dam by Colorado (she has a grand good bull calf, by Imp. Royal champion); Heather Blossom, a Cecelia, by Blue Ribbon (imp.), dam by Imp. Warfare; Brookdale Gem, 2nd, a Cruickshank Lovely, by Maxon; Lovely (imp.), a Lovelace, by Knight of Strathboggy, dam by Mandarin, and Milverton Ideal, a Fashion, by Lord Bervie. At the head of this splendid herd is the richly-bred bull, Golden Cross (imp.), by Spion Kop, a Princess Royal, dam Golden Wreath 7th, by Touchstone. He also carries the blood of such cracks as Champion of England, Roan Gauntlet and Gondolier. This bull was specially imported on Mr. Reid's order, with instructions to spare no money, but bring something that would do his herd and the country in general some good. He is one of the low-down, thick-fleshed, good-doing kind, and is proving a grand good sire. For sale are 12 young bulls, from five to eighteen months of age, straight Scotch and dairy bred, some with imported sire and dam, and all with imported sire. Among them are some rare good ones. Also, there are for sale, heifers of all ages, that to see them is to want them!

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1907.

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

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT. JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS. The champion herd of Highgate and Essex counties. For Sale: 6 choice young bulls, 8 reds and 8 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

SHORTHORNS

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

CLYDESDALES

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

JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont. Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lomond =45180=, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1904, son of Old Lancaster 80068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

John Gardhouse & Sons

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us. Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 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, Wallerstein P. O. and Stn. G. P. R.

Fletcher Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, (Imp.) "Joy of Morning" =39070=; also a choice lot of young heifers and bull calves. In Yorkshires, a choice lot of young sows bred to imported hog; also boars ready for service; all direct from imported stock. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P.O., Erin Sta. C.P.R.

CRESTHILL SHORTHORNS

We are offering a choice lot of young bulls and heifers, roans and reds, sired by Newton Prince (imp.); his weight, 2,400 lbs. in breeding condition. Also a limited number of Shropshire ram and ewe lambs by our Chicago winner Prolific (Imp.). W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.

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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 JERSEY HERD

Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Present offering. Choice young bulls and heifers, bred from prizewinners and great producers. Write for what you want. Visitors welcome.

D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont.
Duncan Sta., on Canadian Northern Railroad, near Toronto.

High Grove Jerseys

2 choice young bulls for sale, 10 months; would serve now. Bred in the purple. Could also spare a few females either young or old. **Robt. Tufts & Son, Tweed, Ont.**

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale very cheap some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves, and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs. **Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta.**

PURE ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS

For sale: Twenty head. Young cows, heifers in calf and heifer calves. Solid golden fawn and silver grey in color. A grand lot. When writing please state what you want. For price and description apply to

GEO. W. A. REBURN, MASSAWIPPI, QUE, near SHERBROOKE.

Ayrshire Bulls

One last September and a few March and April calves by the champion Douglasdale (imp.). **W. W. BALLENTYNE,** "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

Glenhurst Ayrshires

Oldest-established herd in Ontario, Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by Imp. sire and some out of Imp. dams. **James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.**

Wardend Ayrshires

We have only four spring bull calves on hand for sale. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Sired by White Prince of Me. No. 21825, bred by A. Hume, Menie. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G. T. R.**

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young York shire sows, about 9 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O., Campbellford Stn.**

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

Produced 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 3.9% butter-fat, in 1905. Two choice young bulls dropped in August, 1906, and several calves of 1907 for sale. **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**

AYRSHIRES

Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 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.**

Burnside Ayrshires. IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Winners at the leading shows of Scotland, Canada, and U. S. Importation of 74 head have just landed home. All bulls sold. 90 fine 2-year-old heifers due to freshen in Sept. A few Advanced Registry cows to freshen in Aug. and Sept. Anything I have is for sale at reasonable prices.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE., P. O. AND STATION.

LOOK HERE

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Bontje O. Pieterje De Kol; 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 95 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harriestville, Ont.**

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad and Sir Pieterje Posch DeBoer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 35.57 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., and sired by a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.**

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths—Free sale offering

Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

Grove Hill Holstein Herd

Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin. **F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario, G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections.**

Annandale Great Dairy Herd

Holsteins and Ayrshires ONLY BULLS, 4 to 10 months old, for sale at present. Bred from great producing ancestors. Bred right, Fed right.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

FAIRVIEW HERD

is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired 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 31½ pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 41% 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 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. Dolan, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott**

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 9 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station.**

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

1-yearling bull, 6 bull calves, from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dams. Come and see them or write: **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.**

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.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Meethilde Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS!

