

**PAGES
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established
1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 27, 1908.

No. 831.

EDITORIAL

THE RAILWAY RESPONSIBLE.

There is no use mincing matters. The acts of rowdyism which occur almost annually on the harvesters' excursions to the West are a disgrace to the class of population from which they are drawn, as well as to the railroad which is so lax as to permit the outrages. This year, it seems, the conduct of the excursionists has been worse than usual. The looting of an hotel by a trainload of men from the Maritime Provinces was one of the notorious acts of a party, of which, on arrival in Winnipeg, it was reported in the despatches that "No batch of European immigrants ever put in so disreputable appearance." Some were minus hats or coats, others had black eyes, bruised faces or blood-stained clothing. Two were arrested and sent back to Fort William to stand trial. Eight others were wanted, but eluded the police. A second carload of excursionists were attacked by the sectionmen along the road in revenge for the misdeeds of the trainload who had preceded them.

What would be said of a trainload of immigrants who thus misbehaved themselves? The truth is that, in a crowd of rough laborers, fired by the drink demon, and free from the restraining influences of female companionship, the incipient germ of lawlessness asserts itself among the rougher men, and spreads like a contagion, even among those whose own instincts would refrain from such debauchery and outrage. Prompt repression of the first symptoms is the only means of handling such a crowd, and the precautions recently adopted by the C. P. R., in the way of a special force of constables, should have been adopted before. Public opinion holds the railway responsible for preserving order and decorum on its line.

THE EMBARGO IS BRITAIN'S AFFAIR.

The recent agitation in Britain for a repeal of the embargo on Canadian cattle has failed to move the British authorities. Unusual strength was lent to the effort this time by the high price of fresh-killed beef, due in part to a reduction of imports of fat cattle from the United States and Canada of over 50,000 head in six months, along with a deficiency of the home-bred supply. In these circumstances, it was easy to command a degree of credence for rumors that the American beef trust was manipulating supplies with a view to "bulling" the market. A formidable spectre of monopoly was ingeniously painted, and the repeal of the embargo on Canadian store cattle was demanded, as a means of increasing the supply of home-fed beef and loosening the alleged grip of the American trust. The idea that a foreign trust could permanently control the market of a free-trade country like Britain was absurd, and has been effectually exploded in Parliament. It is probable that any manipulation of the supply of American fat cattle on the Deptford market was with a view to tiding over bare spots from week to week, thereby equalizing the supply, and incidentally redounding to the advantage of the British consumer of beef, as well as the individual American exporter, whose cattle may have been carried over for a few days, or perchance slaughtered and held in cold store to escape being sacrificed on a market momentarily depressed below the average or prospective range of values.

Dispassionate consideration of the whole matter reveals that the high prices of the season were attributable to natural causes, rather than monopoly; hence, it is by no means clear that the

admission of Canadian feeding cattle would have any marked effect in reducing prices of beef to the consumer. Certainly it would not if Canadian farmers consulted their own highest interests, for the breeding and export of feeding cattle would be an extremely poor business for Canadian farmers to engage in, as has been indirectly demonstrated by feeding experiments. However, it is entirely probable that, with the embargo lifted on Canadian feeders, a considerable number would find their way across the Atlantic, to be there finished, to the decided profit of the British farmer, but to the distinct loss of Canadian pocket-books and farms. The result of such a movement might be a slight reduction in the price of fresh beef in Britain. Certainly, the British farmer would make more money turning his feed into Canadian store cattle than he now does in raising and finishing the present limited number of home-bred bullocks. The only real advantage that would accrue to Canada from a removal of the embargo would consist in a possibly improved opportunity for the marketing of finished beef, as they would not have to be slaughtered so promptly upon arrival at the British ports, but might await the elapse of a temporary depression in the market, and might, if necessary, be fed up to recuperate somewhat from the effects of a bad voyage. On the whole, however, it is very questionable whether the increased competition of British cattle feeders would not, by shading prices, offset any advantages that might otherwise accrue to our shippers and feeders. Indeed, we are becoming convinced that the embargo is really more advantage than disadvantage to Canada, the advantage consisting in that it prevents the development of an export trade in store cattle. Theoretically, it might be presumed that the Canadian farmer would know his own business well enough not to export lean cattle, if more profit could be made by finishing them at home. Practically, it is to be feared that some would be inclined to drop the substance and chase after the shadowy and unsatisfactory business of raising stockers for export, thereby deriving but a meager financial return for feed consumed in rearing the cattle, while shipping off the land a great deal of fertility. The elements of soil fertility in the food supplied to a fattening steer are largely returned to the land through the manure, while a growing beast appropriates a large share of these elements to the building up of his bone and tissue. Many farmers fail to take this fully into account; hence the too common willingness to dispose of unfinished cattle at a price below what they have intrinsically cost to produce. It is greatly to Canada's advantage to finish all her own beefs at home. Those Canadian newspapers which have been urging the removal of the embargo, in order to permit the development of a stocker trade, have been egregiously ill-advised and misinformed.

The real justification for Britain's maintenance of the embargo is the protection of the health of her pure-bred and other stock. We in Canada have been inclined to resent the imputation of the health of our herds, but, after all, is the resentment warranted? Granted that our cattle are among the healthiest in the world—healthier perhaps, than the British cattle—that does not guarantee that they are free from disease or the danger of disease. As a matter of fact, parasitic mange is more or less prevalent on certain areas of our Western ranges, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to stamp it out. Anthrax has occurred; we are by no means free from tuberculosis, and so of other diseases; while, throughout the length of the international boundary we are exposed to the possibility of infection, intro-

duced from the south, although it is but fair to state that the utmost vigilance is exercised by the Veterinary Director-General's Branch to guard against the introduction of disease. Evidently, the British stockman considers that one avoidable chance of introducing or spreading disease among his valuable herds, is one too many. Moreover, the present embargo is general as against the stock of all countries. Were an exception made in case of Canada, pressure would be constantly exerted to have the privilege extended to other countries, and if it were so extended, how much better off would we be in the end than we are now? But, how much more precarious would be the business of the British stockmen! So, after a full examination of the subject in all its bearings, we are by no means disposed to criticize Earl Carrington's position. As for the newspapers and politicians on this side of the Atlantic who have been meddling in the affair, and endeavoring to drag the question into the forum of political discussion, they would be much better employed in minding their own business, paying attention to questions of more direct and important consequence to the Canadian people. The retention or the removal of the embargo is Britain's business, not ours. Our interest is but secondary and unimportant.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IS POWER.

"Strive to know why, for this teaches how and when."

This excellent maxim, which adorns the front cover of Prof. F. H. King's masterly text-book, "The Physics of Agriculture," we commend to the young man who may be debating the wisdom of taking an agricultural-college course. The difference between knowing how and why and merely knowing how, is the difference between the farmer and the clodhopper. It is the difference between management and routine: between resourcefulness and helplessness; between success and failure; between hope and despair. A man may learn how to farm according to prevailing neighborhood practice without understanding the principles underlying that practice, and if industrious, thrifty and observant, may make a tolerable success of his business, so far as stock husbandry and crop-raising are concerned, but he will never make the highest success until he studies principles. He will be unduly cautious in trying the new, or, if venturing out of the beaten path, will be very likely to venture in the wrong direction, misled perhaps by those who know less than himself, or by some self-seeking persuader. Knowledge of reasons, causes and principles is the best possible fortification against mistakes and deception. Of course, partial knowledge may be more misleading than ignorance, but if a young man once becomes fairly well grounded in scientific principles, as he should be at an agricultural college, he has a basis on which to build further knowledge, and the accumulated information of successive years, tintured by practical experience, render him increasingly less prone to error, while preserving an open habit of mind that makes him receptive to new ideas, prepared to meet new developments with readjusted practices, and, in short, equipped for the eventualities of his calling. Given a reasonably level-headed young man, he will assuredly make a greater financial success of farming, if broadened, developed and informed by a two-year agricultural-college course. He may or may not accumulate a larger bank account, because he will probably spend more on himself and family, and in permanent improvements on his farm; but, so long as he spends it wisely, is it not well? Better to have earned and spent than never to have earned

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
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland
and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when
not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other
countries 12s.; in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line,
agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an
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at all. It pays in dollars to take an agricultural-college course. It qualifies one to carve out a higher type of success.

But, far more desirable than money-making, is the interest it gives one in his occupation. Plowing and cultivating take on a new interest to him who has learned why he plows, and what he accomplishes by stirring the soil. The field becomes a laboratory, wherein are performed wondrous physical, chemical and bacteriological processes which the tiller of the soil assists and promotes. The live stock are invested with a new interest. There is so much to learn and study in them, and so much room for improvement. The scientific and commercial problems of the farm acquire a new and absorbing interest. Fuller knowledge and deeper insight lend fresh attraction to life. The agricultural college ex-student may live quite a full life within the bounds of his own farm. This is not to mention the social advantages that result from the culture and polishing received, nor the superior equipment for public responsibility and public life.

To any sensible farm lad in Canada, past the age of 18 years, starting out in life intending to make a living from the soil, our advice is to spend the first two years taking a course in one of the four well-equipped and splendidly-manned agricultural colleges, at Truro, N. S.; Ste. Anne, Que.; Guelph, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., even though he has to pay his own way through. By industry, he can do this with the proceeds of two summers' work, including one five-months' summer vacation between terms. At 40 years of age he will probably have a more valuable property than had he not taken such a course, while his life will be assuredly broader, more useful, more creditable, and altogether better worth while.

Received premium, "Baron's Pride," in good shape. Am much pleased with picture. I am well pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate." It is a welcome weekly visitor in our home.
Simcoe Co., Ont. A. H. Mc. COLEMAN.

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.

Directly and indirectly, electricity bids fair to play a large part in twentieth-century agriculture. In transportation, its recognized sphere constantly widens. Trolley lines, ramifying the countryside, have in a measure suburbanized many farms, with all that this means in economy, convenience, comfort and social privilege. Electrification of the great trunk railway systems is anticipated. The tapping of the radial electric railway lines for abstraction of power to run stationary farm machinery is said to be an accomplished fact in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, and seems likely to become common elsewhere, while electric motor machinery for farm use is already within the realm of speculation, at least. In transportation, at any rate, and in the driving of stationary machinery, whether in tillage operations or not, the great, silent, smokeless, transmissible energy is destined to work revolutionary changes.

As a means of promoting plant-growth, electricity has been remarked occasionally as one of the agricultural marvels of the age, its effects in this direction being scarcely less phenomenal than in the treatment of bodily disease, for, despite the humbug of the charlatan, electricity has been applied to excellent purpose in various human ailments. Since Lemstrom, the Swedish scientist, noticed the favorable effect of electricity on plant-growth in his greenhouse, where he was conducting experiments to elucidate the aurora borealis, considerable attention has been devoted to this line of endeavor, with some notable results. In "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 13th was a striking article summarizing results obtained in England in some recent experiments under the supervision of Sir Oliver Lodge, in which it was found that the leakage of electricity sizzling off from a system of high-tension wires strung over a field resulted in an increase of thirty to forty per cent. in the yield of wheat, attributed to better stooling. The milling qualities of the wheat were also improved. Strawberries ripened earlier and gave an increased crop. Mangels yielded 25 per cent. more. Favorable results were obtained with raspberries and tomatoes. It is not stated whether the electrification is profitable or not, but we are told that the cost is not high, because, while a high potential of energy is required, the daily loss of current is small. Neither is any mention made by Sir Oliver of the effects on soil fertility of thus stimulating growth. Certain it is that electricity is not plant food, and if crop yields are increased by the treatment, it must be by a more complete abstraction of available fertility from the soil. Thus, the increase in yield resulting from electrification is not clear gain to the farmer, in the sense in which an increase resulting from the application of fertilizer would be. However, the experiments raise many interesting questions which the scientist may presently answer. In any case, whether of practical value or not, these experiments with electricity are noteworthy and interesting.

And now comes the announcement that the water-power-generated electricity at Niagara Falls, Ont., is to be used in a huge lime-nitrogen plant to manufacture this new fertilizer, by combining the nitrogen-gas of the atmosphere with calcium carbide, in an electric furnace. Other plants are to be established by the same company throughout America, while in Europe immense lime-nitrogen plants are in operation. This new industry promises to stave off indefinitely that dread period which scientific alarmists have been predicting, when the population of the earth should starve, by reason of inability of the soil to produce sufficient food, owing to the exhaustion of the available nitrogen supply. With this new means of obtaining nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the air, in quantities limited only by the electric energy available for its fixation, the spectre of world-wide starvation need not worry any of us or our children's children.

A REVIEW OF THE SEASON IN THE WEST. MODIFIED CROP ESTIMATES.

Immediately on the opening up of spring, conditions for growth began to appear quite favorable, and continued so all over the Western country until May, when about two weeks of cold, dry weather set in just when it should have been warm and moist. This was the first departure from ideal conditions; since then we have had several, although a Western farmer will not complain of it. The crop gave very good promise of heavy yields up till the last week in July—that is, taking the country as a whole—but in several districts drought was felt, and, of course, the visitations of hail were not wholly absent. July was a warm month, and brought the grain along very fast; some heavy showers prevented it from drying out prematurely; in fact, the rain which fell during the Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibition weeks was estimated to have done some \$20,000,000 worth of good to the country—that is, by those who care to measure nature's bounties in dollars and cents. However, high temperatures continued, and are still with us (Aug. 11th), with the result that the grain has ripened much too fast, and has very much decreased the prospects of the total yield making a new high record.

For a time, the interests who are most anxious to see a heavy crop and liberal buying on the part of farmers, insisted that our total yield of wheat would be 120,000,000 bushels—nearly one-third more than the bumper crop of 1906. At present, the hopes of this class seem destined to be disappointed, and the more sane observers are estimating the crop at something below a ten-year average, with a total about equal to 1906. Of course, definite knowledge of the exact yield of the crop will not be available for about a year, although, by November, estimates will be based very largely upon actual yields.

THE EFFECTS OF GRAIN CROPPING WITH- OUT MANURE.

Grain crops on the older-cultivated lands show the need of more humus in the soil. For a long time our farmers insisted that the land was too rich to manure, but of late years crops have shown an increasing demand for more food, and the soil has not been as able to withstand drouth as it was years ago, or as the new land is now, where the decaying sod helps to retain moisture. Clover is being more largely grown every year, as are also the grasses, and this will tend to retain our older soils in their full strength.

Of the three Provinces, Alberta seems to have fared best. She has had plenty of rain, with the exception of her eastern part, and her grain crops have ripened evenly, and not too fast. Harvest began in the winter-wheat districts about as early as it does in Ontario, and all other grains are about ready for the binder. In Manitoba, the spring-wheat harvest began about Aug. 10th, but will not be general till the 15th. In Saskatchewan, cutting is a few days later, particularly on the newer lands.

The hay crop in all the Western Provinces has been somewhat larger than usual, and the weather has been quite favorable for taking it off. In the far West nearly every rancher now puts up enough prairie hay to carry his stock over the roughest weather in winter, and this year the task was soon accomplished. In the grain-growing section very many farmers use oat-sheaves instead of hay, although, as we said before, tame grasses are becoming quite general.

The oat and barley crops are not very heavy, for the same reason as the wheat crop is light, namely, the hot, dry winds. Barley is coming to be of more importance every year. It is used quite largely for a nurse-crop for grass, and upon lands where weeds are being found. There is quite a trade developing in the malt industry out here, which makes a steady market for the grain, at good prices.

It is estimated that employment will be found for all the Eastern harvest hands that can be secured.

UNSTOCKING THE RANGE.

Ranchers are now in the rush of marketing their stock. The movement of cattle from the ranches began earlier this year than usual, and has been quite steady, but increasing in volume, since the middle of June. It has been a good year for beef-making. The grass has been plentiful, and the winter being mild, the cattle went right on and made flesh. But the ranching business, as it was conducted in past years, is fast disappearing. Many of the old-time ranchers are cleaning up now, and the stock-yards at Winnipeg are often full of mixed lots of cattle. Land is becoming too high in price to allow a steer the range of fifteen or twenty acres; more money can be made off it, even with an occasional crop failure, than is made by the ranchers. The cattle business, however, is not diminishing, but rather intensifying. Stock are run in smaller lots and fed on better feed, so that they mature more quickly and finish more evenly. This is but a natural development in the stock business. Interest in other classes of stock is not very keen. A lot of our farmers should raise hogs, and a few

of them do, but the great majority claim there is no money in them, and are content to leave the business to others. Those who are raising hogs for market appear to be making something out of them, so that it would seem that the difficulty in the way of making hog-raising profitable lies with the man, rather than with the conditions. The trade in pure-bred stock is quite dull. The fascination of wheat-farming still holds many to that branch alone, while the scarcity of money has deterred many others from investing in stock. Taking the country by and large, the prospects at present are that the amount of wealth produced in the West from grains and cattle will be about the average of a decade, or probably a little more. We have yet to run the risk of frost, further drying winds, and early fall snows. Under these circumstances, farmers are wisely adhering to a policy of economy, so that there will be fewer regrets if the best prospects do not materialize.

F. S. J.

HORSES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STALLION ENROLLMENT LAW.

Pennsylvania is the second largest consumer of horses of any State in the Union, according to Circular No. 9 of the State Live-stock Sanitary Board, but it seems that a comparatively small percentage of the horses used are home-bred. It is claimed that the horses produced in Pennsylvania to-day are fewer in number and inferior in type and conformation to those of a decade or more ago. There are many stallions of low class standing for service; these unnecessarily waste and restrict rural wealth and prosperity, and tend, in a measurable degree, to check the development of the resources of the commonwealth. There is much misrepresentation of stallions to owners of brood mares. To prevent such fraud, it has been found necessary to designate stallions of greatest breeding value, and to eliminate the wholly unfit.

At the instance of the State Live-stock Breeders' Association, and following the precedent of European countries, notably France, and also some of the Canadian Provinces, together with several of the United States, including Wisconsin, Minnesota and Utah, the Legislature of 1907 passed a law, the substance of which is as follows:—

1. The name, description and pedigree of every stallion in the State used for breeding purposes shall be enrolled by its owner with the State Live-stock Sanitary Board. A certificate of such enrollment must be filed with the prothonotary of the county or counties in which the stallion stands for public service.

2. In order to obtain such a license certificate, the owner must file a veterinarian's certificate, or his own affidavit, as to the freedom of his horse from hereditary unsoundness, etc.

3. Pedigrees of all pure-bred stallions for which license certificates are asked shall be submitted, and owners who furnish registry certificates, properly authorized, shall be granted a license certifying the stallion to be pure-bred. The license certificate of a stallion whose sire or dam is not pure-bred, shall designate him as grade, while a stallion whose sire and dam are pure-bred, but of different breeds, shall be licensed as cross-bred.

4. Copies of a stallion's license certificate shall be kept posted in conspicuous places, both within and upon the outside of the main door of the stable where such stallion stands for service. Every bill, poster or advertisement shall contain a copy of the certificate of registration.

5. Unsound stallions, for which license has been refused, after they have been duly certified by the State Veterinarian, shall not be used for public service in this State.

6. A fee of \$1.00 for examination and enrollment of each pedigree, and an additional fee of \$1 for the license certificate, to be renewed annually, shall be paid to the State Live-stock Sanitary Board. The fees thus paid are to be deposited in the State Treasury for the use of the commonwealth.

7. Transfers of certificates of enrollment will be issued upon the submittal of satisfactory proof of a transfer of ownership, and upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents.

8. The State Live-stock Sanitary Board is authorized to issue special certificates of approval, upon voluntary request from the owners of stallions, showing that such horses, on account of superior type, conformation and breeding, are especially commended to the breeders of the State.

9. Violations of the provisions of the Act shall be punished by a fine.

The successful administration of the above Act is calculated to insure to the breeders of the State:

First.—The prevention of misrepresentation regarding the breeding or registration of any stallion standing for public service.

Second.—The elimination from the breeding ranks of all horses the get of which are especially liable to be rendered unfit for useful service, on account of hereditary unsoundness or disease.

Third.—The means of determining those individuals from which, on account of their superior breeding, type or conformation, may be expected most uniformly satisfactory results.

This law represents the mature thought of many

breeders, who were controlled wholly by public-spirited motives, and it will be administered to encourage and promote the horse-breeding industry in this commonwealth. With important elements of real danger removed, and with the sources of the greatest benefits indicated, it is hoped that breeders will be helped to follow the course this Act is intended to make clear.

MATCHING FARM TEAMS.

Matching horses is an art, and an art which quite a number of farmers and horsemen seem unable to master. It requires some skill and judgment to bring together a pair of horses that resemble each other in all characteristics sufficiently to work in harmony. A man has to have more than the color of the animals in mind to do this successfully. To have a team closely alike in color and markings is desirable, but it's not the whole thing, as some men seem to think.

Action comes first when considering the mating of horses. Proper action; strong, clean, vigorous movement of feet and legs, attracts a buyer more quickly than anything else. Style is required in the action of any class of horse. A snappy, straight and balanced movement of the motive apparatus; a team, each of which stands up to the bit in about the same way, are attractive to buyers and pleasing to the man who drives them.

In a farm team, strength and conformation might possibly be placed before action; at any rate, it should come second. A team ill-matched in regard to strength and staying powers, is a mighty poor asset. In selecting horses to work against each other in a team, get them in general conformation as nearly alike as possible, good and strong behind, and muscled well in the back and loin, short and thick in the middle, with muscles, not fat, beneath the hide. Size, to a certain extent, may be sacrificed for strength and conformation, but only within certain limits. A difference of a hundred pounds or so in weight doesn't matter greatly when a pair is being matched up, but if much more than that, the difference in size will be so clear as to detract from the value of the team. Size is important, but it comes after strength, just as strength and conformation follow action in relative importance.

Color comes last of all in the major points to be considered. A difference in color, however marked, is among the least objectionable features in a team. Yet, strangely, some men consider it the all-important consideration, and will match up horses so unlike in action and temperament, that one's whiffletree is always scouring the wagon wheel, while the other is drawing ahead keen and strong to the bit, so unlike in strength and conformation that one is fagged out hours before the other shows fatigue; but if the two stand about the same in height, weigh up very nearly alike, and resemble each other in color and markings, they are rated as a well-matched team. In reality, they are anything but matched.

PREMIUM PICTURE OF BARON'S PRIDE.

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



The Winning Two-year-old Shorthorn Heifers at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary.

First, Roan Beauty, owned by J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

EXPERIMENTAL NOTES ON CALF-RAISING.

A comparison of skim-milk calves and sucking calves was made at the Nebraska Experiment Station, and the calves kept under observation for 147 days. In that time, the average gain of skim-milk calves was 292 pounds, and sucking calves 343 pounds. The amount of gain in this test was in favor of whole milk, but a greater economy was shown in the use of skim milk.

* * *

Calves intended for dairy cows are the better for being raised on a growth-producing but comparatively non-fattening ration. A good practice is to give such calves whole milk for a fortnight or so, gradually substituting, during the next two weeks, skim milk, so that by the time the calves are a month old, their drink is entirely skim milk. Grain should be fed after they are four weeks old. Ground oats are excellent as a grain feed.

* * *

At the Kansas Experimental Station tests were made in comparing the feeding value of pasteurized skim milk and fresh separator milk for calves. The results show that there is little difference in the value of these materials in calf-feeding. Calves at first may show a dislike to the cooked flavor of the pasteurized milk, but soon take to it readily. It has no ill-effects upon the digestive system; in fact, in this respect is less dangerous than skim milk that has become contaminated.

* * *

Experimental results differ as to the value of hay tea in calf-rearing. At the Kansas Experimental Station this material did not prove very satisfactory in tests undertaken. In other tests, however, it has been shown that two gallons of hay tea, to which one-fourth pound each of flaxseed and wheat middlings were added, the middlings, during the two months the test was under way, being increased to one pound a day, gave gains in weight in the calves on an average of two pounds each per day.

* * *

Scouring is always an indication that there is something defective in the feeding ration. A good remedy in mild cases is a tablespoonful of dried-blood meal. In serious cases, the addition of one or two raw eggs with the dried-blood has proven successful. Other remedies, such as formalin and lime-water, are advised.

IMPROVING THE FLOCK.

The present is a favorable time to plan to found a flock of sheep or to improve an existing flock, by weeding out the inferior and unprofitable ewes, giving them the freshest pasture to improve their condition, selling them to the butcher, replacing them with a better class, and securing a first-class ram to mate with the ewes. A good class of breeding ewes can be bought at a reasonable price just now, and the temporary lull in the demand from the States for breeding stock of this class, which, like all other lines of stock, has its ups and downs, will surely be succeeded by an active demand, for the reason that sheep are scarce in the country, and lambs are steadily wanted at better-paying prices than any other class of stock, considering the cost of production. Those who buy early will have the advantage of first selections, and, as the stock in the hands of breeders of pure-bred sheep is larger than usual, owing to the falling off of the American demand, buyers will find the conditions decidedly in their favor.