43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Have only bull calves for sale now. A straight, smooth lot. **G. MAGINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.**

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brinkley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

Shropshires

Foundation of Mansell, Williams, Linton and Harding breeding. Stock ram of Harding breeding; all this year's lambs, 3 shearing rams, several shearing ewes for sale; show stuff. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head P. O., Bradford Sta.**

GOSSIP.

A remarkable yearling colt (Thoroughbred) came under the hammer of Messrs. Tattersall, auctioneers, at the Cobham sale in England last month. This was a brown colt, by St. Obrian, out of the Australian mare, Amiable II. He may almost be described as a freak, for he is a yearling by a yearling. One night two years ago St. Obrian got astray, and eventually wandered into a park where mares were quartered. Some months later it was found that Amiable II. was in foal, and when the whole story had been pieced together it became obvious that the produce was the result of the mare's casual alliance with that precocious yearling son of Collar, who has since been cut. The colt, which was not foaled till June, is, of course, very small, and never likely to be of much account. He only fetched 14 gs.

Mr. William Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., a veteran exporter, shipped, from Glasgow, August 10th, seven Clydesdales and one well-bred show Hackney stallion, all purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The Hackney was the noted Limestone (8926), which gained the following prizes: 1902—First prize, Union Show, Beith (only time shown). 1903—First, Kilmarnock; first, Ayr; first, Galston; first, Paisley; first, Barrhead; first, Union Show, Beith; second, Glasgow. 1904—First, Kilmarnock; first, Ayr; first, Galston; first, Stewarton and Dunlop; first, Paisley; first, Glasgow; second, Highland and Agricultural Show at Perth. He is well bred, and goes well. The Clydesdales are, as usual with Mr. Colquhoun, big, powerful, well-ribbed horses. Two of them have been noted premium winners, viz., Ascot (10494), the last of the noted sons of the great Macgregor, and Opulence (12264), which has been in favor with South of Scotland districts. Others are horses by Royal Edward, whose stock are admirably fitted for the Canadian market; the Stirling and Bute premium horse, Pickle Fashion, and the celebrated Baronson (10981), the sire of the Cawdor-Cup champion, Oyama. A younger horse is by Baron Hood, and the whole is a promising filly of superior breeding.

DALGETY BROS.' SHIPMENT.

Messrs. Dalgety Bros., Park Place, Dundee, shipped from Glasgow, August 10th, five first-rate Clydesdale stallions to their Canadian address, London, Ont. These horses were bought with a special view to the Canadian trade, and are big, thick, solid, sound animals of the most fashionable blood. The oldest in the lot, Stalwart (12380), is a five-year-old, bred by Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton-Stewart, which stood third at the Highland when a three-year-old. He is by the invincible Hiawatha (10067), out of Helene, a grand mare by the Highland Society winner, Prince Sturdy (10112), and his granddam, Queen of Beauty, by the Glasgow premium winner, Top Knot (6360), besides being a mare of great size and substance, won a lot of prizes. Stalwart can scarcely fail to leave great massive stock. He is a remarkably deep, powerful horse, standing on big, sound feet and short, clean legs. The next oldest horse is Lord Kinross (13070), a three-year-old, bred by Mr. John Meikle, Craigrie, Clackmannan got by Hiawatha's famous son, Labori, winner of the Brydon 100-gs. shield and many other honors, out of a mare by The Most Noble (10657). His granddam was by Prince Robert (7135), the sire of Hiawatha, so he lacks nothing on the score of breeding, and he is a horse of high individual merit that is sure to hold his own in the best of company. The other three are two-year-olds. Bull's Eye (13390), a further purchase from Mr. A. B. Matthews, was bred by Mr. Henry Gray, Hawhill, and got by Labori, out of a good mare by the successful-breeding Baron's Pride horse, Balmiedie Queen's Guard (10966), the sire of Highland Society and other winners. Mr. R. Gardiner, Henhill, Forteviot, supplied Baron Rollo of Dunning (13349), a dark brown quality son of the champion Baron Stirling (11611), also by Baron's Pride, and the third, Kinburnie (13866), was bought from Mr. Joseph G. Scott, Kinburnie, Newtyle. He is by the celebrated breeder, Royal Favorite (10630), out of a mare by the well-known Glasgow premium winner, Cawdor Cup (10045).—[Scottish Farmer.]