DETERMINING THE AGES OF CATTLE.

Disputes frequently arise at fairs as to the eligibility of a certain animal to compete in a certain class. It may be alleged that the animal is over the age limit for that class, and, while the exhibitor may produce a pedigree for it, in case the class is a pure-bred one, it doesn't always happen that the pedigree is taken as conclusive proof of age. To overcome these difficulties, and to provide something for judges to use in the ring as a basis for determining the age of cattle, the management of the International Exposition have adopted the following mouth specifications, which applies to cattle between the ages of twelve and thirty-nine months:

Twelve Months.—An animal of this age shall have all its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place.

Fifteen Months.—At this age center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums, but not yet in wear.

Eighteen Months.—The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through the gums.

Twenty-four Months.—The mouth at this age will show two middle permanent (broad) incisors fully up and in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up, but not in wear.

Thirty Months.—The mouth at this age may show six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear, and the next pair (second intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty-six Months.—Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding, with the corner permanent teeth just appearing through the gums.

Thirty-nine Months.—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear, and corner teeth (incisors) through gums, but not in wear.

A WASTING DISEASE IN IRISH CALVES.

During the past few years an investigation has been carried on by J. H. Norris, V. S., in Co. Wexford, Ireland, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, regarding a destructive wasting disease of calves which has caused great loss to farmers in that and other parts of the country. Medicinal treatment was of little or no avail, but promising results were obtained in field experiments designed to keep the calves by themselves for their first year on fresh grass, or, if no grass were available, by top-dressing an old paddock with lime or salt. To substantiate the results of preliminary experiments, a series of experiments was commenced in 1907, and carried on by the Department on eight farms during last summer, and until the early summer of 1908. As there was no fresh-grass paddock available on any of these eight farms, salt or lime was applied as a top-dressing, the farmers agreeing to observe the following conditions:

1. The calf paddock, from the day on which the dressing of lime or salt is applied, is not to be used by any other animal (horses excepted) but the calves used in the experiment.
2. The calves, from the time of birth until they are put on the dressed paddock, to be housed.
3. The calves not to be allowed to mix with any other cattle.

With the exception of the observance of the above directions, the animals were treated in a similar manner to that of preceding years when the mortality prevailed. Ninety-two healthy calves were reared without loss on eight farms which, in previous years, showed a death-rate from the disease averaging 30 per cent. of the total number reared. From these experiments, it would appear that fresh ground is advisable for calves, as well as for poultry and sheep, and we might add horses and swine.



Shredding Corn on an Indiana Farm.

(Photo by courtesy International Harvester Co.)

THE FARM.

GOOD-FARMS COMPETITION IN MANITOBA.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture, last winter, through the managing director of Agricultural Societies in the Province, announced that money granted by Agricultural Societies as prizes for a good-farms competition would be duplicated by the Department. Seven Societies took advantage of the offer, and eighty-eight farms were entered in the competition, inspection and scoring of which was concluded the first week in August.

A most elaborate score-card, covering details under every feature of farming operations and conveniences, was used. The main divisions included general appearances, house and surroundings, garden, outbuildings and yards, water supply, shelter-belts, fields and crops, live stock, machinery, management, and improvements. Indications of interest in all departments and evidences of prosperity were given special prominence. The balanced farm naturally had the advantage. Success in fighting noxious weeds and general methods of cultivation also were considered important.

The judging was done by members of the Manitoba Agricultural College staff, assisted by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Each farm entered was scored separately, and four prizes were given in each district in the order of the scoring, the score varying from 788, the highest in the whole competition, to 599, the lowest. The highest score was that for the farm of Mr. Stephen Benson, of Neepawa. Keen interest prevailed in every center, farms presenting a more attractive appearance than they had in any previous year, much-needed improvements having been made, and everything possible done to improve appearances and to have the honor of being marked high by those entrusted with the task of passing judgment.

Although the same score-card was used throughout the Province, the totals may not show which farm would win in a Provincial sweepstakes contest. Allowance must be made for the season of the year at which the scoring was done, judging in the first competition being done about a month earlier than in the last. A special feature in the management of the highest-scoring farm was that of the provision made for retaining hired help the year round, Mr. Benson having provided two houses for married men, and being so well satisfied with the result that a third house is being arranged for.

The matter of prize-farm competitions, which was adopted some years ago by the Council of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, with excellent results, may well engage the attention of Agricultural Societies and of the Department of Agriculture in all the Provinces as one means of stimulating farmers to improvement in their methods of management and in the general appearance of their farms.

MANY CONVERTS TO THE SILO IDEA.

With a few seasons like that of 1907 and 1908, our farmers have been taught to appreciate the corn crop, and those who, in no uncertain tones, a few years ago, denounced the corn crop as a land impoverisher, the silo as a costly institution, and silage as only an apology as feed for our live stock, "on account of its watery and acid condition loosening the teeth of our cows," etc., now speak in glowing terms of the corn crop and the merits of the silo and silage—nothing like experience to remove the prejudices so characteristic to human nature. Many new silos are being got ready for this season's corn crop. After over sixteen years' experience with the silo, we believe it has come to stay, and it is gaining ground rapidly among our dairymen. To drive through many sections of the Eastern Town-

ships, the Counties of Chateaugay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon at the present time is a revelation to the visitor, for, to see acre upon acre of tall, green, wavy corn just tasseling out makes the traveller think he has been transported to a section of the corn belt of the Middle States. The problem of harvesting has been largely overcome, as, with the co-operative system of filling the silo, where an engine and blower is used, the work is done quickly and satisfactorily.

Huntingdon Co., Que. W. F. STEPHEN.

DILIGENCE TO COMBAT THE WEED EVIL.

It is only right to call attention to one phase of our agriculture which is very seriously neglected, and that is the increased number of varieties and the spread of noxious weeds, without any effective means being taken to prevent their getting a foothold or to eradicate them when they once get in. In some sections this is getting almost intolerable, for, with mustard, sow thistle, chicory, quackgrass and, lately, bladder campion—all growing in the fields—the results, in a few years, if aggressive measures are not soon adopted, will be disastrous to our agriculture. Farms that were comparatively free from noxious weeds a few years ago are now overrun, lessening the crop return, and to eradicate them will take much labor and patience. While many farmers are most diligent in fighting this weed evil and preventing the plants getting a foothold on their lands, others allow them to grow with impunity, having no regard for their own or their neighbors' welfare in this respect. The seeds, blown with the wind or carried by the birds, soon pollute the cleaner lands of this more-diligent neighbor. Such a state of affairs is allowed to exist under our modern laws and conditions of agriculture, and the farmer who desires to keep his farm free of these weed pests must exercise extra diligence if he wishes to have a clean, productive farm.

Quebec. W. F. S.

HARVESTING AND DISPOSING OF THE CORN CROP.

(Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by G. I. Christie, Superintendent of Agricultural Extension, Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana.)

Three important problems confront the average corn-grower. The first is that of securing the largest yield of corn of the best quality from each acre of land devoted to the corn crop. In articles already published in "The Farmer's Advocate," the different phases of this problem, "Corn Production," have been considered.

The second is that of harvesting the corn crop in the easiest and most economical way. With a scarcity of farm help, and the high prices that must be paid for labor, it is necessary that the corn-grower seriously consider the most profitable way of handling the crop. The more important practices followed in the American corn belt at the present time will be discussed.

The third problem is that of disposing of the product for the largest net profit, and still returning to the soil a maximum amount of the elements of fertility removed by the corn crop. In the sale of the crop from the farm, corn-growers must not only consider the actual selling price of the corn, but also the future welfare of the soil. They recognize that, in order to grow maximum corn crops from year to year, the fertility of the soil must be maintained. With a knowledge of the large amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in an average corn crop, they readily see that the practice of selling the grain direct to the elevator and returning nothing to the land, must bring early and certain ruin. Most corn-growers appreciate these facts, and are acting accordingly. Figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics on the uses of the corn crop show that more than 80 per cent. of the corn crop of the United States is fed on the farm. While it is true that some of the corn is fed on other farms than those on which it is grown, yet it is evident that the amount of corn fed on the farms of the corn belt each year is increasing. However, notwithstanding all this, there are demands for corn for the glucose and starch factories, distilleries, and export trade, that must be met. For these purposes, more than 500,000,000 bushels of corn are sold from the farm annually.

The methods employed in handling the corn crop vary according to the purpose for which it is to be used. Where the grain only is to be used, the plan of harvesting is different from that where both grain and stalk are utilized.

HUSKING FROM THE STANDING STALK.

The larger part of the crop is husked by hand from the standing stalk in the field. The husking is done during November and the early part of December, after the corn has thoroughly matured and has dried, so that it can be safely stored in large, slatted cribs or pens made from

fence rails. A good experienced man will husk and place in the crib from 50 to 75 bushels of corn in a day. Machines that will husk the ears from the standing stalks are now on the market, but have not found general use. After the husking is done, the stock is allowed to roam over the fields to feed upon stray ears, nubbins, leaves, husks and finer parts of the plant.

PLACING CORN IN SHOCKS.

The practice of utilizing the corn-stalk, as well as the grain, is rapidly gaining in favor throughout the corn States. Farmers are beginning to appreciate the food value of this part of the crop. The crop to be cut for stover is allowed to ripen as much as possible without the leaves falling off before or during the operation of cutting and shocking. At this time the ears should be all, or nearly all, dented or glazed, the husks should be dry, and the leaves should be from one-third to one-half green.

The cutting of the crop is done either by hand or machine. For this work the corn harvester is largely used, and is especially valuable where labor is scarce. The combined corn harvester and shocker is used by some, but as yet it has not found any general sale, the main objection being that the shocks are too easily blown over.

After the plants are cured, a process which requires about a month, the corn is husked. The husking is done either by hand or machine.

When the husking is done by hand the fodder is tied in bundles and again placed in shocks, or it is hauled to the barn and stored.

In many sections the husker and shredder is used in an extensive way. This machine eliminates the labor of husking, and places the stover in an excellent condition for feeding.

Stover that is to be shredded should be thoroughly dry, so that it will not spoil. The shredded stover is usually stored in a barn or shed, but can be placed in a stack.

On many farms the corn fodder, called "shock corn," is fed without being husked to beef cattle. In this way, much labor required in husking and handling the crop is saved.

PLACING THE CORN CROP IN THE SILO.

Each season sees silos becoming more popular and numerous throughout the corn belt. They are appreciated and used not only by dairymen, but also by beef-cattle feeders. Recent experiments in beef production at the Purdue Experiment Station show that silage, fed as a part of the ration for fattening steers, may be worth from five to seven dollars per ton.

Corn intended for the silo is cut when it has reached that stage of maturity when the kernels of many of the ears have become dented, the husks have partly turned, and the lower leaves of the stalks have become dry.

The cutting of the corn in the field is done either by hand or with the corn harvester.

HOGGING OFF CORN.

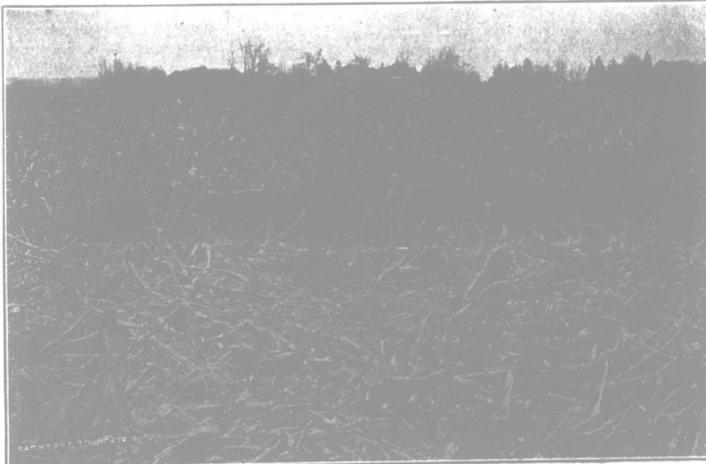
Many farmers throughout the Central West follow the practice of "hogging off" a portion of their corn crop. They consider it an easy and economical way to harvest the corn. This practice consists of turning the hogs into a field of standing corn, allowing them to pull down the stalks and consume the corn at will. The general plan is to turn the hogs into the corn when the ears are dented, which is about September 1st, and allow them to stay until about December 1st. The field is usually portioned off by a fence, so

that not more than 15 or 20 days is required for the hogs to clean up the corn on a limited area. Hogs turned into a field without limitations will likely waste more corn than where they are limited to certain portions which they can clean up in 15 to 20 days.

THE DAIRY.

PREPARE TO ENTER THE DAIRY-HERD COMPETITION.

A circular letter has been sent out by the Secretary of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association to the makers in cheese factories and creameries, urging them to interest their best patrons in the dairy-herd competition which it is proposed to hold again this season. There is no cost to enter, and the stimulating influence of such a competition is very beneficial. It is planned to put up a considerable amount of money this year in addition to the medals heretofore offered. In the section for cheese-factory patrons, the first prize is to be a silver medal, supplemented by \$15 in cash; second prize, \$15 cash, without medal;

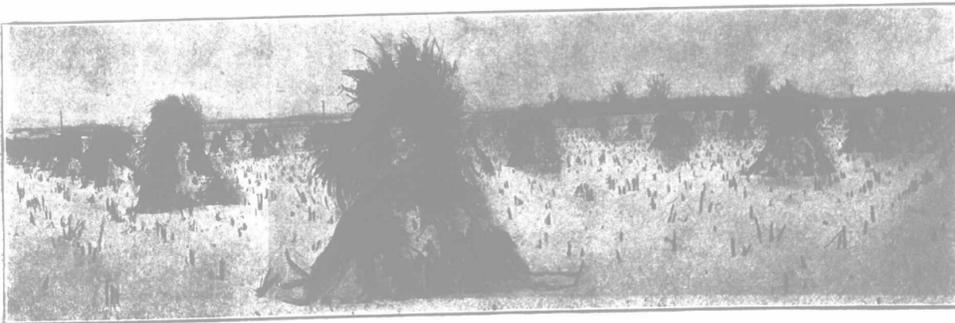


An Easy Way of Harvesting Corn.

(Courtesy Minnesota Experiment Station.)

third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$6; and fifth prize, \$4. In the creamery section the prizes will be the same, except that the medal will be bronze, instead of silver. This means that \$100 in cash and two medals are to be put up. In the case of the cheese-factory competition, the prizes will be for the herd averaging the greatest number of pounds of milk delivered to the factory during the season (the dates of which will be announced later). In the case of creamery patrons, the awards will be to those averaging the largest amount of butter-fat. No herd of less than eight cows will be eligible, and the average on which the awards are based will be made on a basis of the largest number of cows whose milk is sent any time during the season. Substitution of a cow for another one that has dropped off in her flow or dried up will not be allowed. Before making the awards, a thorough investigation of the facts will be made by the local director of the Association or by a competent committee.

While there is no doubt that the competition will be held, the above regulations are subject to ratification by the Board of Directors, who are to meet in Toronto on September 8th, after which an official announcement will be made. Meanwhile, dairymen whose herds are doing fairly well will be wise to prepare. If there is good prospect of the competition becoming an annual event. Otherwise, it will not improbably be discontinued after this year.



Corn Fodder in this Condition is Unsatisfactory to Handle.

SEMI-OFFICIAL YEARLY TESTS OF AMERICAN HOLSTEINS.

Replying to inquiries coming to this office, in regard to the action of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at the annual meeting in Syracuse last June, as to the semi-official yearly test, the Superintendent of Advanced Registry would say that our association at that meeting, by proper resolutions, endorsed such tests, and pledged the association to the offering in the near future of prize money for their encouragement. It is hoped that the Holstein-Friesian Association will be able to co-operate with the other associations of breeders of dairy cattle in the support of a National Dairy Register of Merit, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, and that yearly records of all Holstein-Friesian cows meeting the requirements will not only be published in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, but also in the National Dairy Register of Merit. The present Holstein-Friesian system of advanced registration will be in no way affected by the authorization of the semi-official yearly test, the same being wholly optional; but the addition of such tests will so round out our system as to make it nearly ideally perfect.

The establishment of any plan for the making of yearly tests requires time, and practically all such tests that are to be completed during the fiscal year 1909-10 must be begun during the present fiscal year. Many Holstein-Friesian owners will, no doubt, desire to take up the yearly test during the coming autumn, winter, or spring, at the beginning of the next lactation period of their cows; and that such owners shall be at no disadvantage, in comparison with the owners of other breeds of dairy cattle, this office is prepared to furnish all necessary blanks, and to take charge of all such tests; the rules under which Holstein-Friesian semi-official yearly records are made being such as will not only admit the record of any animal to the Advanced Register, but also to the proposed National Dairy Register of Merit; provided that, at the date of the beginning of the test, such a co-operative register shall have been established. Any modification of rules that it may seem desirable to make, in order that our association may co-operate with the other associations of breeders of dairy cattle, and with the United States Department of Agriculture, will be duly announced.

A semi-official yearly record is a record based upon a regular official test of the cow for a period of not less than two consecutive days in each month of that lactation period; the record beginning the fourth day after calving, and continuing during that period of lactation, but not exceeding 365 days in length. The average per cent. of fat found in the milk during the period of official test is used as a basis for computing the approximate amount of fat in the milk for that month; while the official daily production of milk is used as a check upon the owner's report of the milk production for the non-official days of that month. Only A. R. O. cows are, at present, eligible to have their semi-official records reported and entered in the Advanced Register. The main points of the rules for the making of these tests are as follows:

Three days must elapse after a cow calves before a yearly test may begin. The calendar day on which the cow drops her calf may be reckoned as the first day, and the owner may begin weighing the milk on the morning of the fourth day. The official periods of the test are conducted in all respects just as are our regular official tests; and any regular official test, or parts of the same if it be a long test, may constitute any one of these periods. All that is required of the owner in addition is that he weigh each milking during the month, and make a complete report to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry monthly, on blanks furnished him for that purpose, of the detailed production in milk of the cow for that month; making affidavit to the same. In the case of the loss of a milking the space is left blank, and the milk estimated by this office in the same manner as it is now estimated by the supervisor in charge when a loss occurs in regular official test work.

For all purposes of Advanced Registry classification, the age of any Holstein-Friesian cow is that at time of calving; but for the application of the scale of requirements for semi-official yearly tests, the animal will always be three days older, as the requirements in production apply to exact age at the beginning of the record. A heifer beginning her yearly record at just two years of age, or younger, must produce not less than 250 lbs. of butter-fat within a period of, not exceeding 365 consecutive days; and for every day that she may exceed two years at date of beginning her record, the requirement in butter-fat is increased by one-tenth of a pound. This increase continues till the requirement reaches 360 lbs. of butter-fat at the age of five years and five days, after which no further increase is made. No Holstein-Friesian cow, or heifer of average capacity, will be much troubled with these requirements, and the object with owners will be to see how much they can exceed them.

Application for the conduct of these semi-official yearly tests is made to the State Agricultural College just as now; and it is desirable that a uniform charge for the travelling expenses of supervisors shall be made to all owners, so that all shall in this respect fare exactly alike. This plan now obtains in many States, and will probably soon be the rule in all.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER,

Delavan, Wis. Superintendent of Advanced Registry.

MILK DISTRIBUTION IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

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

In many cases milk leaves the farm in good condition, but is spoiled during distribution. In many towns and cities the milk is sold by irresponsible milk dealers, or in shops which are not by any means sanitary, and where goods are kept which taint the milk. We frequently see cans of milk distributed by a man smoking a dirty pipe, and the air for several feet around the rig reeks with a vile-smelling tobacco odor. The milk from such a milk-wagon or sleigh cannot be clean. Just fancy a man drawing smoke into his mouth, exhaling it through nose or mouth, and then compelling all those near him to breathe such smoke, and those who deal with him to drink milk which has been exposed to the vile odor!

We look for the time when the work of milk distribution in towns and cities shall be entirely controlled by the municipality, either directly, as a matter of public ownership, which is the modern tendency; or indirectly, through companies or corporations acting under franchises which will safeguard the interests of producers and consumers. The present method of having several small dealers driving over the same street and distributing milk from cans and wagons which are not at all up to sanitary requirements, is a dangerous and wasteful plan, and lacks the essentials of hygienic and economic principles. What a waste of human energy, horseflesh, and whirling wagon "witality" goes on every year in connection with the distribution of milk in towns and cities!

Where the municipality does not feel free to engage directly in milk distribution, it would, in our judgment, be a wise plan to place this work in the hands of suitable corporations. It is the duty of a town or city to see that the inhabitants are supplied with pure milk. This is fully as important a function as supplying pure water—if anything, more important—because the very life of the children depends upon pure, wholesome milk. In connection with the Winter Fair at Guelph, we gave statistics showing the high infant mortality rate in the towns and cities of Ontario.

According to Jensen, the mortality among the children during the first year of life in different European countries was as follows, for the years 1891 to 1895: Norway and Sweden, 10 per cent.; Denmark, 14 per cent.; Finland and Switzerland, 15 per cent.; Prussia, 20.5 per cent.; Austria and Hungary, 25 to 28 per cent. In the following cities, 1886 to 1895, each year, the death-rate of children was: Lyons, 13 per cent.; Paris and London, 16 per cent.; Berlin, 25.3 per cent.; Munich, 31.4 per cent.; and Ingolstadt, 40.9 per cent. He further points out that in Copenhagen (capital of Denmark) the infant mortality has decreased very significantly during recent years, as follows: 1877 to 1886, 20.83 per cent.; 1886 to 1896, 19.04 per cent.; during 1897 to 1899, 17.87 per cent., and in 1900, only 15.55 per cent. of the children under one year died in this great city, where lives nearly one-half of the population of the whole Kingdom of Denmark.

We may well ask ourselves why this is so? Many causes have doubtless contributed, but the most potent cause is no doubt the very excellent milk companies which supply the major portion of the people of that great city with milk.

Did time permit, we should like to quote at length the regulations governing the Trifolium Milk Supply Co., of Copenhagen. These are given in Appendix 1, pages 239 to 247 of Pearson's translation of "Milk Hygiene," by C. O. Jensen.

We have personally visited the plant of the Copenhagen Milk Supply Co., one of the first in the field to supply pure milk to the people at moderate prices, and can speak of the excellence of their system and plant. We understand that some of the younger companies are now surpassing the old company, which at one time was looked upon as the standard for the world. Thus do we improve in our ideals. What was the ideal of one generation is considered a back number in the next.

CONSUMERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

When producers and distributors have done their part, it is the duty of the purchaser or consumer of milk to also assist in the work. Milk should be kept cold—not above 50 degrees F.—and be kept, so far as possible, in tightly-stoppered vessels. The too-common practice of emptying milk into a pitcher or bowl, and then setting it in a pantry, cupboard, or even a refrigerator, is not a good plan. Milk absorbs flavors from its surroundings, and, if in a warm place, rapidly sours, owing to the action of bacteria which readily fall into it from the air, when milk is left in open vessels. If milk be delivered in bottles, it is best to allow the supply to remain in the bottles, assuming, of course, that these bottles have been properly cleansed before the milk was put into them, with the cap or cork in place to keep out the air. Do not take out more than what is likely to be required for one meal, and if any be left over, do not pour it into the original supply, but keep it separate.

SPECIAL CARE NEEDED IN CASE OF SICKNESS.

In the case of sickness, especially such diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., persons should be very careful with the milk. In no case should milk be taken from the sick room to the family dining-room. Special precautions should be observed in order to cleanse the milk vessels used in the sick-room, and more particularly in this case with the milk bottle before it is returned to the dealer. In my judgment, a paper milk bottle which is used but once, is more sanitary, and is likely to supplant the glass bottle now in use. Quart paper bottles cost about one-half a cent apiece, and in the long run are likely to be less expensive than the present bottles, when we consider the labor of washing, cost of hauling, breakage, and danger of spreading disease.

GOOD MILK CHEAP AT TEN CENTS A QUART.

To consumers we would say, do not be afraid to pay a good price for pure milk. Insist upon its purity, and be willing to pay the producer and distributor for extra care and cleanliness. To produce and distribute sanitary milk costs time and money, for which consumers ought to be willing to pay. Good pure milk, at ten cents a quart, is one of the cheapest foods which can be purchased. Impure milk is dear at any price. Milk with a sediment in the bottom of the vessel is unfit for use. A person selling such milk ought to be prosecuted, as it is a menace to public health. A little care exercised in the selection of a good milk supply, and a little extra price for extra care and cleanliness, will often save many dollars spent for medicine and medical attendance, and prevent many sorrows in the home.

ONE ISSUE WORTH SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

A Wellington Co. subscriber thinks the information in one edition of "The Farmer's Advocate" is worth more than the year's subscription to many farmers in difficulty.

THE MILK - CONDENSARY AT ALYMER.

Dairy readers and others will be interested in the accompanying photo-engraving, showing the fine, modern plant of the Aylmer Condensed Milk Co., at Aylmer, Ont. The factory, which was erected in the latter part of 1907, is built of hollow concrete blocks and pressed-brick piers, tied into the cement-block walls. The company find that these hollow-block walls keep their building dry and warm. The factory has a frontage of 197 feet, by 50 feet wide, and is two stories high above the basement. In addition to this is a one-story wing, 147 x 50 feet, and a boiler and engine room 85 x 50 feet. The wings are built entirely of concrete blocks. The considerations which decided the company to build with concrete blocks were appearance, rapid construction, and economy. The blocks were made on the London Face-down Concrete-block Machine. As showing how rapidly a large building may be erected with concrete blocks, especially when made on the ground where the building is in progress, it may be mentioned that the contractors commenced to make blocks for this building, using four machines, on October 1st, 1907, and the building was ready for occupation in the latter part of December of the same year.

The company are handling milk from over 200 dairies, the product being sold under two brands, one being evaporated cream, and the other condensed milk. The cream is the whole of the milk reduced to the consistency of cream by evaporation in vacuo. After passing through the condensing process, the cream is then put into cans, then passing through a sterilizing process, where it is preserved solely by the scientific application of heat. The product is finally held for thirty days, in order to make sure that nothing but the very best quality gets on the market.

The condensed-milk brand is the whole of the milk evaporated in vacuo, and preserved by the addition of pure granulated sugar. A fine business has already been built up, the company attributing their success to the modern, sanitary factory and the commendable care exercised by the dairymen in handling the milk.

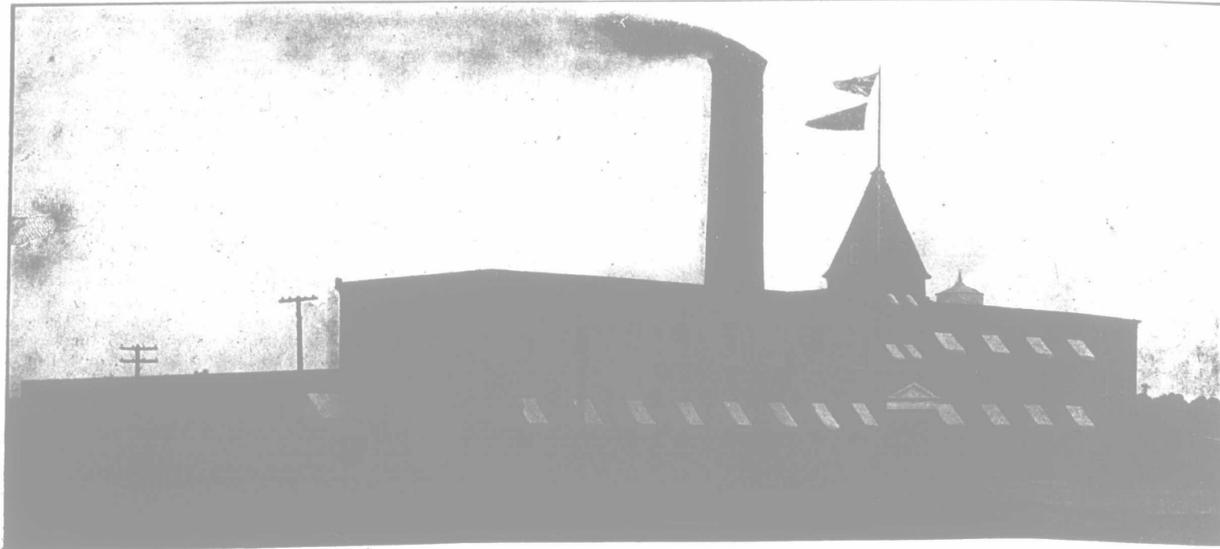
BUTTER BOXES MADE OF STRAW.

In future, the boxes containing butter shipped from Queensland to Great Britain are to be made of straw, and a £50,000 company has been formed to work the business, if we may rely upon an article published in a usually conservative contemporary, the Irish Farmers' Gazette. Butter boxes hitherto have been made of pine, but the drain upon this timber, owing to the heavy exports, has been so severe that the wood is rapidly going up in price. The new box is made of barley straw. In its manufacture, a mixture of kaolin and straw are used. It can be produced and sold for 1s. At present, 3,000,000 boxes are used in Australia annually, costing £200,000. The new box will save the dairy industry about £40,000 a year. The new type of box is declared to be in every respect equal to the old. It weighs about 10½ pounds, is damp-proof and odorless.

POULTRY.

RESULTS OF THE MAINE EXPERIMENT IN BREEDING SELECTED LAYERS.

Another idol has fallen. After all the notoriety achieved by the late Prof. Gowell, of the Maine Experiment Station, in breeding a 200-egg strain of fowls, it now turns out that he had achieved practically no real success in that direction, the average egg record, after eight years' selection from trap-nested stock, being actually lower than in the original stock with which he started. Of course, it is true that the strain originally was an extra good laying stock, and this may be said of the fowls now at the Station. It is also to be admitted that accidents have had an influence for several years in lowering the records; and, furthermore, it is to be considered that on a large poultry plant it is hard to maintain egg records, let alone to surpass them. Probably, if the stock had been maintained in smaller flocks, and under conditions approaching more closely those of the farm, somewhat better results might have been attained. This seems to be indicated from the success which has been met in various parts of the country with stock bred from the selected laying strain of the Maine Station. It would seem unwise, therefore, to conclude that the eight years' selection have been of no avail, though the fact has to be faced that, so far as



The Condensing Plant at Aylmer.

the Station records go, it has not been established that the progeny of great layers will inherit the laying propensity in equal degree. Such, at least, is the inference from a recently-compiled paper by Drs. Raymond Pearl and F. M. Surface, Biologists of the Station, who set out last year to analyze the egg-record statistics. We quote their conclusions as follows:

CONCLUSIONS REACHED FROM THE ANNUAL RECORDS.

The detailed study of the annual records, using adequate mathematical methods of analysis, leads to the following conclusions:

1. There is a large amount of variation among individual birds in respect to annual egg production. The range of variation extends from zero to approximately 250 eggs in the records of the Station. The amount of variation in regard to egg production is substantially the same at the end of the selection experiment as it was at the beginning. That is to say, after nine years of selection with respect to egg production, the birds breed no truer to a definite type of egg production than they did at the beginning. It will be recognized by every stock breeder that this is an important fact, to be taken into consideration in passing opinion on the value of the method of breeding poultry which was tried in the experiment.

2. The general trend of average annual egg production has been slightly downward throughout the course of the experiment. This is shown in the accompanying table, which gives the annual egg production for the years 1899 to 1907.

Year and pen.	Birds completed the year.	Eggs laid.	Actual average production.
1899-1900	70	9,545	136.36
1900-1901	85	12,192	143.44
1901-1902	48	7,468	155.58
1902-1903	147	19,906	135.42
1903-1904	254	29,947	117.90
1904-1905	283	37,943	134.07
1905-1906	178	24,827	140.14
1906-1907	187	21,175	113.24

It will be seen from the last column of this table that the annual average production increased during the first three years of the experiment. A second maximum was reached in 1905-1906.

It should be said that in the latter years of the experiment (from 1902 on) there occurs in all but one year some accident, which may be held to have diminished the egg production below what it should normally have been. In the detailed discussion of these figures in the complete report, the most liberal allowance possible is made for these accidents, and it is there shown that, even after making these allowances, the general trend of the line of annual averages is only horizontal. That is to say, there is no evidence of any increase in the average production of the flock.

It will be noted by those who have followed the previous reports of the Station, with reference to its poultry-breeding work, that the averages set forth in the above table do not agree with those which have previously been published. It is an unfortunate fact that the averages published in the earlier reports of this Station were in several cases in error. So far as can be learned from the records themselves, the causes of these errors fall into two categories, namely (a) faulty methods of handling the statistical material; and (b) arithmetical mistakes. As soon as the detailed paper, of which the present discussion is an abstract, appears, it will be possible for any interested person to verify for himself the averages which are given in the above table, since in the complete paper there will be published the annual egg production of every single bird during the whole eight years for which complete records exist.

3. Another point which throws light on the value of the method of breeding for increased egg production lies in the consideration of the relative number of "drones" and of high producers in each successive year of the experiment. Defining a very poor laying hen as one which produces less than 45 eggs in its first laying year, and as an exceptionally good laying hen one which lays more than 195 eggs in its first laying year, it is found that there has been no substantial change during the course of the breeding experiment in the relative proportions of either very high layers or very poor layers in the flocks of the successive years. At the beginning of the experiment there were relatively few "drones" in the flock. The relative proportion of such has not practically changed.

4. During the last three years of the breeding experiment there was carried on in connection with it an experiment on the effect of the amount of floor space per bird and the size of the flock on annual egg production. Without going into the details of this experiment, which were entirely consistent in the whole of the three years, it may be said that it clearly appears that these factors of flock-size and floor-space have a definite and measurable effect on the average annual production. This effect is quite considerable in amount. The bearing of the results of this floor-space experiment on the breeding experiment with which we are chiefly concerned here, lies in the fact that the figures which will be given in detail in the complete paper show beyond any doubt that these environmental factors can, even after the close selection for more than five years, still cause very marked changes in the character (egg production) which it was hoped to fix in the strain by breeding. There is a

considerable amount of detailed evidence, which is presented in the complete paper, all of which tends to show that the quality of high productiveness cannot be regarded as any more a fixed characteristic of the Station's strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks now than it was at the beginning of the experiment.

The general conclusion regarding the results of the breeding experiment may be quoted from the complete paper: "The practical conclusion to be drawn from the results of this breeding experiment seems to the authors to be clear. It is that the improvement of a strain of hens in egg-producing ability by selective breeding is not so simple a matter as it has been supposed to be. Nothing could be simpler than breeding from high producers to get high producers. But if this method of breeding totally fails to get high producers—in other words, if the daughters prove not to be like the mothers in egg production—it cannot fail to excite wonder as to whether the simplicity of the method is not its chief (possibly its only) recommendation. Anyone who makes a thorough, first-hand study of an extensive selection experiment, carried out, as was this one, by the so-called German method, without testing of the centgener power of the individual organisms, cannot fail to be impressed, we believe, with the fact that the improvement of a race by selective breeding is a vastly more complicated matter than it is assumed to be by those who maintain that one need only to breed from the best to insure improvement. The supposed 'facts' of heredity on which the practical stock-breeder (working for utility points) operates are, in very large part, inferences, rather than facts. What is needed more than anything else for the advancement of the stock-breeding industry in all its phases is an accumulation of definite knowledge of the fundamental principles of the hereditary process. All breeding operations must be based on the laws of inheritance in organisms. The practical stock-breeder is able to work out the applications of these laws for himself. What he most needs is broader and deeper knowledge of the laws themselves. This knowledge must come from the thoroughgoing, purely scientific investigations."

THE EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS AS AN EXPERIMENT.

It must not be concluded from what has been set forth above that the experiment in breeding for egg production is to be regarded as having failed. To draw such a conclusion is to misunderstand completely the purpose with which the work was begun. The purpose of the experiment was to find out whether high egg productiveness could be bred into a strain of fowls by the method of breeding practiced. The experiment has answered this question in the negative. There could be but one of two answers to the question. It is no more to be counted as a failure of the experiment if the answer turns out to be "no" than if it had turned out to be "yes." To have the question answered so clearly and definitely is a great gain. It clears the ground to start a new experiment to see whether another method of breeding will make it possible to breed high egg production into a strain.

Furthermore, it must not be concluded that the strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks carried by the Station is at the present time anything other than an excellent strain in respect to egg production. In spite of the fact that there is no evidence of any gain in respect to egg production during the course of the breeding experiment, the strain itself is, without doubt, an unusually good one in respect to this character. When the number of birds carried and the length of time over which trap-nest records exist are taken into consideration, it is doubtful if there is anywhere a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks which surpasses the stock of the Station in record egg production. The stock of the Experiment Station poultry plant is unusually healthy and vigorous. None of the infectious diseases which so commonly cause serious difficulty in the operation of large commercial poultry plants has ever appeared in the Station's flocks. The small annual death rate which has existed throughout the poultry experience of the Station can only be regarded as a normal mortality for hens fed and managed for high egg production. The inherent value of the strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks with which this work has been done is attested by the almost uniform satisfaction which has been expressed by those who have bought either eggs or cockerels from the Station for the purpose of infusing new blood into their own flocks.

TEACHING CHICKS TO ROOST.

Chicks of Leghorn and other light-weight breeds will begin roosting of their own accord when six or eight weeks old. Chicks of the heavier breeds often do not roost until taught to do so by the keeper. The general practice is to keep chicks of medium-sized breeds on the floor until about three months old, and chicks of the largest breeds a month or two longer. Unless the floor is kept clean and the chicks well bedded, it is better to teach all to roost early. If suitable wide roosts are used, there is no more danger of crooked breasts than on the floor, and many poultrymen think the general advantages of getting the youngsters on the roost, where they cannot crowd and huddle in corners, and are not soiled by their own and each other's droppings, more than compensate for what keel bones are twisted.

Often chicks can be taught to roost by putting in low roosts and placing with them one or two

old hens or chicks that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan cannot be tried, or does not work, a wide board should be placed close to the wall, about a foot from the ground, and the chicks placed on it after dark, night after night, until they will go to it of their own accord. After that, a wide roost, the regulation distance from the wall, may be substituted for the board.

POULTRY MITES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
One great source of trouble to fowl, especially at this time of year, is the little blood-sucking mite. They rob the hens of their sleep and blood, and, consequently, they rob the owner of a large part of the profits hoped for. If once they become established in a coop it is a hard fight to get rid of them. Better not to let them start if possible.

Upon looking through my house at different times, and failing to find a single mite, it gives me a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction. It also prompts me to wonder why so fortunate. Of course the houses now in use are not very old (the oldest three years), yet there is no doubt that their newness is not the cause of the absence of the pest in question.

I always keep sifted coal ashes in the dust boxes all winter, and occasionally throughout the year paint the roosts with coal oil. Recently I read some poultry notes in an American farm journal. Among them was the following: "Always keep coal ashes in the hen pen and you will never be troubled with lice."

Of course the coal ashes are hard on the plumage, and the hens never have a nice red comb while they have access to them—always white and bleached looking. Nevertheless, while rolling in the ashes they raise a terrible dust, which settles into every crack and crevice. It must be the dust that prevents the vermin from lodging in the cracks.

From what I have been told by others, who have had experience along this line, I would use coal oil in an infested house. Simply spray every part thoroughly and repeat every couple of days until the pest is gone. They certainly cannot live if the oil touches them, and if coal oil is applied copiously it will touch everything near by. Besides, it is very cheap in price, in comparison with many of the prepared solutions which are less effectual.

J. R. HENRY.

Wentworth Co.

BUMBLE FOOT.

Fowls roosting on high perches sometimes injure their feet in jumping down from the roost to the floor. An abscess forms on the sole, which becomes hard and calloused, and a condition known as bumble foot, results. The disease, if neglected, may extend upward in the leg, affecting the joints, and ultimately causing death. A fowl that has once had bumble foot is of little more use. The lameness is liable to return at any time, and birds suffering once from this disorder very rarely become profitable producers again. The best way is to prevent trouble by making the roosting perches low, and all on the same level. The old-fashioned way of putting the roosts up, one above the other, like the rungs of a ladder, is the easiest way of laying things out for trouble of this kind. The hens crowd up to the top perches on going to roost, and when they come down in the morning jump from one perch to another. Hens of light-weight breeds, such as Leghorns, can make the descent every day of their lives without injury to the feet, but heavy-weights, like Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Cochins, are liable to put their feet out of business by the performance; and the Scotchman's adage about the horse holds equally true with the hen, No foot, no hen.

Frequent applications of crude petroleum is a good remedy for bumble foot in the early stages of the disease. If the trouble is neglected, it becomes necessary to open the abscess by making two cuts across each other, in the form of an X. The matter is then washed out with warm water containing a little carbolic acid, and carbolated vaseline applied daily to the wound until a cure is effected. The hatchet treatment is used by poultrymen of experience, with rather more satisfactory results than any kind of doctoring.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

TWIG BLIGHT ON APPLE TREES.

Why do small branches on my apple trees wither and die, and what should I do to prevent it?
SUBSCRIBER.

Having no specimen from which to identify the disease, we judge the trees are affected with twig-blight, a bacterial affection, particularly destructive to the pear, but also troublesome on apple trees, and, unlike most other ailments, working its greatest injury in the best-cared-for orchards. The bacteria enter through the blossoms, and perhaps through wounds and insect punctures. Usually the terminal flowers, leaves and twigs are first killed, the plants appearing as if scorched by fire. The bark becomes black or brown, and the inner bark or cambium are destroyed. The disease progresses backward into

the branches, so that in time the whole tree may be killed. The disease is conspicuous by reason of the bunches of dead leaves appearing here and there among the green foliage. Treatment consists in cutting off and burning affected twigs and branches whenever they appear. Cut six inches below the diseased part, for a few bacteria may be in what appears to be sound wood, and these would continue to increase, and in a short time the blight would be showing again. Cutting off affected parts may be done at any time in winter and spring, but the best time for cutting out affected branches is towards fall, when most of the blight has developed, and when the contrast between the discolored leaves and branches and healthy tissue is easily seen. Trees should be carefully inspected for blight in winter and spring, before the blossoms are out. In cases where the bark of the trunk is affected, it can be cut out and the wound covered with a lead-and-oil paint. The cut surface of all branches over one-half inch in diameter should also be painted.

QUEBEC POMOLOGICAL SUMMER MEETING.

The annual field meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit-growing Society was held at Hemmingford and Covey Hill, on August 12th and 13th. At the Hemmingford meeting, Mr. G. Reynaud contributed a paper on "Evaporating of Fruits and Vegetables," giving the manner of evaporating for commercial purposes. He also spoke of the large market in France for Evaporated apples, which are used for cider-making. The drying of peas, beans, cauliflowers, onions and cabbage, was described fully.

W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, discussed the development of experimental work, summing up the work done by expert horticulturists throughout the world, and giving some idea of what they are trying to do for the betterment of horticulture. As a means by which ordinary horticulturists might help themselves, he suggested co-operation. For the horticulturist of the future, he urged the importance of a thorough grounding in chemistry, plant physiology and physics, if he would make the highest success of his business.

More than sixty colleges and experimental stations in America are receiving Government grants, and were carrying on experimental work in horticulture. Dominion experimental farms were established in Canada a little more than twenty years ago, and, while some of the work done has been of an experimental character only, the larger part of the work undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm had been done with a view to ascertaining causes and finding out results. The College at Guelph has done much for agriculture, and the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue is carrying on investigations which should be of great value to horticulturists in this Province and other parts of the Dominion.

In a practical address on orchard insects and their control, Prof. Swaine, of the Macdonald Agricultural College, reasserted the well-known entomological fact that there are two kinds of insect pests, biting ones and sucking ones; the former eat the leaves, and the latter suck the juices of the plants.

In a paper on "Roses," Mr. G. P. Hitchcock, of Mississippi, gave some very interesting historical details concerning this much-admired flower, of which he said that there were between 300 and 400 species, and the cultivation of certain of these for commercial purposes gave employment to thousands of people.

Prof. Blair, of the Macdonald College, gave a practical talk on "Orchard Work," particularly with regard to the planting of trees and the care of the orchard in the earlier stages of its growth. He also pointed out that, in horticulture, as in any other business, a man must take a deep interest in his work, must keep in touch with up-to-date methods, and do nothing slovenly or by rule-of-thumb, if he would make a success of the occupation in which he is engaged.

Quite a few carloads of British Columbia strawberries came into Winnipeg during the early part of July. These berries were received in splendid condition, were high-quality goods all round, a credit to the fruit industry of the coast Province, and to the men who packed and shipped them.

Some promising new fruits have been originated at the South Dakota Experiment Station by crossing the native Dakota plums and sand cherries with other stone fruits from Europe and Asia. It appears that the native Dakota sand cherry amalgamates readily in hybridizing with a number of other species, and that excellent results may be hoped for, especially with hybrids of the Japanese plums. Many more combinations have been made, and the fruiting of the resulting seedlings is awaited with interest. The fact has been demonstrated that it is possible to secure fruits combining the hardness of native stone fruits with something of the size and quality of the choice cultivated stone fruits from Europe and Asia.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture made an exhibit of fruit at the recent Winnipeg Indus-

trial, which our Western contemporary, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, pronounces a credit to the fruit-growing industry of the Province. "The excellent arrangement of the apples and other fruits was the subject of much favorable comment from the fair visitors who inspected the exhibit. For this the Ontario fruitmen have reason for congratulation. At the same time, however, as has been intimated in these columns time and again for years, there is a vast difference between the fruit which the Ontario Department of Agriculture sends up each year for exhibition purposes and the stuff which in the name of fruit comes into the Western market each fall and winter from the fruit-growers of that Province. The manner of putting up, the grading and packing of this latter is too often away below what it should be. Ontario fruit, apples especially, are preferred in the Winnipeg market to all others, provided they are laid down here in anything like proper style. But the apple-growers of Ontario, at least the majority of them, will have to change their methods a little if the Western market for their products is to be maintained. This country does not by any means depend on the East alone for fruit, and the sooner that fact can be brought home to Eastern growers, the better it will be for the fruit industry of those Provinces. There is a possibility, however, that, before they become sufficiently awakened, the opportunity will have passed."

THE FARM BULLETIN.

FARM VALUES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

The average value (based upon prices received by farmers) of the principal crops in the United States, on dates indicated, obtained from reports of correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Crop	Aug. 1, 1908.	July 1, 1908.	June 1, 1908.	May 1, 1908.	Apr. 1, 1908.	Mar. 1, 1908.	Jan. 1, 1908.
Corn per bushel	\$0.784	\$0.757	\$0.737	\$0.647	\$0.612	\$0.581	\$0.540
Wheat do	904	895	893	898	898	892	887
Oats do	498	502	518	504	500	479	461
Barley do	571	541	513	554	565	568	4704
Rye do	712	754	763	747	753	745	733
Buckwheat do	801	860	758	770	776	724	717
Flaxseed do	1.074	1.081	1.092	1.048	1.030	1.029	990
Potatoes do	836	778	713	733	754	690	634
Hay per ton	9.280	9.700	10.000	10.780	10.830	11.020	11.280
Cotton per pound	1.03	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.02	1.10	1.10

AN IDEAL INSTITUTE PICNIC MEETING.

The annual meeting and picnic of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes of Lincoln County, Ont., was held August 12th, on the Park grounds, adjoining Victoria Hall, near Jordan Harbor. It would be difficult to find a more appropriate, beautiful or interesting place for such a gathering. The park, with its majestic trees, affords shelter from the sun for man and beast. The commodious sheds erected to accommodate those driving here to attend the numerous meetings held in the hall also comes in nicely on such occasions as this. The hall itself would be a credit to many towns and cities, being modern and up-to-date in every respect. It, like many other things in this favored school section, was a donation from the generosity of Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago. The hall is free for all purposes that have a tendency to advance the good of humanity in any and every way. Adjoining the hall is the Rittenhouse school and library, of which "The Farmer's Advocate" readers have read so much. A neat little museum and manual-training quarters are found here, of which many towns might well be proud.

Adjacent to the beautiful and well-planted school lawn is the children's flower and vegetable garden

plots, each pupil having his or her plot to care for; thus early instilling in the boys and girls a love for the beautiful in nature. It is here they learn to study the growth, care and cultivation of flowers, vegetables and fruits. Would that all our rural schools were similarly equipped, where the children could acquire so much more knowledge along lines that would be of real practical use to them in after life. Such a training would also have a tendency to keep the boys and girls on the farm, where there would be plenty of work for them to do, and thus be engaged in the most honorable occupation on earth, and where they would develop the best and noblest specimens of humanity. The great want of to-day among the rural community is the need of more and better education along agricultural lines, so as to raise the intellectual standard where it should be (if it is not already), above all other classes.

This school section was the first in the County to furnish the pupils with garden plots; then the adjoining section caught the spirit of advancement, and followed in the same line. May its leavening influence spread till all the schools in our land are leavened.

The recently-established Ontario Horticultural Experiment Station and Vegetable Farm is also located here, and although yet in its infancy, is already attracting considerable attention, not only by the people of this district, but all over the Dominion, and even foreign countries, as has been evinced by the recent visitors from abroad. This farm has already in various ways done much by example to encourage farmers in making improvements. The land a year ago was thoroughly and systematically tilled, the results of which were quite noticeable the past spring. Tillage could be started much earlier than on adjoining farms. This object lesson has been, no doubt, largely the reason of the many demands made upon the Department of Physics, Agricultural College, Guelph, by the farmers of this locality, for drainage surveying of their farms, with a view of tiling them in the near future.