A Grand Cure

FOR
SUMMER COMPLAINT
AND CRAMPS

IS
DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF
WILD STRAWBERRY

It is nature's specific for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, etc.

Rapid and reliable in its action. Its effects are marvellous, and it is pleasant and harmless to take.

It has been a household remedy for sixty-two years.

Refuse substitutes. They are dangerous.

Mrs. Wm. Flewelling, Arthur, Ont., writes: "I find it much pleasure to recommend Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY as a grand cure for Summer Complaint. My little boy, one year old, was very bad with it, and a few doses cured him. I also used it on my other six children for cramps and still have half the bottle left. I cannot praise it too much."

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 life-time to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way to arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls 100 head to select from. Imported Pentice Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.**

time to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way to arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls 100 head to select from. Imported Pentice Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.**

South-downs

ROBT. McEWEN,
Byron, Ont.
Long-distance 'phone.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes. Smithfield, London, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

**SPLENDID MUTTON
GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT**

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.
Salisbury, England.

71 Years WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of **Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies** as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.**

Linden Oxfords

We have a nice bunch of rams, two-year-olds, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Sired by choice imp. Royal-winning ram.

R. J. HINE DUTTON, ONT.
P. O. and Telegraph Office.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering 35 shearing rams and 50 shearing ewes, also an extra good lot of ram and ewe lambs from imported Minton ewes and Buttar ram.

JOHN MILLER,
Brougham P.O. Clarendon Stn., C.P.R.

SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.

A number of select yearling rams by Hobbs' Royal winner for flock headers. Lambs of both sexes. Also one aged ram, first at Ottawa, 1905. Prices right.

WM. BARNET, LIVING SPRINGS P. O.
Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle
Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons**, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are looking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a specialty. Write for prices and particulars. **DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario.** Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

NEWCASTLE Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns

Our present offerings are: A choice lot of sows, the get of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both silver-medal prize boars at Toronto, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1905, bred to our imported boar **Cholderton Golden Secret**; also pigs, both sexes, from 3 to 6 mos. old. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice bull calves ready for service, and a nice lot of heifers from 6 months to 3 years old, of high quality and breeding. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Daily mail at our door.

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.
Successor to Colwill Bros.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins.

For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence.

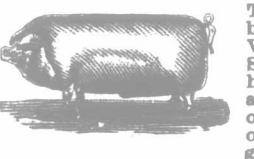
BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin. **J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.**

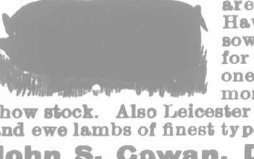
CHESTER WHITE HOGS



The largest herd of White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES



are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type.

John S. Cowan, Donegal P. O.
Atwood and Milverton stations.

Yorkshires and Tamworths

—Either bred any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce.

CHAS. CURRIE, Morrilton P. O.
Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.
Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R.

WE WANT YOUR WOOL

WRITE OR SHIP
E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Fairview Shropshires

Orders now booked for shearings and lambs of both sexes, fitted for showing or field condition. Don't forget that this flock has produced more winners than any other flock in all America, and stock sold as per duers of winners. **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville Ont.**

40 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

—First choice of England's best flocks. Ram lamb from the champion ram of Canada, 1905. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.**

Large White Yorkshires



An offering at the present time a number of choice boars and sows of breeding age, also some imported sows in pig. Also young pigs of spring farrow direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write for what you want.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires
Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

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

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

Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Canada Boy (imp.) 1907 heads our herd. **MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.**

Maple Grove Yorkshires

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED
Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages—younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once. **H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Shedden Ont.**

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Young boars and sows of different ages. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan) 7 months old, fit to head any herd.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; peddle green and safe delivery guaranteed. Address **M. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

Exhibitions of Selected Seed.

(Extract from the last Annual Report of the Secretary of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.)