At an early hour people were arriving on the grounds, intending to spend the forenoon visiting the many places of interest hereabout, or enjoying a few hours' angling in Ontario, or bathing in its refreshing waters, before the exercises of the afternoon proper began. A rain prevented many from making a most pleasant ramble over the farm, etc. Before noon, however, the rain ceased, and the afternoon promised ideal for such an occasion. The roads in every direction were soon lined with teams, all bent for Victoria Hall.

After refreshments, at the call of a band, the magnificent hall was soon filled, and the President, D. H. Moyer, called first upon Dr. Morgan, of Hamilton, who was followed by Mr. Smith, Public School Inspector for Wentworth County, who reviewed briefly the organization of the first Farmers' Institute in Ontario, it being in his county—he and Dr. Mills being the instigators—and the good work now being done by the five hundred Institutes in our land, in raising the intellectual standard of the rural community. Geo. A. Putnam, R.S.A., Superintendent Farmers' Institutes, then followed, giving an encouraging account of the progress being made among the farming community. Then followed addresses by Miss Laura Rose, Guelph, always a welcome visitor to this county; Mr. A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa, and others.

While the speaking in the hall was in progress, a football match outside was brought to a premature conclusion by rain. Many picnickers reached their homes in a slightly moist condition, but the good feast of food and platform blattery, together with the real substantial information imparted, soon makes one forget the little unpleasantness caused by the rain, and are looking forward to the next annual feast for the body and mind on these same grounds.

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

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association will be held in the City Hall, Toronto, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 9th.

The following topics for discussion are on the programme:

1. Bell Connection—Dr. W. Doan.
2. Independent Telephones at Railway Stations—C. Skinner.
3. Organization of Rural Companies—(a) Mutual vs. Joint-stock Companies, A. R. Walsh; (b) Rural Line Equipment and the Best Way to Serve the Farmers, F. A. Dubs.
4. Telephone Rates—(a) Rates to be Charged, and the Best Form of Collecting, A. Hoover; (b) To What Extent Should Free Service be Given? A. D. Bruce.
5. Division of Territory Between Telephone Companies—Lavi Meyer.
6. Toll Line Collections: How Best Effected—Alex. Neilson and Henry Sneath.
7. Western Situation and Its Future—F. Daggar.
8. Our Interests in Towns and Cities—M. Gee.
9. The Independent Movement in Towns and Rural Communities—T. R. Mayberry, M. L. A.
10. Exclusive Franchises and Government Regulation—Dr. A. Oels.

According to a leading coffee-trade journal, the world's consumption of coffee in 1907 amounted to 16,825,000 sacks, of which 6,980,000 sacks were consumed in the United States, 3,050,000 in Germany, and 1,925,000 in France, leaving 5,170,000 sacks for consumption in all other countries.

P. E. ISLAND ORCHARDING AND SEED OATS.

Visitors to our Province this summer say they never saw such fields of clover anywhere in Canada as were on the Island this year, but a good part of it was more or less damaged by the very heavy rains that came just when the harvesting was under way, but the other farm crops needed the rain so badly that it was welcomed, even in the midst of haying. The big hay crop has reduced the price of hay to \$7.00 per ton; therefore, those who said "No, sir" when offered \$14 and \$16 for their old hay last winter have it still on hand, and have just dropped seven or eight dollars a ton on it. Just before the rain came, on July 18th, it looked as though the early grain would be a short crop, but the continued wet weather, with intense heat, gave the apparently stunted grain a fresh start, and at the present writing, August 17th, we have the prospect of a harvest away above the average—that is, as far as growth is concerned. Wheat is the poorest stand of any of the grain crops, and some fields were much damaged by the jointworm, particularly the early-sown. A great many farmers in this section did not sow any wheat, and it looks as though they acted wisely, and I venture to say that number will be increased next spring.

The pastures have been excellent all summer; such a growth of white clover we have not had on the Island for the past ten years, and the second crop of clover is now covering the hayfields.

The dairy industry is flourishing, and, with an abundance of cheap feed for this winter, our factories might be kept running almost the year around.

The fruit crop on the Island is an average one, but, in driving through the country, one cannot but notice that much-neglected yet best-paying part of the farm, the orchard, and the bulk of the fruit raised in such orchards is not fit even for the local market. Apples look fine as we turn leaf after leaf of the travelling agent's plate-book, but just about one farmer in a hundred knows how to produce an original like the one on paper. I find the orchard, perhaps, the best-paying part of the farm. We have only two acres in orchard; half of it is in early apples called Crimson Beauty. They are an excellent apple, and from that acre of land we will have 150 three-bushel barrels of marketable apples, besides a remarkable crop of early potatoes on the same acre of land. Why go West to buy large tracts of prairie, when a good living can be made at home on a small farm? I would say to those on P. E. I. who contemplate setting out an orchard, don't buy the Ben Davis. The tree needs to be grown in a compost heap to make the apple fit for market. A poor Ben Davis apple is the nearest to nothing of any fruit grown. Many other varieties will produce, under the same conditions, a good crop of marketable fruit, while the fruit on the Ben Davis will be small, hard, and unsalable. I know a farmer who has a very large orchard planted to Ben Davis. This spring that farmer took a large load of those apples to our local market. The dealers wanted apples, but said it was useless to buy such fruit, as they could not sell it. The man took his load home again, and they just made poor pig feed. Now, that man says he fails to see where there is any money in an orchard.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture, under the management of our Commissioner, Hon. S. E. Reid, is doing all in its power to encourage agriculture in this Province. Much is being done to encourage the growing of pure seed. P. E. I. produces the best and cleanest seed of any Province in the whole Dominion. When the "Great West" wanted oats for seed this spring, P. E. I. had the goods, only a very small per cent. being rejected, and those Western farmers can now look with satisfaction on their crop of oats grown from Island seed, which are reported to be fully six inches higher than grain grown from seed obtained from other parts of the Dominion. We do not wish to encourage the growing of too much oats for export, but every year large quantities of oats are exported from this Island; and if we would pay a little more attention to the weeds which threaten to get the upper hand, or, rather, to the eradication of those weeds, and then thoroughly clean our oats before marketing, it would be worth more, and we would realize more per bushel for our oats than any of the other Provinces. Our oats have their name up now, and it is up to us to maintain that reputation. The Department is offering generous prizes for the best fields of oats and wheat, to be judged before harvest. The principal points are: Freedom from weeds, including fence-corners and roadsides; freedom from other varieties or other kinds of grain; freedom from smut or other fungous diseases; strength of straw for the variety; uniform good stand of crop; heads of grain large, and the grain most suitable for seed purposes. Fields for competition must contain five or more acres of oats, or three or more acres of wheat.

The root crop of all kinds has an immense growth of top, and we can safely count on a full crop, if not a record one. About 1,100 harvesters left for the West recently, and half of them should have stayed home to help us with our big crop. C. C. CRAIG, East Prince, P. E. I.

The world's total wine crop in 1907 has been estimated by the Italian trade at 1,744,200,807 gals. France ranked first, with 1,744,255,207 gallons; Italy second, with 1,495,126,400 gallons, and Spain third, with 461,640,000 gallons.

THE HESSIAN FLY—INFORMATION TO FARMERS

The Department of Entomology of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has recently been informed of a somewhat serious outbreak of Hessian fly in several parts of the south-west of Ontario; particularly in the counties of Norfolk, Brant and Bruce. In Norfolk a reliable correspondent reports a loss of thirty per cent. in some wheat fields. In order to fight this pest intelligently a short account of its life history is necessary.

The Hessian fly is a tiny two-winged insect, about one-tenth of an inch long, and looking like a very small mosquito. There are two broods of these flies in Ontario in a year. The adult flies lay their eggs during May and June in the groove on the upper surface of the leaves of fall or spring wheat, or less frequently of barley and rye. After a few days tiny maggots hatch out and work their way down between the stem and leaf to near the joint. Here they remain until full-grown, sucking the juice out of the plant and causing it to become so weak at the affected part (usually near the first or second joint) that it falls over before it is ripe. When the maggots are full-grown they change their color from nearly white to dark-brown, and become hard. This stage is known as the flaxseed stage, from the resemblance to flaxseed. When the grain is cut some of the flaxseeds will be in the straw of the sheaves and carried to the barn, but most of them will be left in the stubble. About the end of August, or early in September, from these flaxseeds there emerge the full-grown winged flies. These now lay their eggs on the young and tender wheat plants, whether these be merely the volunteer wheat that has sprung up in the old stubble, or the freshly-sown wheat for the next year's crop. When these eggs hatch the young maggots work their way down to the crown of the plants, where they do much damage before winter, causing the wheat to lose its healthy appearance and look white and sickly. At the close of autumn most of the maggots have become full-grown and entered the winter until May or June, when, as said above, the two-winged flies come forth.

The following suggestions for lessening the attacks of the fly are in accordance with the recommendations of Dr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, and Mr. F. M. Webster, of Washington, and will be found of much service if tried.

1. Choose only good plump seed for sowing, not shrivelled or sprouted seed.
2. Do not sow wheat in the same fields as were infested this year, but rotate your crops.
3. Prepare the soil with extra care, in order to produce a rapid growing and vigorous plants as possible. This helps to enable them to recover from attacks.
4. Do not sow your wheat this fall before September 15th. If the ground has been well prepared this will have plenty of time for a good growth before winter, and the damp weather of August practically insures that the flies will nearly all have emerged and laid their eggs before September 15th.
5. Plow down the volunteer wheat, barley or rye growing in the stubble fields not later than the end of September, because if the maggots are left long enough to enter the flaxseed stage many of them may emerge next year in spite of the plowing.
6. Often much benefit has been gained by burning all the rubbish that falls beneath the threshing machine. This will naturally contain many of the flaxseeds.

SHIPMENTS OF EARLY APPLES.

As announced in "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 13th, the Dominion Dairy & Cold-storage Commissioner, on behalf of Hon. Sydney Fisher, undertook to reserve a refrigerated chamber on each of two steamships, the Ontario, sailing from Montreal on August 22nd, and the Sicilian, sailing on August 29th. The object was merely to guarantee space at regular rates to shippers of early apples and other tender fruits, the Government undertaking to reimburse the steamship companies for any reserved space that might not be taken. Despatches from Ottawa last week intimated that the fruitmen had come to the front with such large shipments that the Government would require to pay little or nothing. If the fruit arrives in good condition and meets favor in England it will mean the extension of the apple-shipping season by several weeks, and the provision of a profitable market for a considerable quantity of fruit that has been hitherto at a greater or less discount, sometimes a total loss.

ADDITION TO OUR EDITORIAL STAFF.

J. Albert Hand, B.S.A., Lecturer in Agriculture in the Manitoba Agricultural College, has resigned that position to join the editorial staff of "The Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont. Mr. Hand, who hails from Dufferin Co., Ont., is a 1905 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Before and after graduation he has had considerable very successful experience in agricultural journalism in both Eastern and Western Canada. He is a born newspaper man, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our staff in practical and preparing the increasing volume of practical matter which annually finds its way to the public reading table through the medium of our columns.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN-SOWN CROPS.

Three hundred and seven farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn-sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from twenty-six of the counties of the Province. Those counties which furnished the greatest number of good reports of successfully-conducted experiments were Bruce, Norfolk, Middlesex, Grey and Halton. The experimenters deserve much credit for the good work they have done for themselves and for the farmers generally. Average results of the carefully-conducted co-operative experiments with autumn-sown crops are here presented in a very concise form.

Winter Wheat.—Three varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The following are the averages in yield of straw and of grain per acre: Imperial Amber, 1.4 tons and 25.9 bush.; Abundance, 1.2 tons and 23.3 bush.; and No. 5 Red, 1.2 tons and 22.2 bush.

Not only did the Imperial Amber give the greatest yield per acre in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in 1908 and 1907, but it also came first in popularity with the experimenters in each of these years. The Imperial Amber will again be distributed throughout Ontario this autumn as one of the three varieties for co-operative experiments. The Dawson's Golden Chaff, which we distributed for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of twelve years previous to the autumn of 1906, and which is probably grown more extensively in Ontario at the present time than all other varieties of winter wheat combined, has not been included in the co-operative tests since 1906.

Winter Rye.—Of the two varieties of winter rye distributed in the autumn of 1907, the Mammoth White stood first in average yield of grain with 34 bushels, and the Common second, with 28.3 bushels per acre. Last year the Mammoth White surpassed the Common rye by an average of 5 bushels per acre throughout Ontario.

Fertilizers with Winter Wheat.—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 five years are as follows: Mixed fertilizer, 27.6 bush.; nitrate of soda, 25.8 bush.; muriate of potash, 25.7 bush.; and superphosphate, 25.3 bush. The unfertilized land gave an average of 22.4 bush. per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds, and the muriate of potash and the nitrate of soda each 160 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 between four and five dollars per acre.

Fodder Crops.—In each of five years, the seed of hairy vetches and of winter rye has been distributed throughout Ontario for co-operative experiments in testing these crops for fodder purposes. In the average of the five years' experiments the hairy vetches produced slightly the largest yield of green fodder per acre, but in 1908 the largest yield was produced by the winter rye.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS IN 1908.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge, in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of winter wheat; 2, two varieties of winter rye; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter emmer with winter wheat or winter barley; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express, and that for the others by mail.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

- August 29th to Sept. 14th.—Canadian National, Toronto.
- August 29th to Sept. 5th.—Sherbrooke, Que.
- Sept. 2nd to 10th.—Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax.
- Sept. 11th to 19th.—Western Fair, London.
- Sept. 12th to 19th.—St. John, N. B.
- Sept. 15th to 17th.—Guelph Central.
- Sept. 18th to 26th.—Ottawa Central.
- Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sept. 22nd to 25th.—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
- Oct. 8th and 9th.—Kilsyth Agricultural Society, Kilsyth.
- Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.
- Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.
- Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.
- Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

MAKING A MACADAM ROAD.

New York State is carrying out a policy of rural-road improvement by macadamizing leading highways. An example of this work is to be seen this season in Ontario County, between the town of Manchester and Phelps, on what is called one of the "State roads." The land in one section has a substratum of rock, and in the other is generously supplied by nature with boulders. To reduce the grades in some places blasting has been resorted to, but the grading is mostly done with hand labor and the grading machine, followed by a ten-ton steam roller, to firm and smooth the surface before the application of the broken stone. The metalled portion is twelve feet wide. In some places a groove is cut between the shoulders of the road to receive the stone, and the entire width from ditch edge to ditch edge is from 28 to 30 feet. Where needed, the roadbed is drained and a sub-base of large flat stone laid. In the flat, soft places the drainage is provided by passages laid crosswise—say every fifty feet—with stone. For the creeks or runways very fine cement culverts are constructed. When the bottom of the roadbed proper has received the finishing touches the first layer of four inches of No. 4 (coarse) broken stone is laid on, deposited in windrows by dumping wagons, regulated by chain and lever in the driver's hand. The depth of the layer is regulated by four-inch cube blocks, laid here and there on the ground as a check by the inspectors. The coarse-stone layer is worked down carefully to the proper depth and level by hand rakes, and is then coated with a layer of coarse sand, called the "filler," which, under the ten-ton roller, serves to bind the mass together. Upon this another four-inch course of No. 2 (finer) broken stone is laid, and distributed as before. This is then rolled and finally the surface is covered with a coating of limestone crusher dust, which is puddled by being wet with a two-horse sprinkler and thoroughly rolled; the finished metal bed being reduced to six inches deep. No traffic is allowed on the roadbed for weeks. Last of all, before the job is taken off the hands of the contractor, the shoulders and ditches are properly trimmed and levelled, and all rubbish removed. The broken stone for one section of this road has been all shipped in by train, but in the other, where boulders are plen-

tiful on the land, the stone crusher is used on the site. The twelve-foot finished driveway has a crown of six inches from center to edge, and the inner edge or bottom of ditch is at least two feet lower than the crown of the road.

The jobs are being done under contract, the cost being variously reported at from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per mile. The laborers receive from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per ten-hour day, their work being checked and cards punched by a timekeeper every day, payment being made by check once every two weeks, one week's pay being held back. The work is done in accordance with the plans and directions of the State Engineer. The State has been divided into three "divisions," and the latter subdivided into "residencies," embracing five or six counties each. When the actual work begins, the State has two inspectors on the job—one looking after the grading and the other the stone work. Heretofore the State has been assuming some 50 per cent. of the outlay on these roads, the counties 35 per cent., and the towns which they connect, or the taxpayers immediately adjoining the highways, 15 per cent., according to certain contingencies. After January 1st, 1909, under a new law, it is said the State will assume the whole construction and maintenance of these roads, while a State Commission of three will undertake direction of the road-improvement work in place of the State Engineer, the proposal being also under consideration, by public ownership of the road machinery, to get away from the costly contract system. Equipped with a great network of railways, there is now an evident determination that the main rural highways shall be permanently improved for the use of the taxpaying farmer, so far as he may be privileged to do so by the infamous automobile, driven largely by an idle class of harum-scarum rich.

FROST IN THE WEST.

Our Western correspondent advises us that since writing the review of the season in the West which appears on pages 1326 and 1327 of this issue, there were two nights' frost over about one-quarter of the wheat-growing area, extending probably from Brandon, Man., to Grenfell, Sask., and south and north, especially up the river valleys.

SALVATION-ARMY IMMIGRATION RESTRICTED.

Interviewed by the Toronto press, Colonel Lamb, head of the Salvation Army's Emigration Bureau, is reported as stating that there is a standing army of unemployed in England of 600,000 to 800,000. The Army are endeavoring to relieve conditions by finding employment in the colonies, so far as possible; or, if not there, in some English-speaking country, or failing that, wherever a man can earn an honest living. They are not seeking to "dump" emigrants, however. Out of 100,000 applicants last year they selected 20,000 as desirable immigrants, and out of these sent only 6,000. Only 6,000 were sent to Canada last year, as against 15,000 the previous year, and many of these were wives and children of men who had come out the previous year and settled on the land. In regard to the prospect for next year, the headquarters staff have been advised that there are no openings in Canadian farms or cities, except for properly-selected farm and domestic help. Seven steamers chartered for this year have been cancelled.

THE ONTARIO WINTER FAIR.

The Ontario Government agreed to grant the sum of \$20,000 towards the extension of the Winter Fair building in Guelph, provided that the city expend \$10,000 and furnish a free site. The by-law to grant this was voted on by the people and passed. The tenders received for the work were over \$40,000. A compromise resulted in the reduction of the lowest tender to \$30,000, stated to be due to changes in the interior, the omission of the proposed towers and the substitution of concrete or second-class stone. The City Council failed to agree on acceptance of the terms of the report, and decided to appeal to the adjacent township and County Councils for assistance, in order to having the best stonework and a creditable building, which probably means that the work must lay over for a year.

According to rumors and reports, the Canadian Cannery, Ltd., otherwise known as the Cannery's Combine, are making an effort to crowd their competitors, the independent canners, this year, and to this end have reduced their prices of canned corn and tomatoes.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Thomas Graham, of the firm of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., arrived home from Glasgow on August 21st, with a fine importation of seventeen Clydesdales and one Hackney, many of which were prizewinners at the best shows in Scotland. No serious mishap occurred on the journey over, and the animals were all landed in fine condition.

Mr. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ont., (Woodstock Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.), the well-known breeder of large English Berkshire swine, whose advertisement runs in this paper, in ordering a change, writes: "I have for sale at present a nice lot of Berkshires of various ages, some ready to breed, and a lot of young pigs, weaned and ready to ship, and can supply pairs or trios not akin, all of the best bacon type, with good length, and yet of the easy-feeding sort that make profitable returns for the feed they get."

Attention is called to the advertisement of the auction sale of W. B. Cockburn, Waterdown, six miles from the City of Hamilton, Ont., on Tuesday, Sept. 8th, at 1 o'clock, when 12 Holstein cows, all young, and 8 bull and heifer calves, one yearling boar and six boar pigs, 3 months old, Berkshires, a very choice lot, all richly bred, will be sold without any reserve to the highest bidder, at the buyers' own price. Send for catalogue, and if in want of something good, attend this sale. See advertisement.

CENTRAL FAIR PROGRAMME.

The work of preparing the official programme of the Central Canada Fair at Ottawa is rapidly approaching completion. The cover of the booklet will give a picture of the famous comic-opera artist, De Wolf Hopper, whose company will present the latest New York comic opera success, "And What Happened Then," as the night entertainment. Among the other illustrations in the programme will be one of the new fine arts and ladies' work building, which is rapidly approaching completion. There will also be illustrations of the several thrilling specialties, including the double balloon ascension and race by the aeronauts to earth in three separate parachute drops. The Ottawa Exhibition this year promises to prove a record-breaker in interest, both in its agricultural and entertainment features.

Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., reports the following recent sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Suffolk sheep: To Jno. J. Dymock, Wood Green, Ont., the good 2-year-old bull, Elm Park King 9th, to Mr. Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; Elm Park Ringleader 5th, the first-prize calf at Dominion Show last September, and second as a yearling at Brandon last month. To Mr. Bronkard Thring, of Marden, the Pride yearling bull, Elm Park Pilot. To C. C. Elliot, Strathcona, Alta., our first-prize bull calf at Calgary. Have also sold about 40 Suffolk sheep for fall delivery. We were very much pleased with the demand for Suffolk sheep in the West, and look for a great future for them in that part of Canada. While at Edmonton, Calgary, and Brandon Shows this summer we did very well, where we won 34 first prizes, 31 second prizes, 6 championships, one gold and two silver medals on our cattle. We have a fine lot of stock for sale this season, and hope to meet all our old friends at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and make many new ones.

MORE CLYDES FOR CANADA.

The Donaldson steamer, Lakonia, sailing from Glasgow the first week in August, carried 33 Clydesdales for Canada, including 17 for Graham Bros., Claremont; 8 for Smith & Richardson, Columbus, and 8 for Dalgety Bros., London. Graham Bros.' shipment included a Clydesdale stallion for J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, and a Hackney stallion colt for themselves, fuller particulars of which may be looked for in next week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

WESTERN FAIR.

London, Ont., Sept. 11-19. The Western Fair, from the standpoint of an agricultural exhibition, is growing in favor year by year. The management are doing their utmost to make it successful along these lines. A large amount of money has been expended this year on horse barns, a new one having been built, thus making plenty of accommodation for all. Encouraged by the splendid exhibit of ponies last year, the prize list has been added to in this department, and a fine exhibit is looked for this year. In the cattle department a milking contest has been added, when \$50.00 will be given to the winner, and also silver medals to the winners in this class. The prize list in the sheep and stock departments has also been increased. In the

Dairy Department a new section has been added for best collection of cheese. The butter-making competition will again be a center of attraction, while cream separators will be in actual operation in the Dairy Building. This year's exhibition should be well attended by agriculturalists throughout the country.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

CLIPPING ALFALFA-FLEABANE.

1. I have a field of barley stubble seeded to lucerne this year, and the lucerne is now about eight inches high; what will it be best to do with it, to run over it with the mower or pasture it, or leave it alone?

2. Will you please name the inclosed weed, and will the seed of it be injurious to clover seed.

S. T.

Ans.—1. If the growth of alfalfa is heavy, or if it shows signs of the yellowish blight which frequently appears on new seeding, or if there is danger of weeds going to seed in the field, it should be run over with a mower, in July or August, with the cutter-bar set quite high. On no account should it be pastured. It is bad enough to pasture an established meadow, especially in the autumn, but particularly injurious to pasture a new seeding. The same applies to clover, though not nearly to the same extent as in the case of alfalfa.

2. The weed is the common daisy fleabane, the seed of which often adulterates grass seed. While undesirable, it is not one of the most noxious weeds.

TURNIP LICE.

What is the treatment for destroying lice on turnips, as there seems to be a large amount of turnips lost by this pest.

S. F. R.

Ans.—This insect attacks cabbages as well as turnips. In turnip fields the colonies of plant lice should always be looked for when the turnips are being thinned and hoed. At this stage good work may be done by simply hoeing out the infested plants, and, having pulled some earth over them with the hoe, pressing it down with the foot. When the lice are too numerous for this simple treatment, Dr. Fletcher recommends that the infested plants should be promptly sprayed with a knapsack sprayer, using kerosene emulsion, made by boiling half a pound of soap in a gallon of rain

water until it is all dissolved, then, while it is boiling hot, turning in the coal oil and churning the mixture, constantly and thoroughly, with a syringe or force pump, for five minutes, when it will be of a smooth, creamy nature. This makes a stock emulsion which must be diluted with nine times its volume of water before using on vegetation. It kills only by contact, closing up the breathing pores of the lice. As the eggs are laid in autumn on the leaves of turnips and cabbages, remnants of these crops should always be plowed down as soon as the crop is harvested. Infested cabbages may be dipped in kerosene emulsion before storing for the winter. Keep the fields free of mustard and other cruciferous plants, as these harbor the lice as well as cabbages and turnips.

TRADE TOPICS.

AN AUTOMATIC COW BOWL for watering stock, which possesses many novel features, is being placed on the market by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., of Preston, who will exhibit it at Toronto Exhibition and other fall fairs. This cow bowl is worked on this principle, that the cow punches a button and gets the water. It can be placed in any location in the stable, and stockmen who are interested would do well to look up this Company's exhibit when they are at the fair.

A HIGH-GRADE COLLEGE.—The Forest City Business and Shorthand College, Y. M. C. A., London, Ont., whose advertisement appears in this paper requesting prospective students to write for free catalogue, is considered one of the best-equipped and best-officered colleges in Canada.

There are seven regular teachers, four in the Commercial Department, and three in the Shorthand. The Principal of the Bookkeeping work is a chartered accountant, with four years' auditing experience and several years' college teaching to his credit.

The Principal and First Assistant of the Shorthand Department are graduates of the author of the system taught in the College—Gregg.

A gold medal each year is awarded from both the Business and Shorthand Departments to the students making the highest percentage throughout the year in the Business Educators' Exams. See ad. and write for catalogue.

Incorporated 1885.
THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Capital and Surplus:
\$6,350,000.

80 Branches in Canada.

REGULAR SAVINGS BRING INDEPENDENCE.

Even small deposits—made regularly—in the Savings Department of this Bank will, with the interest added every 3 months, soon grow into a substantial reserve fund—your safeguard in sickness or old age.

One Dollar opens a Savings Account.

Why not start one today.

One of the 80 branches of this Bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK

The total receipts of live stock at Toronto markets for the week ending August 21st were 266 carloads, containing 3,954 cattle, 3,178 hogs, 4,281 sheep and lambs, 357 calves and 99 horses.

The quality of export cattle was better than the butchers'. Trade was firm for all cattle of good quality, with prices from 10c. to 15c. per cwt. higher, but the common to medium were unchanged.

At West Toronto, on August 24th, receipts of cattle were 1,629, quality generally good. Prices are firmer, especially for butchers'; trade brisk. Export steers, \$5 to \$5.60; bulls, the bulk selling at \$5.25 to \$5.40; cows, \$3.75 to \$4.50; picked lots of prime butchers', \$4.80 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.60 to \$4.80; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$3.75 to \$4; cows, \$2.70 to \$3.75; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; milkers, \$30 to \$60. Calves, \$3 to \$6 per cwt.; sheep, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$5 to \$5.65; hogs, \$6.50, fed and watered, and \$6.25 f. o. b. cars, country.

Exporters.—Export steers sold last week from \$5 to \$5.55, with one or two loads during the week at \$5.80 to \$5.65. Bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Butchers'.—A very few prime steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$4.80 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.70; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.50 to \$3.90; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.40; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Feeders and Stockers.—Few of either class being offered. Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3; feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75, and \$4 for a few good quality.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade for good quality milkers and springers remains strong, at steady prices, ranging from \$40 to \$60, the bulk selling from \$45 to \$55; common, light cows, slow sale, at \$27 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate, with prices firmer; receipts ranged from \$3 to \$6 per cwt., with extra quality new-milk fed calves going as high as \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export ewes firm, at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; rams and bulls,

\$3 to \$3.50; yearling ewes and wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ambs, \$5.25 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, but prices were easier. Selects, fed and watered, \$6.65 and \$6.40, f. o. b. cars at country points, were about the ruling prices. Packers claim that prices are too high and are trying to get them lower.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, old or new, 85c. to 86c.; No. 2 mixed, 85c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.18; No. 2 northern, \$1.14 to \$1.15, at lake ports. Rye.—New, 65c. to 68c., at outside points.

Peas.—No. 3, nominal, at 90c. Oats.—New, 39c. to 40c., outside; old, unchanged, at 45c. for No. 2, at outside points.

Barley.—New, No. 2, 57c. to 58c.; No. 3X, 55c. to 56c.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 88c., Toronto freights.

Bran.—Scarce, at \$20 for car lots, in bags, at Toronto.

Shorts.—Car lots, in bags, at Toronto, \$23.

Flour.—Ontario 90 per cent. patent, \$3.80 for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market easier, at about the same quotations. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 25c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Trade quiet; prices unchanged. Large, 13c. to 13½c.; twins, 13½c.

Honey.—Market quiet, with expectations of lower prices. Extracted, 9c. to 10c. per lb. Combs, not quoted on the wholesale market. On the farmers' retail market, choice white combs sell at 18c. to 20c. per section.

Eggs.—Receipts large. Market easier, at 20c. to 21c.

Potatoes.—Deliveries large; prices lower, at 60c. to 70c. per bushel.

Beans.—Market firm. Hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.20; primes, \$2 to \$2.05.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$6 to \$6.50.

Poultry.—Receipts moderate. Chickens, alive, 16c. to 18c. per pound; ducks, plentiful; alive, 10c. to 12c. per pound. Dressed poultry, 2c. per lb. more.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front Street East, Toronto, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 9c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8½c.; country hides, cured, 8½c.; calfskins, city, 12c.; calfskins, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 29c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c.; sheepskins, 90c.; wool, unwashed, 8½c.; washed, 13c. to 14c.; lambskins, 35c. to 40c. each; pelts, 30c. to 40c.

SEED MARKET.

The Rennie Seed Co. report the alsike seed market as having opened up at following quotations: Alsike, fancy, re-cleaned, per bushel, \$7.60 to \$7.70; No. 1 quality, \$7.30 to \$7.50; No. 2 quality, \$6.70 to \$6.90.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts during last week were very large. Quality was generally better. Canadian-grown cantaloupes and apples were plentiful, and cheaper than they have been for years. Commission dealers find it difficult to dispose of the heavy shipments. Some choice Canadian plums and the first Crawford peaches were on sale. Prices ruled as follows: Red raspberries, 11c. to 13c. per box; black currants, basket, \$1.50 to \$1.75; blueberries, basket, \$1 to \$1.10; Lawton berries, 7c. to 9c.; melons, 25c. each; apples, 15c. per basket, and \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl. for early harvest, Duchess and Astrachan varieties; pears, 30c. to 40c. per basket; plums, 25c. to 50c. basket; peaches, 30c. to \$1.25 basket; red peppers, 50c.; cantaloupes, per case of 12 good-sized melons, 50c. to 75c.; Rockyford cantaloupes, per case, 80c. to \$1.25; tomatoes, 15c. to 30c. per basket; gherkins, 25c. to 50c. per basket.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables for cattle at 11½c. to 14c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments for the week ending August 15 amounted to 1,100 cattle, against 3,647 the previous week. Demand for ocean freight space continues good. The bulk of the September space has been taken at 40s. per head to Liverpool, the same figure being asked for Glasgow, asking rate to London being 35s., and to Manchester 40s.

The local market showed additional firmness last week, owing to decreased supplies. Export steers were sold at 5c. per lb., and a few of the finest animals brought ¼c. to ½c. more. Good ranged from 4¼c. to 4½c., medium 3½c. to 4¼c., common 3c. to 3½c., inferior being as low as 2½c. The market for lambs showed a weaker tone, although supplies are limited, and sales were made at 5½c. to 6c. per lb., and \$3 to \$5 each. Sheep were fairly firm, at 4c. per lb. for best, and 3¼c. for inferior. Calves scarce, and in good demand, and prices firm at \$8 to \$12 for best and \$4 to \$7 for inferior. Hogs were on the easy side, sales being made ¼c. lower, at 6½c. to 7c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers received a pleasant surprise last week by the increase in demand. Apparently, horses were wanted by farmers throughout the Province, and the first of the demand from the lumber camps was also making itself felt. Prices continue steady at: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$200; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The decline in the price of live hogs was reflected in the market for dressed, prices going fully ¼c. lower, at 9½c. to 10c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock. The tone of the market for provisions, however, was generally firmer, and advances in lard, pork and bacon were registered. Pure lard is 10½c. to 12¼c. per lb., compound 9c. to 9½c.

Potatoes.—The early local crop is light and of poor quality, and nothing will be received from New Brunswick, in car lots, till the end of the month, or later. Meantime demand is good and prices continue quite firm. Dealers are paying \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bag of 80 lbs., and \$3 per bbl. of 180 lbs., sales taking place in a jobbing way at \$1.40 per bag and \$3.25 per bbl., and in single bags at \$1.50 and single bbls. at \$3.50 each.

Eggs.—Market firm as ever. Dealers have been paying about 19c. in the country for straight-gathered and selling here at about 21c. per dozen. No. 1 candled stock 20c. per dozen, selects 24c. to 25c. per dozen, and hought at 27c. to 28c. Demand good throughout the market.

Butter.—Sales were still being made here last week at 23½c. to 24c. for finest, but later purchases in the country would have to sell at ¼c. higher. Ten or fifteen carloads of Manitoba butter have recently been received here, and this has helped to keep local prices down somewhat. These dairies are selling at 20c. to 20½c. per lb., Ontario dairies bringing 21c. to 22c. per lb. There is said to be no demand from the other side at present prices. Shipments have been fair of late, those for the week ending August 15th being almost 5,000 packages, as against 1,000 less a year ago.

Cheese.—The market has been quite firm of late, and prices have advanced in the country to around 12¼c. for Westerns. These were selling here on a basis of about 12½c. to 12¾c., Montreal, for Westerns, ¼c. less for Eastern Townships, and ½c. to ¾c. for Quebecs. Shipments were fairly active, for the week ending 15th, being 65,000 boxes, as against 82,000 a year ago.

Grain.—Oat market easy, owing, no doubt, to the falling off in demand. Dealers are still selling No. 2 Manitoba oats at 48c., car lots, in store; No. 3 at 47c., and rejected at 46c. per bushel.

Hay.—Market firm on spot and easy to arrive. Quotations are higher than a week ago, at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, car lots, track, Montreal; \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 2 extra, and \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 2 ordinary; \$8.50 to \$9 for clover mixture, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Flour.—Market steady, prices on the easy side. Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$6 to \$6.10 per bbl.; seconds, \$5.50. Ontario winter wheat patents

\$5, and straight rollers, \$4.30 to \$4.50 per bbl.

Feed.—Market firm and demand good. Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton, and shorts \$25 to \$26, in bags. Ontarios quoted from these figures to \$1 and \$2 per ton less.

Hides.—The market for hides holds steady at last advance, dealers paying 7c., 8c. and 9c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, respectively, and 11c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 3 and 2 calfskins, respectively, and selling to tanners at ¼c. per lb. advance. Lambskins steady at 25c. each, and No. 1 horse-hides at \$2, and No. 2 at \$1.50 each. Rough tallow is 1½c. to 3¼c. per lb., and rendered 5½c.

Wool.—Wool steady at 17c., country points, for Canada pulled, unbrushed, and 19c. to 21c. for brushed, Canada fleece being 15c. to 18c. for washed, and 12c. for greasy.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Belleville, Ont., 12½c. Brockville, Ont., 12½c. offered; no sales. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12 7-16c. Kingston, Ont., 12½c. for white and 12 15-16c. for colored. Winchester, Ont., 12½c. Russell, Ont., 12½c. Brantford, Ont., 12½c. to 12 7-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 12½c. Nanawau, Ont., 12½c. Perth, Ont., 12½c. Kemptville, Ont., 12½c. bid; no sales. Iroquois, Ont., 12½c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.75 to \$7.75; cows, \$3.40 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3 to \$6; bulls, \$2.75 to \$5; calves, \$6 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.50. Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.75 to \$6.90; butchers', \$6.70 to \$6.90; light mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.55; choice light, \$6.60 to \$6.80; packing, \$6.40 to \$6.60; pigs, \$4 to \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$6.85. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.60; lambs, \$4 to \$6.20; yearlings, \$4 to \$5.

BUFFALO.

Veals—\$6 to \$9.50. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.15; Yorkers, \$6 to \$7.10; pigs, \$3 to \$5.60; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6; dairies, \$6 to \$6.75.

GOSSIP.

Mr. C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliff, Que., breeder of Brown Swiss cattle and French-Canadian horses, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes that he will have a fine exhibit of Brown Swiss cattle and Canadian horses at the Sherbrook Exhibition, August 29th to September 5th, where he will be pleased to show this stock to visitors.

Parties having farms for sale may find it to their advantage to send particulars of same to Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for the information of prospective buyers from Great Britain and elsewhere, who may be inquiring for such properties. The Provincial Bureau of Colonization will not act as a broker for the sale of properties, but will direct buyers to the owner or agent.

MAPLE GRANGE SHORTHORNS.

The Maple Grange herd of Shorthorns, the property of Mr. R. J. Doyle, of Owen Sound, Ont., ranks among the best of the many good herds in Ontario, and few breeders of Shorthorns enjoy a better demand for their surplus stock than does Mr. Doyle, due to the fact that his are the kind the present-day trade calls for, and his dealings being straightforward and honest. On breed lines the herd represents the Nonpareil, Claret, Myrtle, Polyanthus and Lavinia strains, imported and home bred, of the thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort, headed by the Cruickshank Mayflower-bred bull, Royal Bruce (imp.), a son of the Wimple-bred bull, Winning Hope, and out of Sunshade, by the Cruickshank Lovely bull, Sittyton Yet. Royal Bruce is a low-down, thick, even bull, and a proven sire of a very high order. Mr. Doyle has on hand for sale a number of heifers of all ages, sired by Royal Bruce and imp. Golden Able, a Royal Bud, that have only to be seen to be appreciated. Write Mr. Doyle to Owen Sound, Ont., or connect with long-distance 'phone at the farm.



Life, Literature and Education.

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

SOME OF QUEBEC'S BUILDINGS.

The first fine building which Trixy and I stumbled upon in Quebec—that is, after the confusion of our arrival had worn off, and we had become settled enough to sit up and take notice—was the House of Parliament. We had wandered along the Esplanade, thence on to the St. Louis gate and up the steps, when suddenly it stood before us, very magnificent indeed, with the 8 o'clock a. m. sun beating full upon it, showing in veriest detail the fine statuary with which its facade is adorned, statues of the heroes of Quebec, with several niches suggestively remaining to be filled—an inspiration, doubtless, to the small fry of the fortress-city, who ought to be spanked if, living in such a place, they do not imagine themselves future Wolfes or Montcalms (for Montcalm was only a defeated hero), or Lavals, or Frontenacs.

From St. Louis gate a fine grassy walk leads along the top of the ramparts, between the Esplanade and the spacious grounds to the eastward of the Buildings. We followed it, wondering all the way what the latter might be, but not a soul was in sight of whom we might inquire, save, after a time, a little boy down in the tennis court, whose attention, after much hollering, we succeeded in arresting. Trixy's wonder at the quietness of it all was refreshing. "To think that we are here, at the Tercentenary!" she said, "And to think of what I had imagined it! I thought it would be just one great big jam, with pickpockets grabbing at everything you had on." . . . The crowds, however, were to appear before many hours, although we saw nothing of the "grabbing" pickpockets. Indeed, I never was in a more decent and orderly place in my life, the "quietness" at such a time being probably due either to the fact that the city was fairly swarming with soldiers and private detectives, or that all the pickpockets had been held up in Montreal. We heard great stories of "robberies in the park," there. At all events, during our whole stay in Quebec, we were never "afraid to go home in the dark." Indeed, we did not see the place at any time except in a blaze of light, but we were told that, ordinarily, when there is no Tercentenary "feminines" make a rule of being in by ten o'clock. "Mais, non—no curfews are necessary in Quebec!"

To return to business, we learned afterwards that the Parliament Buildings form a square, each side of which is 300 feet in length; that they were built at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000, the gray stone of which they are composed being cut from the quarries of Quebec; and that their construction was begun as recently as 1878.

This last bit of information finished the Parliament Buildings for me, at least. Trixy says I have a positive mania for graves and ghouls, and horrible things. Be that as it may, a slab on a rock interests me more any day than brand-new Parliament Buildings—good Grit though I am—so "Allons!" . . . Do you notice the French? . . . It sizzles out of you quite naturally after you have been at Quebec.

Off with me now, just a stone-throw from the "Buildings," to the big St. Louis gate, which you see in the illustration. I can't tell you very much about it, except that it forms an opening through the ramparts and divides St. Louis street from the Grand Allée. It isn't so very ancient; it was constructed on the site of a really "darling" old one, pulled down to make way for it, during the Dufferin regime, I believe—but it looks massive and romantic, and soldierly "like."

St. Louis street, by the way, was in the long ago the fashionable thoroughfare of the city, and throughout its length many interesting points are shown; in one spot, the site of the residence of Dr. Arnoux, to which Montcalm was car-

ried, mortally wounded, from the Battle of the Plains of Abraham—poor Montcalm—afterwards buried in the Ursuline Convent, with a stone hollowed out by the explosion of a bomb for his resting-place; in another, an old house, built on the spot where formerly stood the one occupied by the cooper Gaubert, in which Gen. Montgomery's body was laid out for the grave on that terrible "last day of the year 1775." Further down the street, and not far from the Chateau Frontenac, you may enter the Kent House, at one time the residence of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. Part of it is now known as "The Little Shop," in which are sold all sorts of curious things, bought up by the habitants and in Europe, and sold at fancy prices. We saw many beautiful old things in it, such as hammered brass, and

some fine old cameo and other jewelry which turned us green with covetousness. There were also old china and crockery, old clocks, old everything, and piles of the homespun made by the habitants, which is now so fashionable. Some of you may remember having seen some portieres, etc., very similar, which were exhibited by Mrs. Dignam last year at the Women's Institute Convention at Guelph. . . . Just here I want to seize the opportunity of saying that I think Mrs. Dignam was rather unfairly treated on that occasion; you will probably remember that half the women at the Convention or more put on their hats and walked out right in the middle of her address—a rude thing to do, even at the worst of times. She certainly was rather long in coming to the point of her subject, but, as I understand it, her aim was to introduce these beautiful and serviceable textures into Ontario, and to introduce, also, perhaps, their manufacture into the farm homes. All of the things she had with her were woven as were these at the Kent House, out in the habitant homes—made in accordance with the tenets of William Morris, "strong and true." They wear forever, and, as

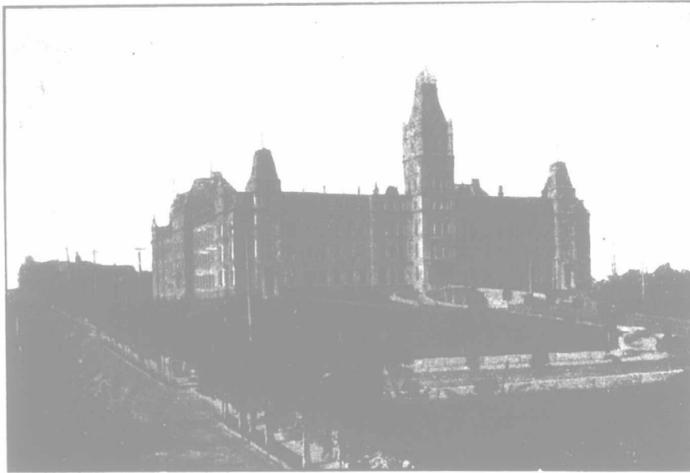
workmanship. It had been brought in by a descendant of one of the old French families, and was on sale for \$70; but a woman who was in the building when we were there, and who might be expected to know, since she had come in a private yacht to the city, and had been at the ball in the Parliament Buildings given for the Prince (she had the invitation all right, for she showed it), said it was worth \$500. She said it was a real Indian shawl, and turned it over to show us how the innumerable small pieces used in making the pattern, were joined all by hand. . . . I suppose there were some "snaps" (in vulgar parlance) in the Kent House—but we didn't buy the shawl! Instead, we took some lemonade in the tea-room, and paid 15 cents a glass for it.

Another building which we visited soon after our arrival was the Basilica. Very fortunately, we had fallen in with an old lady from New Orleans, who had spent several months in Quebec, and who had a mania for showing girls about, so we trotted off gleefully in her wake, and under her guidance saw many things in the big church and elsewhere which might otherwise have escaped us.

The Basilica is one of the oldest churches in Canada, and, I believe, one of the grandest—all white and gold, and adorned by many paintings, some copies of famous European pictures, some originals. Among the latter are "St. Paul's Ecstasy," by Carlo Maretti; "Our Saviour on the Cross," by Van Dyck, and "The Annunciation," by Restout. In the chancel, suspended from the ceiling, is a red cap which belonged to the late Cardinal Taschereau.

Passing to the front of the church, we entered a side door opening into a sort of chapel—I don't know what these places should be called—where our old lady found the sexton, and asked him to show us the wonderful vestments which she had enthusiastically described on the way down. He unlocked a great vault and drew them forth, and really I never saw anything in brocade so beautiful in my life—purple, and crimson, and black velvet, embroidered in the most exquisite designs in gold and silver thread. One old set, bearing the shield of Louis XIV., was worked, so our old lady informed us, by Madame de Maintenon and her ladies, and afterwards presented to this church by the King. Others, of equally great value, were sent here for safety, as were many of the treasures in Laval University, after the Reign of Terror, in 1793. There was also a Eucharistic service, of solid silver, wrought by hand, with scenes in sacred history, another gift of Louis XIV. One of the pieces is a cup, made of solid gold, set with jewels, but we did not see this, since it had been left to the last, and we wished to hurry back to the Franciscan Chapel, on the Grand Allée, to hear the "white nuns" at vespers.

The Basilica, by the way, dates the beginning of its construction back as far as 1617, but the first mass was not said until 1650. In 1666 it was consecrated by Mgr. Laval de Montmorency, the first Catholic bishop of Quebec, whose See reached from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific,



Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

The street which appears here is the Grand Allée.

no aniline dyes, but only pure vegetable dyes, are used for them, they seldom fade—never to the point of ugliness. Of course, I know that the majority of Ontario farm women would not care to take the added burden of spinning and weaving, yet there are those to whom the extra dollars gained thereby would by no means come amiss, and also those others who would delight in inventing patterns and colorings, as may be done on the simple looms by which these textiles are woven. I should like to "take a try" at that sort of thing myself. I am really sorry that Mrs. Dignam's talk was so unceremoniously cut off in the middle, now the opportunity has passed, and may never return. . . . To come back, however, to the Kent House—on top of the pile of homespuns there was a shawl resembling somewhat a Paisley shawl, but of very different

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and in 1759 it was badly damaged by the British bombardment, but was speedily restored. Its entire length is 216 feet, its breadth 108, and it has a seating capacity for 4,000 worshippers.

But a few steps away is the magnificent new seminary chapel, which we visited another day, but may as well describe now. This chapel is very gorgeous, and its walls are simply covered with glass cases containing holy relics, each or each group in its own little oval frame. Among these are alleged bits of the cross, the crown of thorns, and the seamless robe; also a glass receptacle containing a large bone of Ste. Anne, which, for some reason, was absent on the day of our visit. The Chapel also contains a jeweled reliquary presented to the Seminary by Pope Leo XIII., valued at \$50,000.

Upon leaving the Basilica, we hurried, as noted above, to the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, to hear the white nuns at vespers. In this church, which is very beautiful, two nuns are always at prayer, night and day, one pair only leaving when another appears before the altar; but at vespers, all the nuns in the adjoining convent, I suppose, are present. There seemed to be a hundred of them on the evening when we were there, all heavily veiled in white, and appearing, as they knelt, —absolutely motionless—like so many little pyramids draped in tulle.

I don't think Trixy understood what we were coming to, for, as we took our places, her curiosity overpowered her, and she whispered, "What are those white things up at the front?" The service was long, very long, consisting chiefly, as it seemed to us, of innumerable chants, innumerable recitations of prayers, or something in Latin, or possibly French—we could not tell—and always that statuesque stillness, broken only when the nuns, at long intervals, rose to their feet. When the service was about half over, a number at the very front, who wore black robes and white veils—probably those who had not yet taken all the vows—marched out, singing as they went, while the rest, in spotless white robes, white shoes and white veils, remained. One, who sat alone in the central aisle before the altar, was clad in raiment of much finer texture than that of the rest; we judged her to be the Mother Superior. Before passing out, these remaining nuns all raised their hands and chanted in unison what seemed to be a prayer. . . . I could not find any mention of this chapel in the guide-book, so suppose that what I was told of it in Quebec must be true, viz., that it is of comparatively recent origin, the nuns having come from France during the time of trouble between Church and State, which has resulted in the banishment of so many priests and nuns from the motherland during the past four or five years.

As you go out from the chapel you pass some half-dozen booths, in which dainty white-robed "sisters" hold forth all sorts of souvenirs of the place, to the tempting of your pocketbook. I bought a carved-bone penholder, in which, through a tiny hole in the end, may be seen a picture of the church, with two nuns at prayer, similar to the illustration which accompanies this article. The rosary I left for a later day, when we should visit Ste. Anne de Beaupre, for everyone buys a rosary at the famous shrine of Sainte Anne.