At the last annual meeting of this Association, detailed explanations were given of the plans that had been adopted to offer special prizes to members for creditable exhibits of "hand-selected," "improved," and "general-crop" seed that were brought together in connection with the various provincial or district exhibitions. These exhibits of selected seed were always an attractive and educational feature of the exhibition, and have done much to make the work of the Association more widely known and better understood and appreciated by the general public. The places at which these special exhibitions are now held annually throughout Canada are as follows:

1. At Amherst, N. S., open to all members in the Maritime district, and held in connection with the Maritime Winter Fair.
2. At St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, open only to members resident in the Province of Quebec, and generally held in the month of April in connection with the regular Spring Seed Fair.
3. At Guelph, Ont., open only to members in the Ontario district, and held in connection with the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.
4. At Brandon, Man., open to all members resident in the district of Manitoba, and held at the time of, and in connection with, the Winter Fair.
5. At Regina, Sask., open to all members in the district of Saskatchewan, and held in connection with the Winter Fair. The exhibition to be held at Regina next winter will be the first of its kind ever held in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Creditable prizes are offered at each of these places for special selections of seed and plants taken from the "hand-selected" and "improved" seed plots. The classification of the prize list provides for two sections for each of the smaller grain crops considered. Section 1 makes provision for hand selections of plants from the standing crop on the breeding plot. These plants are exhibited in the form of sheaves.

Section 2 provides for a "group exhibit," consisting of a hand-selected sheaf from the breeding plot, a half bushel of threshed seed from the same plot, and a bushel and a half of threshed seed from the "improved" seed plot.

Where prizes are offered for corn, the best ten ears are called for, the said ears to be selected from the seed-corn plot. In the case of potatoes, prizes are also offered in the East for special selections from the seed plot. In addition to the general prizes offered, special awards are also offered to those members making the most creditable showing of selected seed. These awards are usually in the form of medals or cups.

Without a single exception, these exhibitions have amply justified their establishment. The publicity that they have given and are giving the work; the interest that has been taken in the exhibits, and the service they have rendered their surplus stock, has proven their inestimable value to this country. As time passes, and the general public, as well as the members themselves, come to look upon these fairs in their respective districts as permanent organizations and as annual meeting places, their real place and importance will be revealed. Their perpetuation, extension and perfecting is obviously the duty of this Association.

Circular letters have just been issued by the Secretary of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association to all growers in the different districts, submitting an outline of the next annual exhibition and the prizes offered. Such advice coming at this time gives every grower ample opportunity to select and lay aside his exhibit until the date of the fair.

Mr. Geo. W. A. Reburn, of Massawippi, Que., near Sherbrooke, advertises for sale twenty head of young Jersey cows and heifers in calf, and heifer calves of the famous deep-milking St. Lambert strain.

STOCK MEN



Advertise your fancy stock by means of first-class

DRAWINGS
AND
ENGRAVINGS

Send us your photos, and our stock artist will bring out the points.

THE TORONTO ENGRAVING COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO - - - CANADA.
DESIGNERS, ILLUSTRATORS, ENGRAVERS

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

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

Willowdale Berkshires



are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and

Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 3 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance telephone in residence **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

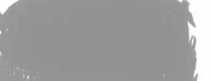
Cherry Lane Berkshires



Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

Pairs supplied not akin.
Sam Dolson, Alton P. O., Norval Stn.
COUNTY PEEL.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.



Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: A few choice boars from 5 mos. up.

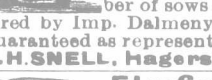
JOHN McLEOD Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, **Dalmey Joe 1857** and **Broomhouse Beau 1854**. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—Herd headed by the famous Summer Hill Gladstone 9th and Dalmey Topman 2nd (imp.), and some imported sows of good breeding and quality. Stock for sale at all times. **GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont. New Hamburg, G.T.R., or Bright on Buffalo & Lake Huron R.R.**

Meadowbrook Yorkshires.



Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed. All sired by imp. Dalmey Topman. Every pig guaranteed as represented.

J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P.O. & Station.
Elmfield Yorkshires I
40 pigs 3 to 5 mos. Boars ready for service. Sows by S. H. Chester, imp., bred to S. H. Edward 2nd, imp., due about Aug. 1st; also sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Prices right. **G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.**

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper



Leave Your Stove to Take Care of Itself

Perhaps you want to run down town to do an hour's shopping, or leave the house for several hours, but have no one to watch the fire. You don't need anyone, and you don't need to worry while away if you own a

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

The dampers give you absolute control over the fire with ease for 36 hours; and the fire itself burns evenly, making the cooking dependable

You can use any fuel

and reduce expense both summer and winter with the "Happy Thought." It is durable, artistic, and complete with all the handy helps that make cooking a pleasure and food delicious and wholesome.

The Range of Quality | Makes a good cooking fire in 5 mins. | **In sizes to suit all requirements**
Keeps the reservoir full of hot water

In short—The "Happy Thought Range" is a necessity in every modern Home.

Ask your local dealer to show you ALL its points—it has no bad ones; or write us for our illustrated catalogue. Sent free to any address in Canada, on request.

The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited
BRANTFORD MONTREAL WINNIPEG



For Sale by
SUTHERLAND BROS.,
London, Ont.

Elmhurst Berkshires

With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show matrons. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Middy won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, Imp., and Compton Swell, Imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. Brantford shipping station. **H. M. VANDESLIP,** Brantford, Ont.

Motto: "Goods as Represented."

Cainsville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. **HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O.** Street cars pass the door.

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. **L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P. O., Co. of York.**

Maple Leaf Berkshires.

Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Polgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O.

WOODSTOCK STATION.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

For sale: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. March and April pigs supplied in pairs and trios not akin; bred from my imported and home-bred sows. My pigs are all bred on prizewinning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. **DOUGLAS THOMSON,** Box 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., orders a change in his regular advertisement of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, in which he is offering a number of heifers and young bulls, also Leicester rams, ram lambs and ewes.

Yorkshires—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered. **GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.**

When Writing Mention Advocate

GOSSIP.

Ayrshire cattle, Clydesdale horses, Yorkshire swine and collie dogs are advertised in this paper by Stonycroft Stock Farm. Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., near the new Macdonald College Farm. Mr. Harold M. Morgan, the enterprising proprietor of Stonycroft, has spared no expense in the purchase of first-class foundation stock, and parties looking for superior specimens of the breeds mentioned will do well to write for particulars, or call and see the stock.

When the Hansons took Nora as maid of all work, they knew that she was ignorant. It was a great surprise to find that occasionally Nora knew enough to put her instructors in the wrong. "Nora," said Mrs. Hanson one day, "you must buy a pair of new shoes. Those you have on leak and wet your feet." "Well, 'm, they don't leak," said pretty Nora, looking down at the offending shoes, "but they do let in, I'm thinking."

In the list of recent transfers in the American Holstein-Friesian Record, we find the following to Canadian breeders: Little Maid's Queen, W. W. Gardiner, to H. E. George, Crampton, Ont.; Ocella Queen De Kol, W. W. Gardiner, to H. E. George, Crampton, Ont.; Ormsby Veeman De Kol, Bradley Fuller, to J. M. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.; Paladin De Kol Beets, Bradley Fuller, to J. M. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.; Tekstra May Clothilde, C. W. Loomis, to Thomas H. Goodison, Manhard, Ont.

Sixty registered Herefords—cows, heifers and young bulls—are advertised for sale by Mr. H. D. Smith, Ingleside Farm, Hamilton, Ont. This is one of the most noted Hereford herds in the Dominion, having repeatedly won the champion and herd premiums at Toronto and other leading exhibitions. The herd was removed last year from their former home at Compton, Que., to the new Ingleside at Hamilton, Ont., where they are comfortably situated in a location easily accessible to Ontario and Western-Province fanciers of this great beef-producing breed.

A photograph has been sent us by Thos. W. Haines, Parry Sound, Ont., of a flock of 12 sheep and lambs which were killed on his farm by lightning, on July 12th, last, as they lay beside a rail fence. It is a gruesome picture, but hardly clear enough to reproduce to advantage in a cut, and our sympathy is tendered the owner for his loss, which, unless covered by insurance, as is the case in some of the farmers' mutual fire insurance companies' policies, must have been considerable in view of the prices sheep are selling at now.

A Frenchman living in England joined the Oddfellows, and went to a brother member of his lodge at the close of the meeting, saying to him—"What does a polar bear do?" "What does a polar bear do?" the brother answered. "Why, he sits on the ice." "Sits on zee ice?" "Yes," said the brother, "there is nothing else to sit on." "Vell, vat he do yen?" "What does he also do?" "Why, he eats fish." "Eats fish—sits on zee ice and eats fish! Zen I do not accept." "You don't accept? What do you mean?" "Oh mon, mon, I do not accept. I was appointed to act as polar bear to zee funeral of brother Smith, but no; zee ice is so cold, and I nevaire eat fish."

GETTING REVENGE.

Thomas Beecham, the famous pill man, was a witty old gentleman. They tell a story about him and a grocer.

The grocer was guilty of some rather sharp practice on Mr. Beecham one day, and the latter stamped out of the shop, roaring:

"You're a swindler, and I'll never enter your doors again!"