And now, I have told you nothing of the wonderful old Seminary and Museum of Laval, nothing of the queer old Golden Dog, of the monuments and historic tablets, so I shall have to crave your indulgence for yet another day. DAME DURDEN.
(To be continued.)

Let him who gropes painfully in darkness or uncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this precept well to heart, which to me was of invaluable service: "Do the duty which lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a duty! Thy second duty will already have become clearer."—Carlyle.

The Quiet Hour.

THE CAPTAIN'S ORDERS.

And they went through the region of Phrygia and Galatia, having been forbidden of the Holy Ghost to speak the word in Asia; and when they were come over against Mysia, they assayed to go

soldiers who long to obey our Captain, even unto death. Just think of the grandeur of it, you women who are toiling all day in hard, monotonous work! You are under fire, following the King who toiled for years in a workshop, placed right where you are by Him who guides and rules the whole great army. Perhaps the atmosphere of your home is dull and depressing, somebody is apt to be cranky or disheartened—is that "somebody" you?—and you are given the

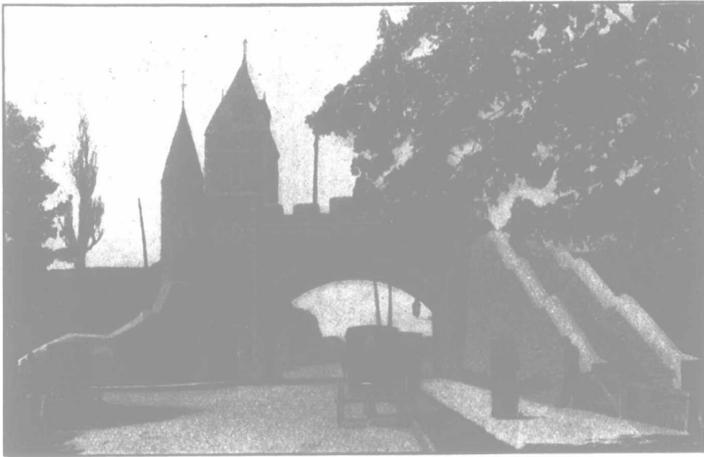
Abiding in Jesus; I never can fail,
Though Satan may buffet, and earth-care assail.
Each tempest but strengthens this union divine;
Each pruning but draweth new life from the Vine.

Abiding in Jesus, His Spirit I share;
Then fruit to His glory I surely must bear.

Abiding; yes, drawing my life from His own;
A sweet mystic union to worldings unknown.

Abiding in Jesus; 'tis foretaste of Heaven.
No privilege more precious to mortals is given.
Then help me, dear Master, that no act of mine,
Sever, e'en for a moment, this branch from the Vine.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.



The St. Louis Gate.

The street De la Citadelle turns to the left of this gate, as you go westward.

into Bithynia; and the Spirit of Jesus suffered them not.—Acts xvi., 6, 7.

"Where our Captain bids us go,
'Tis not ours to murmur, 'No.'
He that gives the sword and shield,
Chooses, too, the battle-field
On which we are to fight the foe."

The text I have chosen is taken from the "Acts of the Apostles," a book which draws the veil aside, showing how the Church of Christ is led by the Spirit as Israel was led by the cloudy pillar. S. Paul and his companions were on a missionary journey, but they could not choose their own field of labor. The Spirit was daily issuing His orders. They were "forbidden" to preach in Asia, then were "not suffered" to go into

splendid chance of, lifting the fog by the power of steady sunshine. Let your heart sing as you move about in the house, for you have a great and glorious work to do. You can be happy yourself and you can make other people happy.

Somebody says: "There are so many people in the world who are not necessary!" Don't believe any such nonsense! You are necessary, anyway, necessary to the comfort of other people, necessary—what a grand thought!—to the Father-heart of God. Perhaps you look about your home and think how shabby and commonplace it all looks. But put on your magic spectacles and see it transformed. There is the old chair where a dear sick one used to sit, the horse-hair sofa that was a steamboat or a train, or anything else required, in the sunny days of childhood. There are associations of sacred fellowship everywhere, which can make the shabby home—furniture and dishes more dear than a house filled entirely with handsome new things. Life may be dull anywhere, or it may be brave and radiant anywhere. As it has been remarked: "If you imagine that going to a luncheon or giving a dinner is more interesting than making soap or curing meat, you are very much mistaken."

The truth is, we all want to "live greatly." Let us try to hold fast to the truth of our high vocation, remembering that we are led by the Spirit. If we keep our eyes fixed on Him, glad to go where He leads, life will be one splendid march of victory.

"And everywhere, here and always,
If we would but open our eyes,
We should find through these beaten
footpaths
Our way into Paradise.
Dull earth would be dull no longer,
The clod would sparkle—a gem;
And our hands, at their commonest
labor,
Would be building Jerusalem."

HOPE.

ABIDING.

Abiding in Jesus; O privilege sweet;
Every need is supplied in this union complete.

Abiding in Jesus; this poor soul of mine,
Is nourished and fed by the life-giving
Vine.

Abiding; not walking with Jesus to-day,
Then following to-morrow, the world
and its way.

But my glad heart pulsating, each moment,
each hour,
With the life of the Spirit, with God-given power.



Franciscan Nuns at Prayer.

Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Quebec. The altar shown is of Carrara marble and onyx, and the cherubs were sculptured at Carrara by a celebrated sculptor.

Bithynia. Through all the centuries since that time the "Spirit of Jesus," the Holy Ghost, has commended and guided not only the whole Church, but each individual soldier.

It is a wonderful help to us all to remember this. When we try to battle against the inevitable, we might learn to accept our daily orders more joyously if we always remembered that we were soldiers who have no right to choose.

Corinth, July 17th, 1908.

Dear Hope,—It has been some time since I have written anything for "The Farmer's Advocate," owing to a stress of other work these busy summer days. I am inclosing three, which you may publish from time to time as convenient, if you deem them suitable. The poem, "Whom the Lord Loveth," was written especially for yourself, and you may publish it or not, as you think best. You have my sincere sympathy, dear Hope, during your "shut-in" days. It is not always easy to see the wisdom of the cross while it is pressing heavily upon us, but even then it is so sweet to remember that God's "afterward" means so much, both for this life and the fuller life to which we are looking forward. His severest lessons are given in tenderest love. We thank Him, too, that though shut-in, you are still able to be His messenger to the many thousand readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," through the "Quiet Hour." May He continue to bless your work, and grant you, if it be His will, a speedy return to health. Lovingly yours,
(MRS.) M. C. HAYWARD.

WHOM HE LOVETH.

(Heb. 12: 6.)

"For whom the Lord loveth," dear heart, could there be
Balm more soothing or precious, for you and for me;
When hours of suffering life's joys would eclipse,
When a full cup of sorrow is pressed to our lips,
We still may look up in His dear face, and feel
Though He chastens us sorely, He loveth us still.

When we would press forward, some mission to fill;
But the Master restrains us, and bids us "be still";
When the hopes we have cherished seem destined to fade,
And our plans so well builded, in dust must be laid;
Still He's sharing our pain, disappointment and loss,
Though His love lays upon us the sanctified cross.

No chastening at present is easy to bear;
And the sore heart keeps asking, why does He not spare?
For "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth" much,
But the hand that afflicts, heals with tenderest touch.
Then who would not welcome the pain-pointed dart,
Since He foldeth the wounded one close to His heart.

Then trust Him, dear heart, though the days may be long;
Though the flesh may be weak, let thy spirit be strong.
His, is wisdom unfailing, though not understood;
And that love is the truest that wounds for our good.
Nothing less than perfection He willeth for thee;
And "made perfect through suffering" thy guardian may be.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.



Don't Fail to See the Melotte Cream Separator at the Toronto Exhibition.

The exhibit of the different sizes and models of Melotte Cream Separators is in the Dairy Building this year as usual. All visitors are cordially welcome, and will be given full information regarding the setting up, keep and skimming qualities of these machines, together with prices, terms of payment, etc.

We have been telling you in our advertisements of the superiority of the Melotte; that it is easy to turn, easy to clean, will take all the cream out of the milk, and will run for years without requiring any repairs. But here at the Exhibition we will prove our assertions by actual demonstration.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LTD., 66 STEWART ST., TORONTO, ONT.

The Ingle Nook.

Dear Chatterers,—What a dreadful time I seem to have been away from you. True, my articles have been appearing in "The Ingle Nook," with some regularity, but they have been simply "written ahead" stuff which I left behind me before setting off on my jaunts. . . . So now you will understand how it is that some of your letters have been waiting so long—I simply wasn't here to see to them. . . . But what a glorious time I had at Quebec. No, I'm not going to start off on that here,—you are probably getting enough of it in another part of the paper—but I just want to tell you how much I wish you could all have shared it, too. I met two girls on the boat, teachers, who told me that they do without things, make old clothes do, and all that, in order that they may have a trip every summer without feeling the strain too much. I believe the plan isn't half bad; it really does one so much good to see new things and have something new to think about. These girls have already been to the Canadian Rockies, the Yellowstone, New Brunswick, Muskoka and the Hudson, and are

planning a driving trip through Devonshire next year. They were most interesting, they were so bright and intelligent, and had so much to tell about their travels. This year they spent three weeks at Tadoussac, coming to Quebec just long enough to get the best of the Tercentenary.

And now to a different subject: Will Mrs. J. H., from whom I received a letter recently, write what she wishes to "Hope," who has charge of this part of the work? I am sorry that her former letter got into the wrong place, but that was an accident which could scarcely be avoided during my absence. D. D.

Fall Suit.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have never written to you before, but have been an earnest reader of your interesting paper. I would like to know what kind of a suit to get in the fall, what colors will be fashionable, and how should I get it made? I have been told that brown will be a leading shade, but I have auburn hair and cannot wear brown. This suit is to be worn by several of my sixteen year old girls.

A YOUNG READER.

Lanark Co., Ont.

There is no reason on earth why you should not wear brown; on the contrary, golden-brown is the most becoming color an auburn-haired girl can adopt, a pretty dark green coming, perhaps, next. Most auburn-haired girls wear blue, but this is a great mistake, as the blue only seems to bring out the red of the hair, and often makes a beautiful auburn or Titian tint look positively caroty. . . . Get Panama or serge, or, if you choose, a mixed tweed. I saw a very pretty costume on the boat which might suit you to a T. It was dark green and black check, some sort of fine smoothly-finished cloth, made with a coat and skirt, and worn with a white waist and dark green hat, trimmed with dull green and old rose poppies. For you, of course, some color other than old rose—autumnal brown, for instance—would be better. . . . Somewhat more economical than the coat and skirt suit is the shirtwaist suit, with a separate coat, which may be worn with any dress and may be made preferably, for a young girl, of tweed. I would not advise you to have a separate coat made by a dressmaker. The ready-made ones look very much better, and are not exorbitantly dear.

Young girls should arrange their hair

simply. A favorite mode at present is to part it, or comb it back in a loose Pompadour, then knot it flatly at the back, quite covering the "knob" with a big black bow. This fashion, however, is scarcely so pretty as the old one of simply tying the hair back and letting it fall in one long, loose ringlet.

Pickles.

Dear Dame Durden,—Although "The Farmer's Advocate" has been a friend in our family for a great many years, and I have always enjoyed the "Ingle Nook" very much, and also received many helpful suggestions from the letters, yet this is the first time I have ventured to "say my little say."

As the busy pickling season is almost upon us, and judging that some of the "Ingle Nookers" are as fond of pickles as I am, I am going to send them our favorite recipe for cucumber pickles, also a good recipe for chili sauce.

Cucumber Pickles.—1½ gal. vinegar, 4 ozs. curry powder, 4 ozs. mustard seed, 4 ozs. salt, 3 ozs. bruised ginger root, 2 ozs. tumeric, ½ pint salad oil (may be omitted.). As soon as you make up this recipe you can put in your cucumbers cut in blocks, also onions, cauliflower, beans, etc. Keep stirred for 9 weeks. These pickles will keep for any length of time and are excellent.

Chili Sauce.—26 large tomatoes, 12 large onions, 18 large apples, 3 green or red peppers, 1 tablespoonful of ginger, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon, 1 of cloves, 2 of salt, 5 cups of sugar, 4 cups of vinegar. Boil all together until thick enough. If this is new, try it and I am sure that you will like it.

I wonder if all the readers know that the ironing may be done with a great deal less fire by covering the irons on the stove with a pan. And now to ask a favor: Will someone send a good recipe for drop cakes, with or without molasses. If this finds a place in your valuable space I may come again.

Kent Co., Ont.

UNO.

The following is a very good recipe for drop cakes: Sift together 3 cups flour and 3 level teaspoons baking powder. Rub in butter to make like pie crust, add 1½ cups sugar, and currants or chopped lemon peel, as desired. Mix with milk to a very, very stiff batter, and drop in rough spoonfuls on a buttered pan. If the dough is not very stiff the cakes will spread.

Very many thanks for the pickle recipes.

Ribbon Cake.

Dear Dame Durden,—As I have been an interested reader of your correspondence column, I thought I would come and see if you have room for me. Have you a recipe for ribbon cake, and also a layer cake?

Have you any lace crochet patterns, if so, would you please send some?

PUSSY WILLOW.

I have a "dandy" recipe for ribbon cake. Here it is: Beat together 1 cup butter and 2 cups sugar. Now add 3 beaten eggs and beat again; then 1 cup milk, beating well after each addition. Last of all beat in 3 cups flour, in which 1½ teaspoons baking powder have been sifted. Divide the batter into four parts. Color one part with melted chocolate, and another with pink cake coloring, which may be bought all ready for use; leave the other two white. Bake in four different layers, and, when done, put together, layer on layer, with a little cornstarch custard, jelly, cream or lemon filling between. When cut in slices this cake looks very pretty.

Can anyone else send a recipe for sponge layer cake?

I am very sorry to have to say that we cannot send patterns privately in this way. We shall be pleased, however, to publish a few crochet patterns some day when we have room.

Several letters are unavoidably held over until next time. D. D.

THE ORIGIN OF GREENHORN.

"Greenhorn" was the general term applied to all horned animals whose horns were "green"—that is to say, immature—hence it readily applies to anybody whose knowledge of the world or of a particular trade or pastime is of the slightest description.

SEE THE
Model Barn
AT
(West End of Dairy Building)
Toronto Fair
IT'S FIRE,
LIGHTNING, RUST AND
STORM PROOF.
Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited.
MANUFACTURERS.
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Read What Proud Owners Say!

Your Seven-Octave Organ to hand in good order, and it is all that is desired. I know that its equal is not in this township.
DONALD McMILLAN.
Dutton, Ont., July 3rd, 1906.

**Sherlock-
Manning**
ORGAN

I have been as much surprised as delighted with the superior tone which I was enabled to get from your Organ, Style 43, which you have on exhibition here. I found the tone of the various stops just what the name on the stop indicated, and whether used singly or collectively, they produce the most beautiful effects—the effect of the full organ was really extraordinary.

I must also compliment you on the design and construction of the Case of this style, as well as your other styles on exhibition here. It is certainly a credit to Canada, and I am not surprised to hear of the splendid trade you have already secured for the Sherlock-Manning.
THOS. ARDEN.
(Formerly organist at Aughton Church, near Liverpool, Eng.)
Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 28th, 1905.

**THE SHERLOCK-MANNING
ORGAN CO.,**
LONDON, ONTARIO.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 Head of Holstein Cattle and Berkshire Pigs

From Braemar Farm Herd, on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8TH, 1908,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Consisting of 12 cows, 8 bull and heifer calves, 1 yearling boar and 6 boar pigs 3 months old. Comprising many of the very best strains that have been bred for the dairy and milking qualities. Every animal catalogued will be sold to the highest bidder. Every animal is in nice healthy breeding condition. Pedigrees will be produced on day of sale, and transferred to buyers. Cattle will be shipped free on board at Waterdown station. All east and west bound trains will be met at Waterdown station morning of sale. Terms: \$20 and under, cash; over that amount, 6 months' credit on bankable paper, with 6 per cent. per annum, or 6 per cent. off for cash. Send for catalogue.

S. Frank Smith & Son. **W. B. COCKBURN.**
Auctioneers. Proprietor,
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THE MARITIME STANCHION.

Patented 1906. Has **Automatic Lock** which is simple and sure **Swings Freely** so as to give the animal the utmost comfort. Holds animal absolutely secure. The simplest, safest, strongest and cleanest in on the market. Send for illustrated folder.

Bailey-Underwood Co., Limited,
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

About the House.

SERVING AN INVALID'S MEALS.

Though daintiness and care in the preparation and serving of food are important at all times, there is no time when they mean so much to one as during the weary days of illness. Then desire for food is usually at its lowest ebb, and eating is apt to be regarded as a duty rather than a pleasure; and it may become a positive martyrdom, if the patient is a woman of refined and delicate taste, and the meals that are brought to her bedside are poorly planned, carelessly prepared, or served with no regard for neatness and prettiness. When there is illness in the house, if the preparation of the invalid's meals falls upon a member of the family, she may be sure that no thought and care that she can bestow upon the duty will be wasted, and that the smallest detail in connection with it is not beneath her most careful consideration.

If the invalid is not in bed, but is able to be about her room, a small table can be drawn up to her chair and her meal set forth upon it as attractively as possible, in the same style in which a solitary repast would be served in the dining-room. A dainty tablecloth, a vase of flowers, and all the small accessories of the meal correctly arranged are aids to appetite.

When, however, the patient is confined to her bed, it is not always so simple a matter to serve her meals comfortably and attractively. The ideal bedside table is one of the sort used in hospitals, with the support at one side and an adjustable top that reaches over the bed; but comparatively few households possess one of these. Almost equally useful is the low bed table, like a large wooden tray, with short legs that fold under when it is not in use, which stands upon the bed itself. But these, also, are not to be found in every home, and it often happens that, with the heavy expenses of illness to be met, the purchase of anything not absolutely necessary must be foregone. However, to balance a serving tray upon the patient's knees is both uncomfortable and risky, as an unwary movement on her part might result in upsetting the food and soiling the bed clothing. The only tray which can be used in this way with comfort, is the rectangular, wooden one, with a solid rail around the edge, from which things cannot be spilled or slide off upon the bed. If an ordinary tray is to be used, it is better to place a box or several books on either side of the patient, and let it rest upon them. If there is in the house a seamstress's lap board, this, with a foundation of books or boxes, does not make a bad substitute for a bed table.

Whatever the table may be, it should be covered with a fresh white cloth. A handsome towel makes an excellent table cover. Wherever else one must economize in clean linen, an invalid's meals should not be served on a soiled tablecloth, nor should she be handed a soiled napkin. The senses of a sick person are more acute than those of one in health, and a whole meal may easily be spoiled for her by the sight of coffee, jam or egg stains on her table linen.

Someone has said that a well-set table should be like a well-painted picture—a harmony of color and grouping. In every household there are some especially attractive bits of china, glass and silver, which can never be used to better advantage than in gracing an invalid's tray. Of course, their care should not be left to the servants. Dishes to be used for each meal should, however, be selected with a view to avoiding any harsh discords of color. Also, they may be chosen so as to harmonize prettily with the viands they are to contain. For example, such articles of food as vanilla ice cream, a white junket, and the white cereals, look more attractive when served in a daintily colored dish. Colored jellies are more effective served in glass, white grapes on a green plate, etc.

But, after all, it is better to use the plainest dishes, and serve a meal with small regard for the aesthetic element, while using the utmost care to have the food well cooked and set before the patient in the proper condition for eating, than to present her with burnt beef-steak, half-cooked cereals, lukewarm

coffee, and stale fruit, amid the most exquisite surroundings. Only the freshest eggs and fish, the best butter, the crispest, fresh vegetables, the choicest cuts of meat, should be placed before one whose digestion has, at the best, enough with which to contend, without putting upon it the additional strain of food difficult to digest. Of diet in disease, and of cookery for the sick, I am not speaking here; what food is to be allowed the patient is usually prescribed by the attending physician, and it should be prepared in the ways most easy of digestion.

Hot things should be served very hot, not lukewarm. The tray may have to be carried up two flights of stairs, and food cools very quickly, especially in cold weather. Dishes are made especially for keeping food hot, but they are not often found in the average home. Setting a dish over a bowl of hot water is an effective way of keeping its contents hot, but much can be done without recourse to this expedient, by heating the dish very hot, and then, when the food has been placed upon it, turning another hot dish over it. An individual coffee or tea pot will keep the beverage much hotter than it can be kept in a cup, and there is not the same danger of it being spilled before it reaches the invalid. If, however, it is carried in the cup, the latter should not be filled to the brim. If the cup is heated very hot, and a small hot dish placed over it, the tea or coffee will keep hot much longer.

Ice cream and ices will not melt so rapidly in hot weather if they are placed upon a dish that has been well chilled, and covered with another until the moment they are to be eaten. Butter is best served in hot weather in an individual butter dish, accompanied by a small piece of ice.

Large quantities of food of any kind should never be set before a patient; it is better to give her too little, and have her request a second helping, than to take away the little desire for food that she may have, by the sight of too much. When she has finished a meal, every sign of it should be removed from the room immediately. Food should never be left standing in a sick room, even though the patient may think she will want it in a little while; it should be remembered that bacteria multiply very rapidly in food substances.

Before serving a meal to a patient confined to her bed, one should be sure that she is in a comfortable position; that her pillows really support her, instead of obliging her to maintain a strained attitude in order to reach her food. In case she is not able to sit upright, but can feed herself, it is sometimes more convenient to have her food beside her, instead of in front of her. When an invalid is only able to use a feeding cup or a glass feeding tube, the matter of serving is reduced to a minimum, as only liquids can be taken; but they should be presented as attractively as possible. When a patient must be fed by an attendant, but is able to take a considerable variety and quantity of food, the same care should be taken in serving as when she is able to help herself, for the appeal to the eye made by an attractive-looking dish is the same whether in her own hands or in those of her nurse.

A writer on nursing has said that crumbs in the bed are "one of the minor miseries of illness." After a meal, in which such articles as bread and cake have been served, all crumbs among the bed-clothing should be carefully brushed out. They are not only an annoyance to the patient, but, in long-continued illness, they may help in the formation of bed-sores.—Boston Cooking School.

RECIPES.

Onion Sandwiches.—Take 1 cup chopped onion, cover with strong salt water and let stand 3 hours, then drain and mix with a good mayonnaise dressing. Butter thin slices of bread and put a generous supply of the onion between.

Cake to be Eaten with Coffee.—About 8 o'clock in the evening mix 2 cups warm milk, 2 cups flour, and one yeast cake. Dissolve the yeast cake in half a cup of the warm milk with a teaspoon of sugar. Cover the mixture and set in a warm place until it rises, then before going to bed add 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup butter and lard creamed together,



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"New Century" Washing Machine
It's far easier than churning or running a sewing machine. No rubbing—no work. Just turn the handle for 5 minutes and the clothes are washed—snowy white. Has a strong wringer stand that allows the water to drain right into the tub.
Price delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—\$9.50.
Our booklet tells how to turn wash day into child's play. Write for free copy. 23
Downsview Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Fall Exhibitions!

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

The Farmer's Advocate,
London, Ont.

Handy Stanchions!

For securing or releasing full row of cattle instantly. Also Steel Beams, Expanded Metal and Iron Side Guards for Concrete Bridges. All at reduced prices. I will exhibit these goods at Toronto Fair just east of Machinery Hall.

Royal Grafton, Mt. Charles, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.
TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FARM FOR SALE.—143 acres; quarter mile south of Centralia. Brick dwelling; three barns; first-class basement stables. One acre orchard. Three never-failing wells. Two windmills Water system in house and stables. Soil is clay loam, clean of weeds, thoroughly underdrained, and in good heart. Terms to suit, as proprietor is retiring. Apply: Richard Hicks, Centralia, Ont.

WANTED.—Persons to grow mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made to yield from \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet. The Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

TRADE TOPIC.

REDUCED RATES TO TORONTO

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

She—I heard about the elopement. Has her mother forgiven them? He—I think not. I understand she has gone to live with them.

Ontario Agricultural College

GUELPH, CANADA.

Opens SEPT. 15th, and continues until APRIL 15th.

Our courses are so arranged that farm boys may be at school during the winter months, and at home on their own or their fathers' farms during the summer months.

COST.

Tuition fee, per year, - - -	\$ 16 00
Board, 26 weeks, at \$3 per week, - - -	78 00
Laboratory fee, - - - - -	1 50
Books, about - - - - -	7 00
	\$102 50
Less amount paid during apprenticeship, - - - - -	27 30
	\$ 75 20

This amount is, therefore, the actual cost during the first year. Our residence accommodation is limited to 200 boys. Application should, therefore, be made at once. Calendars containing information in detail may be had for the asking.

G. C. CREELMAN, B. S. A., M. S., PRESIDENT.



FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

to Harvest Fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Well-paid work for over 25,000 men.

\$10 one-way second class to Winnipeg. Free tickets from Winnipeg to points where harvesters are needed, east of Moose Jaw, and west of Moose Jaw to Alberta at one cent per mile.

RETURN TICKET TO ONTARIO STARTING POINT FOR ADDITIONAL \$18.00, AFTER WORKING AT LEAST ONE MONTH

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GOING DATES

NORTHWEST OF TORONTO AUG. 14, 18 SEPT. 1, 8	SOUTHWEST OF TORONTO AUG. 18, 19 SEPT. 1, 9	EAST OF TORONTO AUG. 20, 22, 27 SEPT. 2, 11, 14
<small>From stations on Toronto-North Bay line, west to but not including Toronto-Sarnia line.</small>	<small>From stations on Toronto-Sarnia line, and south thereof in Ontario.</small>	<small>From stations East of Toronto-North Bay line, to and including Sharbot Lake and Kingston.</small>

Tickets issued to women, but not at half-fare for children.

HOMESEEEKERS'
Excursions afford best accommodation, with Tourist Sleepers. Leave: SEPT. 1, 15, 29. Ask agent about them.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM ALL C. P. R. STATIONS ON AUGUST 14, 18 and 20. Apply to nearest C.P.R. ticket agent for leaflet giving conditions, train times, etc., or write

C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, TORONTO

and a little salt. Let rise till morning, then add flour enough to make a dough thick enough to spread in pans; do no work on a board. Set in a warm place, let rise a little, brush with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and bake. This makes two large tins of cake.

Quick Sponge Cake (Boston Cooking School).—Beat 3 eggs; gradually beat in 1 1/2 cups sugar, then the grated rind of a lemon and half a cup of either milk or water, and, lastly, 2 cups sifted flour, sifted again with 1/2 teaspoon salt and 2 level teaspoons baking powder. This makes a large sheet of cake. Ice when cold.

Lemon Icing—Put white of 1 egg (beaten) and 1 teaspoon lemon juice in a bowl. Add a small cup of powdered sugar and beat five minutes.

Tomatoes, A New Way of Canning—Scald ripe tomatoes and skin them. Place them in a porcelain-lined baking pan as you would biscuit, and set in a moderate oven. When the juice boils between the tomatoes take from the oven, fill the sealers (which must be thoroughly sterilized), and seal at once. Keep in a dark place.

A Handy White Cake—Into a mixing bowl place 1 cup white sugar and 1 1/2 cups sifted flour, to which has been added 1 rounded teaspoon baking powder. Now break into a cup the whites of 3 eggs, add enough butter to make the cup half full, and fill up with sweet milk. Mix

with other ingredients, beating five minutes. Add whatever flavoring you choose, bake, and when cold frost as you choose.

Tomato Mince-meat—1 peck green tomatoes chopped, 2 lbs. raisins seeded and chopped, 2 lbs. brown sugar, juice and grated rind of 2 lemons, 2 tablespoons cinnamon, 2-3 tablespoon cloves, 2-3 tablespoon allspice, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 pint vinegar. Boil tomatoes, sugar and vinegar 3 hours, adding remaining ingredients 20 minutes before done. Seal for future use for pies.

Panned Tomatoes—Cut the tomatoes in halves and lay in a baking pan, skin side down; add a little salt and pepper and 1/2 teaspoon butter to each portion. Set the pan in a hot oven and cook, then lay the slices carefully on hot buttered toast. Next put 2 tablespoons flour in a bowl, add 1/2 tablespoon butter and rub until smooth. Beat 1 pint milk, and when boiling add 1/2 cup to the flour and butter, stirring well; then turn this mixture into the milk. Cook two or three minutes until creamy, then add to the tomato juice in the pan. Heat, season, and pour over the tomatoes and toast.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

CONVENIENT SERVING TABLE

A serving table that saved endless steps for a housewife doing her own work was made from an old-fashioned square stand

with four stout legs. The old top was removed and the table furnished with a round top as large as would go through a door easily, while two shelves were fitted to the legs underneath. Some excellent casters were then attached, and large white linen covers made to use on the table. All the necessary things for a meal are placed on it in the kitchen and pantry, then it is wheeled to the dining-room within reach of the mistress' chair. From it each course may be served, and the clean dishes returned to the dining-room with one trip after the dish washing. During warm weather, when meals are often served on the porch, this table is invaluable, and when desiring to serve light refreshments at a small evening party, if everything is placed on the table and it wheeled just outside the parlor doors in the hall, the serving will prove an easy matter.—[Sel.

QUEBEC.

(Written in 1848.)

Queen of the West, upon thy rocky throne

In solitary grandeur sternly placed;
In awful majesty thou sit'st alone—
By Nature's master-hand supremely blest,

The world has not thy counterpart, thy dower,
Eternal beauty, strength and matchless power.

The clouds infold thee in their misty vest,

The lightning glances harmless round thy brow,

The loud-voiced thunder cannot shake thy nest,

Or warning waves that idly chafe below.

The storm above, the waters at thy feet,
May rage and foam—they but secure thy seat.

The mighty river, as it onward rushes,
To pour its floods in ocean's dread abyss,

Checks at thy feet its fierce, impetuous gushes,

And gently bends thy rocky base to kiss.

Stern eagle of the crag, thy hold should be

The mountain-home of heaven-born liberty.

True to themselves, thy children may defy

The power and the malice of the world combined;

While Britain's flag beneath thy deep blue sky

Spreads its rich folds, and wantons in the wind.

The offspring of her glorious race of old,
May rest securely in their mountain hold.

—Susanna Moodie.

Current Events.

The damage done by forest fires in Vancouver amounts to \$5,000,000.

There are rumors of a proposed treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

Major-General Baden-Powell, of South African fame, will be at the formal opening of the Canadian National Exposition, Toronto.

Sir Alphonse Pelletier, Judge of the Superior Court, succeeds Sir Louis Jetté as Lieut. Governor of Quebec.

A number of special constables have been sworn in to prevent rowdyism on harvesters' excursions to the Northwest.

A movement is afoot in Turkey to replace Sultan Abdul Hamid by his younger brother, Mehmed Reshad.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, stated at Peterboro, Ont., that the Trent Canal will be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

Hon. Walter Scott, the new Premier for Saskatchewan, is a resident of Middlesex Co., Ont.

The Young People's Department.

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

"BOBS."

There's a little red-faced man,
Which is Bobs.
Rides the tallest 'orse he can—
Our Bobs.

If it bucks, or kicks, or rears,
'E can sit for twenty years,
With a smile 'round both his ears—
Can't yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Hahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
'E's our pukka Kandahader—Fightin'
Bobs—

Bobs, Bobs!
'E's the Dook of Aggy Chel;
'E's the man that done us well,
An' we'll follow 'im to 'ell—
Won't we, Bobs?

If a limber's slipped a trace,
'Ook on Bobs.
If a marker's lost 'is place,
Dress by Bobs.

For 'e's eyes all up 'is coat,
An' a bugle in his throat,
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

'E's a little down on drink,
Chaplain Bobs;
But it keeps us outer Clink—
Don't it, Bobs?

So we will not complain
Tho' 'e's water on the brain,
If 'e leads us straight again—
Blue-light Bobs.

If you stood 'im on 'is head,
Father Bobs,
You could spill a quart o' lead
Outer Bobs.

'E's been at it thirty years,
An—amassin' souveneers
In the way o' slugs an' spears—
Ain't yer, Bobs?

What 'e does not know o' war,
Gen'ral Bobs,
You can arst the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?

Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An'—e—does—not—advetise—
Do yer, Bobs?

Now they've made a bloomin' Lord
Outer Bobs,

Which was but 'is fair reward—
Weren't it, Bobs?

An' 'e'll wear a coronet
Where 'is helmet used to set.

But we know you won't forget—
Will yer, Bobs?

—Kipling.

TRADE TOPIC.

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To keep steel knives from rusting, oil freely, wrap in tissue paper and put away.

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POWER LOT
A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.
(Rights of publication secured by the Wm. Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.)

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"Bad as that is," said Caroline, surveying the rigid expression of Mrs. Prouty's features without dismay, and folding her own gloved hands elegantly; "the's somethin' cuter about it, after all, than the' is in the sample we've gone out by."

"How long ye goin' to stay to Virginny's?" Mrs. Prouty inquired of Doctor Margate, in her severely inquisitorial tone, turning to him without other warning.

Doctor Margate, quite unacquainted with the first name of his hostess—Mrs. Byjo—was at a loss for an instant, but made answer:

"Only a very short time, I regret to say, madam."

"Maybe it's as well," said Mrs. Prouty, without further explanation, but Caroline knew that she referred in this discreet way to the potency of her (Caroline's) own charms amongst the male sex; and she was neither vexed thereby nor did she preen herself with vanity, but remained as ever the serene queen of her own drawing-room.

"Mary Stingaree's a girl," she murmured opportunely, "that, ef you can't respect her, then who can you respect?"

The company turned their thought of one accord into the trend of Caroline's leading, save Mrs. Prouty, who leaped regardless to a conclusion out of sight:

"You done mighty poorly, Robert Hilton," she said, fixing her inflexible gaze on poor Rob. "From all we hear to Prouty's Neck, ye've let them Tee-bos scoop ye in. Ye're a shape-ly, pleasin' young man, an' ye ought ter done better."

This challenge lying by way of severe reproach untinged by condolence, Rob, having no defence prepared, was about to let the case go by default, when Dr. Margate fixed the redoubtable Mrs. Prouty with an unflinching eye of his own; so great was the kindness of his expression, however, she forbore, for the moment, to exercise her own tremendous and daring habit of speech.

"Madam," he said, "pardon me for regarding you with so persistent a look. I am trying to place you among some members of royalty whom it was my good fortune to see when I was last abroad. It is a resemblance more than striking, it is phenomenal."

"You're gittin' 'em mixed up, Doctor Maggut," interposed the indissolubly tranquil and sweet tones of Caroline Treet; "that's Virginny Stafford you're thinkin' of, not Mis' Prouty. Mis' Prouty's folks wa'n't descended from nothin' as was ever heard tell on."

"The most that can be said for 'em, on the Prouty side, anyway," assented Mrs. Prouty, in full confirmation of Caroline's words. "Is, that they was a vary triflin' lot. My mother's folks was, a considerable number of 'em, law-abidin' stay-to-home people; but the Proutys has got weak spots, which, why should I conceal, when all the world knows? It use' to be said o' Lob Prouty, my husband's father, and Biltmur Treet, Car'line's husband's father, that ef there'd been any science known in them days—as the' is now—they might 'a' been smart men, pokin' into some kind o' science 't 'ud interested 'em, maybe an' kep' 'em out o' mischief, like new-fangled doctorin' an' universal preachin' an' goin' up in a balloon an' these machines that run without no horses, an' what-not; but as it was they hadn't no outlet, an' gophered around here an' thar' over the 'arth that they was a cuss to, tell they dropped off o' old age, a mercy to themselves an' them t' had to put up with their everlastin' pryin' an' peevishness."

"We that have an outlet ought to be thankful, indeed," replied the doctor, and made no further effort to compel or hypnotize the astounding force of Mrs. Prouty, of Prouty's Neck.

"Mis' Prouty's kind o' abrupt'," Caroline explained, "but her heart's in the right place, ef we only know whar' to look for it."

"Wal', I shan't deny you that, Car'line; it's along o' my husband's children an' the old home to Prouty's Neck; it ain't watchin' out f'r to make a second chance; not even ef Prouty was gone, men might hang around me as thick as blueberries an' ask me on their knees, they wouldn't git no 'encouragement from me."

While Rob and the doctor realized the hopelessness of the situation, Caroline remained blandly impervious to the plain reprimand which had been hurled at her.

"I believe you, Mis' Prouty," she rejoined; "the wonder was that you married at all, considerin' the smartness an' independence o' your ways, an' men bein' o' that kind that likes to keep the upper hand an' do the bossin' their own selves. All women air not like you, Mis' Prouty," said Caroline, with a look of the beautiful clinging-vine sort toward the admiring doctor—"but some enjoys themselves better to lean onto than to order an' direct. I say it freely, I'm one o' that kind that, ef I take up with a man, I'd rather lean onto him than be forever bossin' of him 'round; an', so long as my man was above ground—or out o' water, perhaps I ought to say, for bein' seafarin' he went by way o' water; but, afore God in his wisdom took him, I leaned onto him—whenever he was in port, that is."

"Git out o' here," Mrs. Prouty suddenly commanded her two boys gravely, "an' see ef there's an air o' wind stirrin'." But she spoke to empty places; the boys had slipped out some time before without either her knowledge or approval.

"In my humble judgment," said Caroline, who had taken an occasional outlook through the shutters, "they've made tracks for home along shore. I've raised boys, and I know their ways. They didn't set contented one minute whilst they was in the Room."

"It's eight miles 'round the shore," exclaimed Mrs. Prouty, and then sighed heavily, "Wal', I don't know's I blame 'em."

"And thar's Dan Prouty, now," said Caroline, in a discerning voice, "sailing straight into the Basin."

Mrs. Prouty rose promptly. "I'll be down thar', time he lands," she said. "All of present company, and none excepted, I shall be glad to see you over to Prouty's Neck." She shook hands all 'round, as if a solemn commitment of fate hung over every individual there present.

"I feel pleased to think ye clum' the hill to see me," Caroline assured her; "ye're allus welcome, and the sooner the better."

"You was allus my favorite among the girls, Car'line," said Mrs. Prouty, surveying her as though she would recall that lost soul from its flirtatious designs to better things.

Rob and the doctor also made their exit from the Room.

"I am going back to the safe charms of Mary Stingaree and Mrs. Stafford," said the Doctor to Rob at the gate. "Mary has refused me, and Mrs. Stafford would not want me, anyway; but Mrs. Prouty and Caroline Treet are dangerous in the way they interest a man."

Rob giggled.

"I don't know," continued the doctor gravely, whether I wanted most to subjugate Mrs. Prouty or stand as the oak for Caroline Treet to lean upon, but these are unbecoming thoughts. I little knew what was impending when you called my attention to the beckoning of those black kid gloves. And the Room, too. The salons of old and luxurious civilizations have not so absorbing an atmosphere. I am going back to sit with Mary and Mrs. Stafford on the porch, and gaze off on



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Riverside Holsteins
STOCK BULLS:

Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer, two nearest dams have official records that average 25.67; dam test 4.34% fat.

Highland Veeman Korndyke, six near dams average 26 lbs.

7 choice young bulls out of R. of M. dams.

20 yearlings and two-year-olds.

J. W. RICHARDSON,
Haldimand Co. Caledonia, Ont.

Father—Now, if you ask me one single question more I'll send you to bed.
Son—Why?

Truth will out, even in a misprint:
"The motor-car has come to slay."

the sentinel bluffs and the vast outlying ocean."

The doctor did not once smile. It occurred to Rob that where he himself saw lots of fun, and gave in return the utmost of kindly sympathy, the great man saw spheres of individual existence moving, still with sublime accord in their eccentric orbits, and stood awed and touched before the spectacle. A certain pique of satisfaction was in Rob's soul, that he should have introduced the doctor by chance to so choice an interview.

"Well, I'll stroll on and see some more of my friends," said Rob.

"More?" said the doctor, turning a backward look on the bright young face. "Well, you have them, and they—have you; and of such is the kingdom—"

The last low words escaped Rob as he marched on, smiling.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

Mr. R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have had a good season in the sale of young bulls, and everything of breeding age is sold except one 15-months-old Livinia bull, which I will sell well worth the money."

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS.

Riverside Holsteins are still to the fore, under the management of J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. This is one of the oldest-established herds in the Dominion, and it is safe to say that never in its history was it so strong in high-class, richly-bred animals as at present. Stock from this herd have held their own in the show-ring and official test. At the head of the herd stands Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer. His two nearest dams have official records that average 25.67 in seven days, average test of dam 4.34 per cent. fat. His sire's dam holds the world's largest official milk and butter record for heifer under 3 years old, 87.62 lbs. milk 1 day, 27.07 lbs. butter in 1 week; her dam holds the world's record two-day public test. His daughters are coming on well, showing large udder development, good conformation, and dairy form. He is assisted by Highland Veeman Korndyke, a young bull of much promise as a dairy sire. He is sired by King of the Veemans, whose dam is Jessie Veeman A, 26½ lbs.; his sire, De Kol 2nd Butter Boy, is a sire of 60 A. R. O. daughters, one 29.40 lbs. milk 1 week. His dam is Mondamin's Pietertje De Kol, 24.46 lbs. butter 1 week, 86 lbs. milk 1 day. She is sired by Korndyke Queen's Sir De Kol, sire of 11 A. R. O. daughters, by Manor De Kol, 31 A. R. O. daughters, and Korndyke Queen and Belle Korndyke, 80 lbs. milk 1 day, 25.77 lbs. butter 1 week. This bull traces to six dams with official records that average 26½ lbs. butter 1 week. Two great cows of the breed, Belle Korndyke and Jessie Veeman A, looking from a producing standpoint, the former having produced 5 daughters with records that average over 23 lbs. each, and a son that sired a 31½-lb. daughter, that sold for the most money ever paid for a Holstein cow. The latter is the only cow of the breed over 26 lbs. to have six A. R. O. daughters. The females in the herd, numbering over 60 head, are a choice, even lot, with good conformation, those in milk carrying large, even udders. Over 20 are in the record of merit, with records of 12 lbs. as 2-year-olds, up to 22 for aged cows. Four Record-of-Merit stock bulls have been at the head of this herd during the last 16 years. Mention may be made of 20 daughters of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, sold at sale, now at the head of the O. A. C. herd, having now eight Record-of-Merit daughters. He is a half-brother to Messrs. Fields' \$8,000 stock bull, whose dam, Colantha 4th's Johanna, holds the world's record. Johanna Rue 4th and Colantha 4th are also half-sisters on dam's side. The herd is also strong in the Wayne family, including three sisters of Flora Wayne of Riverside, now at the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., last year producing over 18,000 lbs. 3.6 per cent. milk in 10 months. In one pasture-field were counted 26 yearlings and

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce sores or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:



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Sire.—Kindly forward on receipt of P. O. enclosed another bottle of "RADIOL." I have been using it with great success on a Hackney mare with a very bad windgall that the vet. had given up. Yours truly, Thos. Pringle.
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two-year-olds, a choice, even lot. Any-one wishing to lay a foundation herd should look these up. Also on hand are seven choicely-bred young bulls, all out of Record-of-Merit cows.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.

Many visitors to Toronto Exhibition on the lookout for something choice in Holsteins or Tamworths, will, no doubt, be considerably disappointed in not seeing representatives from the noted Springbrook herd of Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, Ont., out for competition. Several causes have contributed to Mr. Hallman's decision not to show this year, the main one probably being the shortness of proper help, another his reluctance to take the risk of possible injury to his stock boar, Imp. Knowle King David, certainly one of the best and most perfect types of Tamworth hogs ever imported into Canada. He shows phenomenal improvements in type and quality since last year, and is proving a sire of a very high order. He, together with the imported sow, Knowle Sultana, and her several daughters now in breeding, make an aggregation of Tamworth breeding animals probably unexcelled in any other herd on this continent. All told, there are on hand about 100 head, very many being the litters of the daughters of Imp. Knowle Sultana, and sired by Imp. Knowle King David, others being the get of the imported boar and out of Canadian-bred sows. For immediate sale are both sexes and all ages, from youngsters up to sows bred and ready to breed, and boars fit for service. The wise farmers will prove the ones that are staying by hog-breeding and feeding.

The Holsteins were never stronger in this herd than now, headed by the richly-bred bull, Count Posch Mechthilde, whose sire's dam, Mercena 3rd, has a 30-day milk record of 2,329 lbs., and a 30-day butter record of 105.79 lbs., dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 3rd, who, dying young, was never tested, but her dam, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, has a 7-day butter record of 25.80 lbs. His predecessor in service was the Toronto first-prize winner, Pietertje Paul, whose sire's dam has a record of 20.52 lbs., and her dam a record of 30 lbs. 10 ozs. butter in 7 days, and his dam, Nanuet Pietertje Mechthilde, has a 7-day record of 21.93 lbs. The above bulls are illustrative of the high-class sires that have always been at the head of the herd, which included that marvel of the breed, Judge Akrum De Kol. Very many of the females are in the Record of Merit with records hovering around the 20-lbs. mark, and few herds in Canada to-day contain so many prizewinners as this herd. For sale are several young bulls, from 6 to 12 months old, sired by Pietertje Paul, and out of record cows, and daughters and granddaughters of Judge Akrum De Kol, breeding rich enough to please, surely.

"What's become oh dat little chameleon Mandy had?" inquired Rufus.
"Oh, de fool chile done lost him," replied Zeke. "She wuz playin' wif him one day, puttin' him on red to see him turn red, an' on blue to see him turn blue, an' on green to see him turn green, an' so on. Den de fool gal, not satisfied wif lettin' well enough alone, went an' put him on a plaid, an' de poor little thing went an' bust himself tryin' to make good."

"Yes," said the old man, addressing his visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and should like to see them all comfortably married; and as I've made a little money, they won't go to their husbands penniless. There's Margaret, twenty-five years old, and a real good girl. I shall give her five thousand dollars when she marries. Then comes Bet, who'll have ten thousand dollars; and the man who takes Dora, who is forty, will have fifteen thousand dollars with her."
The young man reflected a moment or so, and then nervously inquired, "You haven't one about fifty, have you?"

GOSSIP.

Mr. Albert Mittlefehdt, Elcho, Lincoln County, Ont., advertises for sale Holstein cows and heifers and three young bulls from heavy-milking dams.

NORTHCOTT YORKSHIRES.

That the hog-breeding industry, one of the greatest sources of revenue for Canadian farmers, is being deplorably neglected is very evident. All past experiences have proven that the man that feeds his grain is the financial winner, and just as certain is the fact that the farmers that continue the breeding and feeding of hogs judiciously, will reap a rich reward. Laying a proper foundation of breeding stock is one of the first elements of success. G. M. Smith & Sons, Haysville, Waterloo County, Ont., have abundant faith in the future of Yorkshires, and although the past year has showed a falling off in the demand for breeding stock, they are continually shipping an odd one or two, a number of which have gone to the far Northwest. Never in the history of this firm as breeders of Yorkshire hogs have they been so strong in young things as at present, a large number of both sexes being on hand, at just the right age for shipment, the get of their trio of high-class stock boars, S. H. Dalmeny Topsman (imp.), a massive, strong-boned 800-lb. hog, and, withal, choke-full of quality, now 5 years old and carrying the bloom of a yearling. He is for sale, and certainly should be eagerly picked up, as his type is ideal for the show-ring or breeding pen; S. A. Gladiator 9th, by the many-times champion, S. H. Cotgrave Duke of York; dam S. H. Dalmeny Lady 7th (imp.), he weighs 750 lbs., and his type, quality and bloom are perfect; S. H. Eclipse 13th, by Maple Grove Champion, dam S. H. Colston Lass 40th (imp.). This is a young boar put up on show-ring lines, and will make a very large hog. With such a trio of sires in use on the large number of high-class imported and Canadian-bred brood sows, the result is all that could be desired. Pairs and trios can be supplied not akin. The Messrs. Smith have also for sale a few Cotswold ram lambs, typical of the breed and beautifully covered.

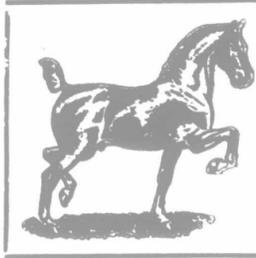
COURT HILL SHORTHORNS.

A flying visit to Court Hill stock farm, the property of Mr. John Brydone, Milverton, Ont., found his splendid herd of Scotch Shorthorns in prime condition. Few men in starting to breed Shorthorn cattle have the pluck to lay so strong and so expensive a foundation as Mr. Brydone. His first venture was the purchase of 13 imported Scotch cows, a grand, thick-fleshed lot, and every one bred on fashionable lines, the get of Scotland's most noted sires of the present day, while as a herd header he purchased the extremely richly-bred bull, Sittyton Victor (imp.), a roan son of Merry Morning, by Pride of Morning, by Star of Morning; dam a Cruickshank Violet-bred daughter of the great William of Orange, without doubt an illustrious line of ancestors as any bull ever had, living or dead. With the three above-mentioned bulls, two crosses of William of Orange, and three crosses of Champion of England at his back, comment is useless to anyone conversant with Shorthorn history. Mr. Brydone has now a number of one and two year old heifers in the herd, daughters of this bull, which must be bred soon. He does not want to keep two stock bulls, consequently Sittyton Victor is for sale. He is only 5 years old, is perfectly quiet and safe to handle, as active and sure as any bull living, is in good breeding condition, and everything considered will be sold cheap. There are also for sale the above-mentioned heifers and seven young bulls, one a white, 8 months old, out of Loretta Girl (imp.); another is a red, same age, out of Lancaster Rose (imp.), a Lancaster; another is a red, 8 months, out of Lily (imp.), a Loretta; next is a red-roan, 4 months, out of Mina (imp.), a Cruickshank Rose. A younger one is a red, 3 months old, out of Strathallan Lady, a Canadian-bred Strathallan. The other is a white, 15 months old, out of Lancaster Rose (imp.). Parties wanting a young bull should see this lot before purchasing, as a richer-bred lot is not in the country, and they can be bought well worth the money.