Next day, though, he came back and bought five pounds of sugar.

"Dear me," said the grocer, smiling in a forgiving way, "I thought you were never going to enter my doors again?"

"Well, I didn't mean to," said Mr. Beecham; "but yours is the only shop in the place where I can get what I want. You see, I am going to pot some bulbs, and I need sand."

TRINIDAD

A SUPERIOR BRAND OF READY MADE UP TO DATE ROOFING ASK FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

GZ-HOOR

THE W. A. FREEMAN CO. LTD. HAMILTON, CANADA.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Fair and Horse Show

SEPTEMBER 24, 25, 26, 27, 1907

One of the largest exhibitions in the State of New York. The horse show ranks with the best in both the United States and Canada. The premiums for cattle, sheep, swine and poultry are liberal.

A magnificent floral display. Music by the famous Banda Roma of forty pieces. The finest Italian musical organization in the United States.

Trotting, pacing and running races. The breeders of horses in Canada will find it to their advantage to exhibit at this fair.

A cordial invitation is extended to our Canadian neighbors to visit us and compete. Send for premium list.

Arrangements have been made with the U. S. Customs at Ogdensburg for the admission of animals and articles from Canada for exhibition without expense to the exhibitor.

R. J. DONAHUE, Treasurer. **WILLIAM H. DANIELS,** President. **LOUIS C. NASH,** Secretary.

INGLESIDE Herefords

60 REGISTERED COWS & HEIFERS

to select from, and a choice lot of

YOUNG BULLS.

Address:

H. D. SMITH,
Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY IN CANARIES

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new age book, "Money in Canaries," tells all about it. With book we send free, if you name this paper, a 10c packet BIRD BREAD. Also, "How to Rize Birds of Lice," and "Bird Magazine." Send 10c to-day; stamps or coin. Refunded if you buy birds from us. Birds shipped anywhere any time. Write us before buying. Address:

COTTAM BIRD SEED
38 Bathurst St., London, Ont.


1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907

Some choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls for sale. Our Leicesters are exceptionally good this year. Rams and ram lambs and ewes for sale.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario

SHEET STEEL BRICK

WRITE FOR PRICES METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA.



**Graduates
in
Agriculture
May,
1907**

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Can.
WILL REOPEN SEPTEMBER 17, 1907.

Give your boy a chance to advance and improve. Send him for a winter or two to the FARMER'S COLLEGE at Guelph.

[Board, Fees, Books, Laundry, etc., First Year, \$75.00 to \$ 85.00
Second Year, 85.00 to 100.00

Catalogue, together with application forms, may be had for the asking.

G. C. CREELMAN, B. S. A., M. S., President.

GOSSIP.

Oxford Down rams, two-year-olds, yearlings and ram lambs, by a Royal-winning ram, are advertised for sale by R. J. Hine, Dutton, Ont., whose flock has long ranked among the best in the Dominion.

The attention of parties interested is directed to the advertisement in this paper of the great series of auction sales of Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Clydesdale horses, to take place in Scotland within the next month, under the direction of Macdonald, Fraser & Co., of Perth, to whom application for catalogues should be sent, and commissions may be given. Included in the list is the Collynie sale of Shorthorn bull calves from the noted herd of Mr. Wm. Duthie.

Part 1 of Vol. 53 of the Coates' (the British) Shorthorn Herdbook has been received at this office, for which thanks are tendered the secretary. This is the first volume of the new series, it having been resolved in consequence of the continued increase in the number of pedigrees offered for registry to publish the annual volume in two parts; part one to contain the pedigrees of bulls, and part two the pedigrees of cows with produce. The new scheme is a decided improvement, as under the former system the volumes were growing too bulky for convenience in handling.

NOTABLE AYRSHIRE DEAD.

Mr. Barr, Kilmarnock, Scotland, has sustained a severe loss by the death of his famous breeding bull, White Cockade, which has stood at the head of his herd for the last fourteen years. This bull was sired by Cockie's Heir, and was a grandson of Cock-a-bendie, perhaps the finest Ayrshire bull that was ever exhibited. White Cockade was bred at Chappelton, and, when a calf, was bought by Mr. Cochrane, Nether Craig, who has a keen fancy for a good Ayrshire. He was a particularly nice stirk, and won the Centenary Cup at Kilmarnock when a yearling. On that occasion he caught the eye of Mr. Barr, who quietly bought him, and has owned him ever since. Cockade was the sire of many noted winners at the principal shows, including Guarantee, the champion two-year-old at Kilmarnock this year, and which was sold at almost a record price for exportation to Canada.

TRADE TOPICS.

Parties interested in clearing land of stumps should look up the advertisement in this paper of the Smith stump puller, and write for the free book he supplies, and which explains the special efficiency of the device, which is said to do the work effectually and at a very moderate cost for the machine and its operation.

McCLARY'S NEW RANGE.—A short time ago the McClary Mfg. Co., London, Ont., inaugurated a competition open to the ladies of Canada as a means of securing a name for a new steel range, which they intend to put on the market at an early date. The conditions of the contest and list of prizes were printed in this paper.

The McClary company received a great many replies, over 18,000 names in all being submitted. These were considered by a committee of advertising experts, and prizes have been awarded as follows: 1. Saskalta, by Mrs. R. G. Harrison, Pense, Sask. Saskalta is a combination of the words Saskatchewan and Alberta, and is very appropriate, as the range has been specially constructed for Western trade. 2. Vacune—Goddess of Rest and Ease—by Mrs. Wm. Barnett, Living Springs, Ont. 3. Ladies' Aid, by Mrs. John H. Pierce, Truro, N. S. 4. Marathon, by Mrs. Henry Cloe, Russell, Man. 5. Clarion, by Miss Elsie Honeyman, Ladner, B. C. Considerable difficulty was experienced in making the selections, owing to the great number of words being submitted which have been used before as names for ranges. The ladies of Canada, from coast to coast, showed a great deal of interest in this contest, and, no doubt, will appreciate an illustrated booklet, which the McClary Company propose to mail to each contestant at an early date.

WATERING BASINS



Our "Woodward" Basin
contains a patented rubber valve.
NO OTHER BASIN HAS IT.
Guarantees even supply of water.
Gives small supply frequently.
Delivers at right temperature.
Prevents contagion of disease.

THOUSANDS IN USE IN BEST FARMS OF CANADA.

Did you see our
"CHAMPION" COW STANCHIONS
Your stock would spend a happy winter if you had them.
Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

Buy Rich Lands in the Edmonton District.

Our lands lie in the best mixed-farming district of Alberta.
Write to us for full particulars.
PENDLETON & CO.,
Lamont, Alberta.
37 miles east from Edmonton on Canadian Northern R. R.

WINTER FAIR

Guelph, Ontario
Dec. 9th to 13th, 1907
FOR PRIZE LIST, ETC., APPLY TO
A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, Toronto.

**GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY** **\$65**
SELLS FOR
GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream
Separators, Churns, Wash Ma-
chines, etc. **FREE TRIAL**
Ask for catalog—all sizes
GILSON MFG. CO., 109 York St., Guelph, Ont.

**How Drugs Ruin
The Stomach**

Every dose of drugs that you put into your stomach weakens it. Every time you take a drug to relieve pain or to stimulate a weak organ you are hurting your stomach, and any one can see that in time, by steady dosing, your stomach will be unable to do its work. This is because drugs destroy the digestive juices, and when that happens, you get no nourishment from your food.

The stomach is the engine of the body. You put food into the furnace, and as it burns it generates the power which runs the machinery of your body. Naturally, if you do not digest your food properly, you are going to have very little power with which to run the machinery.

Electricity is the power which the stomach generates for the support of the body and itself. When it is unable to generate this force, it must have aid. This is electricity—artificial electricity, as applied by my Electric Belt.

Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. Instead of swallowing a lot of poisonous drugs which wreck the nerves and stomach, you apply my Belt about your body, and feel the soothing, vitalizing force of electricity penetrating your vitals, giving health and restoring strength to every part that is weak.

I believe in finding the cause of every ailment and removing it. If it is in the stomach, I restore the

power there; if in the nervous system, I build up the nerve force; in the kidneys, the blood or the organs of generation, I find the cause and supply to the body the needed help, and after I have removed the cause, Nature will cure the disease.

Dear Sir,—After wearing your Belt for only one week, I am glad to tell you that it has greatly helped my stomach, kidneys and liver. From this out I shall be pleased to let every one know what the "Dr. McLaughlin Belt" has done for me, as it is well worth advertising.—W. I. Chase, West Gore, N. S.

**FREE
TO YOU**

Get my 84-page book, describing my treatment, and with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language

many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice for men.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will inclose this coupon.

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