GRAHAM-RENFREW CO.'S CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

Lovers of high-class aristocrats in Clydesdale and Hackney horses should make a point to visit the stables of the Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park, at the Toronto Exhibition. With breeding unexcelled, a type and conformation as near perfection as horseflesh can be built, brimful of quality, and fitted to the Queen's taste, their exhibit this year is certainly an interesting one. That great Clydesdale horse, Sir Marcus, the bay 5-year-old son of the world-renowned sire, Sir Simon, who last year won the grand championship under two flags, was never in anything like the show-ring form he is in to-day. Weighing 2,075 pounds, with not a weak spot in his make-up, quality or action, a Clydesdale breeder from Scotland who looked him over a couple of weeks ago, said there was no horse in Scotland to-day could beat him in the ring. Another in the string of world-beating form is the brown 3-year-old, Craignair, by Lothian Again, by Lord Lothian; dam by Mac Topper, by Macgregor, breeding gilt-edged and a gilt-edged horse, weighing 1,900 pounds, fitted to perfection, a massive, smooth, evenly-built horse, full of quality from the ground up, and with absolutely faultless action, the one that beats him will have to be a marvel sure. Coming down in age, the bay 2-year-old, Topspot, by the great sire of show stuff, Baron Hood, the greatest living son of the noted Baron's Pride; dam by the great show horse, Darnley Again, by Darnley's Hero, by Darnley, bred on show-ring lines from away back. This colt shows his royal breeding along those lines in his superb quality, stylish form, and phenomenal action. He is certainly a promising proposition for a grand champion. Prestwick Freeman is a brown 4-year-old, by Baron Solway, by Baron's Pride; dam by Darnley's Patent. He is a big, strongly-built horse, an ideal type of draft horse, full of character, and stands on a grand quality bottom. Glenlivet Chief is a brown 5-year-old, a ton son of the noted sire Argus, by Baron's Pride; dam by MacIlroy, by Macgregor. He is a horse of commanding appearance, smooth to a turn, and possesses all the characteristics desirable in a typical draft horse. Besides these mentioned there are several others, all high-class horses, and in perfect fit. In mares, the premier crack of the bunch is the bay 5-year-old, Thorncliffe Duchess, a Canadian-bred mare, by Lyon Macgregor (imp.), dam Bar Belle (imp.), by Byron. As a 2-year-old she was first at Toronto, and the one that beats her this fall will certainly have to go some, for, with her superb form, her grand quality and Hackneylike action, she is a hard one to run up against. The Hackney stallion, Brigham Radiant, the Toronto and Chicago champion, looks very much like adding another red, white and blue ribbon to his long list of honors this fall, for he was never in as fine fitting, and never acted better than at present. Only 5 years old, sired by the greatest of living Hackney sires, Rosador; dam Brigham Belle, by Revival, by the London champion, Granymede, he is surely an aristocrat, both individually and in breeding. Copmanthorpe Swell is a chestnut 5-year-old, by the world-famed Garton Duke of Connaught, dam by Pioneer. He is a horse of exceptional breeding, appearance, and superb quality, a high-class horse, typical of the up-to-date Hackney. The two Hackney pony stallions, Plymouth Horace, and Bathgate Swell, are in wonderful bloom, and will certainly add fresh laurels to their already long list of honors this fall. Last winter's Toronto champion mare, the 3-year-old roan Saxon's Queen, by Saxon (imp.), is in superb form, and driving beautifully, her action shows marked improvement, her condition and finish are perfect, and she will certainly make the talent look some when she enters the ring.

The dates of the Maritime Winter Fair, which is to be held at Amherst, Nova Scotia, are November 30th to December 3rd, inclusive. The prize list will be ready for distribution after September 1st, and will be distributed at the Halifax Exhibition, and mailed on application to the manager, F. L. Fuller, Truro, N. S.

THE UNION STOCK-YARDS
Horse Exchange

WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday.
Private sales every day.
Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the quarter-mile track for showing and exercising.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository.)

LARGEST IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES, HACKNEYS AND PERCHERONS OF THE YEAR.



My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 12 Hackney stallions from 2 to 3 years of age; 12 Hackney fillies, all young, and 4 Percheron stallions 3 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.



CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 30 head to select from.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns

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

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ontario.
Toronto, 14 miles; Weston, 3½ miles.

Long-distance phone.



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

GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.



Imported Clydesdales I have still on hand 1 stallion, black, rising 4 yrs., by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride. 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right.

T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Young imp. mares in foal or foal by side. One Clyde and one Hackney stallion. They are the best that can be purchased. Write or come and see them. Terms reasonable. Stoutville, G.T.R. Gormley, C. N. R.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.



SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. Long-distance phone.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont., G. T. & C. N. R.



OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS

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

JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CAN.

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



Clydesdales Imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are bred to Acme (imp.), the 8th best breeding horse in Scotland in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from high-class (imp.) mares, for sale right.

R. M. HOLTBY, Sta. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., G.T.R.; Myrtle, Ont., C.P.R.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE!

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



Clydesdales and French Coachers, Imp.

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

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Que.



ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1862. Taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario in 1908. Affiliated with the University of Toronto, under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens early in October, 1908. Course of study extends through three college years. FEES, \$60 PER SESSION. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., Principal.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of
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GUELPH, ONTARIO.

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\$3.40 FROM LONDON.

Good Going August 29 to Sept. 12.

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

GOING WEST.

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

\$10 GOING.

\$18 ADDITIONAL RETURNING.

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

August 20-27, Sept. 2-14—From Toronto and east and west of Orillia in Ontario.

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

August 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27; Sept. 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 14.

For information as to territories, conditions, etc., apply to any Grand Trunk agent.

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It can be cultivated and the profits are enormous. If interested, write us for information.

I. E. York & Co., Waterford, Ont.

FOR SALE - A FINE HERD OF

St. Lambert Jerseys

Twenty-four females (14 milking), nearly all young. Two bulls and four bull calves. On account of poor health, will sell the entire lot at a sacrifice. A rare chance to start in. For full particulars, apply to

GEO. W. A. REBURN, Massawippi, Que.

GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY BELLS FOR \$65

GILSON
GASOLINE
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For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL. Ask for catalog—all sizes.

GILSON MFG. CO., 150 York St., Guelph, Ont.

Mr. A. I. Hickman

COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENG.,

Exporter of pedigree stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

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

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOONIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

GOSSIP.

Three Red Polled bulls are advertised for sale in this paper by Butler Bros., St. David's, Ont.

November 4th is claimed as the date for a combination auction sale of Shorthorn cattle from the well-known herds of John Watt & Son, Salem, Ont.; A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, and J. Gordon Gibb, St. Catharines.

The black Clydesdale stallion Baden-Powell (10963), owned by Mr. J. Findlay, Springhill, Scotland, died recently. He was 9 years old, was sired by Sir Everard, dam by Baron's Pride, and was a very successful sire.

SUNNYSIDE SHORTHORNS.

A steady improvement in type and quality, due to the two most potent factors in the building up of a herd of Shorthorn cattle, namely, a careful selection of breeding females, conforming in type and breeding to the universal public demands, and particular care in the selection of herd-headers, has made the well-known Sunnyside herd one of the most noted in the Province, and given the owner, Mr. Jas. Gibb, Brookdale, Ont., the satisfaction of ready sale, at remunerative prices, for all his surplus stock. On blood lines the herd represents such well-known and fashionable tribes as the Undine, Lady of the Boyne, Hawthorne, Rosebud, Lovely, Wimple, Mina, and Rustic Beauty, a number of which are imported. About 40 head make the sum total on hand at the present time, among which are about a dozen exceptionally choice one and two year old heifers, the get of Brave Ythan (imp.), and the Undine-bred bull, Trout Creek Stamp. In young bulls there are eight, from four months to one year old, two of them the get of Trout Creek Stamp, one by Blythstone Ruler, the balance by the present stock bull, Queenston Archer, the roan, banner son of that great stock bull, Imp. Derby. Here are a royal nice lot of young bulls that will develop into something extra good. An early selection ensures first choice. The herd is in fine condition and anything is for sale. The farm is easily reached from Embro Station, C. P. R., five miles on the south, or from Stratford, G. T. R., ten miles on the north. For particulars write Mr. Gibb, to Brookdale P. O., Ont.

T. PORTER'S JERSEYS.

A flying visit to the dairy farm of Mr. Thompson Porter, of West Toronto, found his splendid herd of seventy head of Jersey cattle in good condition and paying Mr. Porter big dividends on capital invested. This is easily understood when it is known that the average milk yield of the developed cows of the herd is 40 lbs. each per day, and the heifers from 30 to 34 lbs. each, with a butter-fat test made by a representative of the Guelph College that showed 5.9 per cent., equivalent to about 18 lbs. butter in 7 days. But Mr. Porter does not make butter, he sells his cream in Toronto by the gallon and gets paid for 26 per cent. of butter-fat by the purchasers' own testing, a remarkable showing indeed. Three years' records show that this herd have averaged 9 lbs. of butter a week the year through. The main stock bull is last year's junior champion at Toronto, Golden Fox of Dentonia, a son of Arthur's Golden Fox, by Flying Fox, he by the greatest sire the breed has ever known, Golden Fern's Lad. Golden Fox's granddam is a daughter of Flying Fox, thus giving him a double cross of that sire. He is proving a remarkable sire, and is certainly one of the coming notables of the breed as a sire of show stuff. His lieutenant in service is Blue Fox of Linden Grove, bred by T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania; sired by Blue Bell's Blue Fox, a grandson of Flying Fox; dam, that great show cow, Lady

Fox's Sweet Dolly. Last fall, at Toronto, in a class of fourteen, he was placed fourth, which speaks plainly as to his superior individuality. In young bulls for sale there is one 10 months old, by Golden Fox of Dentonia; dam, Ada of St. Lambert, a daughter of 100 Per Cent. This young bull is an extra choice one, and will take a heap of beating at Toronto this fall. Another, by the same sire, 9 months old, is out of Pauline, a 50-lb. cow, and a Toronto winner. He too is a show calf of a high order. Still another is a dark yearling, by Fontaine's Golden Fern, a son of the great Golden Fern's Lad; dam is a daughter of Arthur's Golden Fox, by Flying Fox, by Golden Fern's Lad, breeding absolutely unsurpassed, and a show bull of high order. In females for sale are ten heifers, from 6 months to 2 years of age, Toronto winners among them. The two heifers, Brilliant and Fontaine, last year's Toronto winners, are in fine shape, and we look for them to carry off some of the plums at Toronto this fall. Fontaine is now in milk and shows up remarkably well. She is a daughter of Golden Fern's Lad, and a calf out of her by Golden Fox of Dentonia should be worth some money.

ENGLISH MILK AND BUTTER TEST.

In the one-day milk and butter test at the Tunbridge Wells Show the last week in July, open to cows of any breed or cross, the first award went to a grade Jersey whose milk yield 18 days after calving was 77.2 lbs., butter yield 3 lbs. 94 oz. The second-prize cow was the 11-year-old Shorthorn, Darlington Cranford 5th, which 105 days after calving gave 72 lbs. milk and 2 lbs. 8 oz. butter. This is the cow which, at the Royal Show, Newcastle, 83 days after calving, yielded in a one-day test 78.12 lbs. milk and 3 lbs. 1 oz. butter. The third-prize cow in the Tunbridge Wells test was a Guernsey which, 120 days after calving, yielded 36.4 lbs. milk and 1 lb. 11 oz. butter.

Fifteen hundred dollars for the yearling Berkshire boar, Premier's Wonder, and an average of \$110 on the entire offering, is reported as the result of the auction sale on August 6th of a selection from the herd of Jas. Riley & Son, of Thornton, Iowa. The highest price for a sow was \$250, for Golden Jewel.

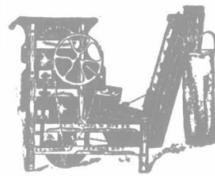
TRADE TOPICS.

Farmers or others requiring iron stable fittings and furnishings should look up the advertisement in this paper of the Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., of Toronto, and write for their descriptive catalogue, or make it a point to see their exhibit in the Agricultural and Process Building at Toronto Exhibition.

FALL SEED WHEATS of tested varieties are advertised for sale in this issue by the old-established and reliable seed merchants, John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont. See their advertisement, which states the name and merits of leading varieties.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION

The Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, the dates for which are September 18th to 26th, promises this year to excel in interest all former exhibitions in the Capital City. The big days, of course, will be in the second week. Judging of horses, cattle, sheep and swine will commence Tuesday morning, Sept. 21st, and continue from day to day. The dates do not clash with other large shows, and the stock classes will consequently be stronger than usual and the attendance larger. The Ottawa Exhibition is one of the best managed in the Dominion, the exhibition park and buildings are among the best, and the officials are courteous and obliging. Cheap railway rates make this a fine opportunity to visit the Capital City, with its many interesting features. A visit to Ottawa is an education to people young and old. For prize list, entry forms, and other information, address the Secretary, Mr. E. McMahon, Ottawa.



PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator (Patented 1901)

The best and latest mill for Cleaning and Grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.

See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERCUS, ONTARIO

MORE AND BETTER CIDER

from less apples and more juice from less grapes are produced with our presses than with any other press made. The extra yield of juice soon pays for the press. A HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS for custom work in your locality will prove a money-maker. Various sizes, hand or power, 25 to 400 barrels per day. Presses for all purposes. Also Steam Evaporators, Apple-butter Cookers, and Gasoline Engines Fully Guaranteed. Catalog FREE. THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO. DEPT. 10 MT. GILEAD, OHIO

Better Crops Less Work

Every farmer wants to grow better crops and he wants to lessen the labor of growing them—that's the reward he gets when he owns and uses THE BISSELL STEEL LAND ROLLER. The roller that increases farm profits and lightens the labor. Runs light, does splendid work, and lasts a life-time. Don't buy until you get "The Bissell Book" telling all about this roller. Book's free—write today. Address Dept. W. T. E. BISSELL CO. Ltd., Elora, Ont.

Will Exhibit at TORONTO, LONDON AND OTTAWA FAIRS.

GLENGORE 40 head of the Mayflower and Fair Lady tribes. For sale: 7 bulls, from 5 mos. to 2 years of age; heifers, from 1 to 3 years. A choice lot and sold right. GEO. DAVIS & SON, ALTON, ONT. Station, C. P. R.

Aberdeen-Angus For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke imp. Drumbo station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

Mountain View Stock Farm! 3 Red Polled Bulls

From 1 to 12 months old, of choicest breeding.

Butler Bros., St. David's, Ontario

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING Shorthorns For Sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 28840 =. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne = 68706 =. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ontario.

Sunnyside Stock Farm

Bulls in service: Queenston Archer = 48898 =, Trout Creek Stamp = 67660 =. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right. JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ontario.

FOR SALE: 2 SHORTHORN BULLS Priced right. Do you want one? Write or visit A. M. SHAWER, ANCASTER, ONTARIO. Station 13, Hamilton and Brantford Elec. Railway three minutes' walk from the barns.

Shorthorn Bulls Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. Israel Groff, Elmira, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form. Pure Scotch. Terms reasonable. A. Duncan & Sons, Carluke, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Have You Suspected Your Kidneys as the Cause of Your Trouble

If you have backache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent or suppressed urine, painful sensation when urinating, specks floating before the eyes, great thirst, brick-dust deposit in the urine, or anything wrong with the urinary organs, then your kidneys are affected.

It is really not difficult to cure kidney trouble in its first stages. All you have to do is give DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS a trial. They are the most effective remedy to be had for all kidney and urinary troubles.

Mrs. Alfred LeBlanc, Black Cape, Que., writes:—I feel it my duty to say a word about your Doan's Kidney Pills. I suffered dreadful pain across my back so bad I could not stoop or bend. After having used two boxes I feel now most completely cured thanks to your pills. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

All druggists: 40c. and \$1.00.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

J. WATT & SON, Salem, Ontario,

Offer: 1 senior show bull calf; 1 junior show bull calf; 1 two-year-old show heifer; 1 junior yearling show heifer. The above cattle are in show shape, and will be priced reasonable.

ELORA STN., G. T. R. AND C. P. R.



Choice Shorthorns FOR SALE!
Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytton Victor, imp., =50093=(87397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address: JOHN BRYDONE, Milverton, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by imp. Ben Loman and imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance 'phone.
WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario, Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

Willow Bank Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Herd Estab. 1855. Leicester Flock Estab. 1848.
I have a special good lot of rams and ewes to offer. Various ages and show material. Also choice Shorthorns of either sex, any age.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ontario.

Pleasant Valley Herd

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by Imp. Ben Loman =45160=(80463) and Bud's Emblem =63860=, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.
GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

Greengill Shorthorns!

We offer for sale our herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry, also young bulls and females all ages, either imp. or from imp. stock. Prices right, Long-distance 'phone.
R. MITCHELL & SONS, NELSON P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.

TWO IMP. BULLS of excellent quality, color and breeding.

One 7 months old, sired by imp. Joy of Morning =32070=; dam Blossom 2nd, imp. Also heifer calves and young cows, and heifers in calf. And choicely-bred Yorkshires of either sex. Prices very moderate.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., Ont. Erin Station, C. P. R.

FOR SALE: FOUR Fit for service. Dairy type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhooks Prince (imp.) 55002. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from.
DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

REPAIRING A WATCH.

What would be the cost of putting a new crystal, three jewels, a new staff, and cleaning a watch. The works are worth about \$6.

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Consult a jeweller.

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE A BAD WEED.

Is the sow thistle a very bad weed to spread, as it is getting plentiful in the garden, but do not see much through the crop, only a few patches. Answer in next number and oblige. J. A. M.

Ans.—The perennial sow thistle is a very bad weed, spreading by both seed and running rootstock. Lose no time in eradicating every stalk.

SOW THISTLE.

I am sending to you a flower, leaf, and root, found in a neighbor's field, and would like to know if it is sow thistle? and if I can compel him to keep it from seeding, as it is growing close to the line fence, and, if so, in what way? M. E.

Ans.—The weed you inquired about is perennial sow thistle, a very bad weed indeed, decidedly more dreaded than Canadian thistle. It propagates by seeds and running rootstocks. All stray plants noticed should be at once pulled, and if there is danger of seed maturing, all pulled plants should be burned. Your right to require your neighbor to destroy this weed depends upon whether there is a by-law of your municipality extending to weeds of this description, the provisions of the "Act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees" being R. S. O., 1897, Chapter 279, to which we would refer you, and especially to section 2 of that Act. Unless the municipality has passed such by-law we doubt if you have such right.

WEEDS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Kindly give the name and nature of the inclosed, which I found in last spring's seeding. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The specimens arrived in a somewhat desiccated condition, and as the flowers were not present on all of them there is a possibility of error in identification. It would be well in sending plants to note in the accompanying letter their general appearance, habit of growth, character of root, flower, etc., as well as the crop in which they occur, and their suspected origin. These particulars are of especial service in establishing the identity of specimens in which the flower is absent, crushed or dried. Plant number 1 is the common yellow clover, or black medick. While not very valuable, it is a legume, consequently a soil improver, and as it is a fair pasture plant, it cannot be considered a bad weed.

No. 2 appears to be the low hop clover, Trifolium procumbens, a similar though less valuable variety.

No. 3 we cannot identify from the specimen submitted. It would require a full plant in bloom.

Veterinary.

SWEENEY.

Filly went lame on one fore leg. She drags her toe and seems unable to fetch the foot forward properly. The point of the shoulder seems to slip when she walks, and the muscles up the side of the shoulder are falling away. E. B.

Ans.—This is sweeny, or shoulder slip, and it will require several months' treatment to effect a cure. Get a blister made of 1 1/2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off the point of the shoulder and off the shrunk-on muscles. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply lard or vaseline and turn her into a roomy box stall or on a level pasture and oil every day. Repeat the blistering once every month until a cure is effected. It would be well to keep her in a darkened box stall during the day time and turn her out at nights as long as the warm weather continues. V.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION An Invitation

Is extended to all those who are interested in the horse and its requirements to visit our exhibit of **Iron Stable Fittings and Furnishings**, our location being immediately inside the **West Main** entrance of the **Agricultural and Process Building**. Also a line of **Sheep-shearing and Horse-clipping Machines** will be shown. We will be pleased to meet you and impart any information you may require.

THE TISDALE IRON STABLE FITTING CO., LIMITED
19 TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO.

Send for information and catalogue.

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE!

I have a dozen young cows and heifers, got by the Brawith Bud bull, Golden Abel (imp.), and in calf to the Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (imp.), that I will sell very reasonable. A number of them are out of imported dams, and registered in Dominion and American Herd-books.

R. J. DOYLE, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Bull and heifer calves for sale. The best of breeding, color and individual merit. Sired by the Cruickshank Brawith Bud bull, Golden Cross (imp.). Come and see our herd.

R. H. REID & SONS, PINE RIVER, ONT.
Clover Lea Stock Farm.

Spring Valley Shorthorns!

We still have three choice young bulls that will be sold very reasonable, as we do not care to run them over; also a choice lot of cows and heifers, bred to the champion, Clipper Chief, imp.

Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns

BULLS: 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. **FEMALES:** A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices.
W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.

Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 9-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months bull, by imp. sire and from Duchess of Gloster dam. Long-distance 'phone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. station.

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

Two Red Bulls.

12 months old. A Clipper and a Martha. Priced low for quick sale. One of them out of an extra milker. Females of all ages for sale. Inspection solicited. Always have on hand some good Lincoln sheep for sale. Long-distance 'phone.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC

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

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

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

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario, Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively.** Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) =55042= (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King =68703= 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS

AND BERKSHIRES. For sale: Young bulls from eight to twelve months old. Young cows and heifers safe in calf, and young yearling heifers not bred yet. Also young Berkshire pairs supplied not akin.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.

Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.



Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls

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

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

The Salem Stock Farm 1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

SHORTHORNS A SPECIALTY.

Write for any information.

J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

One handsome roan SHORTHORN BULL for sale, and several choice heifers.

LEICESTERS of the best kinds, bred from champion prizewinners. Several in good show fit.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. R.

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 telephone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, ONT.

Jerseys—Choice heifer calves for sale, from 2 to 14 months old, granddaughters of old "Blue Blood of Dentonia" (1st in the aged class and sweepstakes at Toronto for years), out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited.
ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box III, Tweed, Ont.

Beaver Creek Holsteins—I have at present a few cows and heifers for sale, and three young bulls; all from good milkers. Apply to
ALBERT MITTFELDT, Elcho, Ont.



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to

ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones.

Hickory Hill Stock Farm. N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and telegraph.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES



Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting: In females, of 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves; in bulls, yearlings, calves; dams' records up to 1,100 gals. of milk in Scotland. Write J. Retson, South Quebec. We can furnish full show herds of choice ones. All ages on hand, either imported or home-bred. Milk records of all milkers. Pigs from 3 wks. to 4 mos. Phone in residence.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P.O., Ont. Hoard's Station, G. T. R.

Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale—Choice bulls, heifers and cows, imported or Canadian-bred, for immediate sale. Prices very low considering quality. Good teats. Heavy milkers.

For particulars write: WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont., Norfolk Co.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Que. Breeder of

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES. Canadian and Scotch-bred. All of deep milking qualities.

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd—Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn., Menie P.O., Ont.

Springburn Stock Farm—Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Buff Orpington poultry, eggs \$1 per 13, \$4 per 100; orders now being booked. H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Williamsburg P.O.

SPRINGBROOK have been bred with a view to large milk and butter production, coupled with vigor of constitution, and being true to type. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale. W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Jacques St., Montreal.

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

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

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

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

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

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

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

HOLSTEINS

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

Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Meechilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.

WALBURN RIVERS, Folders, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.

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

FAIRVIEW offers you another son of the great

Pontiac Korndyke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull.

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

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

Only Bull Calves FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES,

Of the best performing strains.

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

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

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



To Head Your Herd

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

E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

A lady in Glasgow having instructed her Irish servant to kill a fowl for dinner, was horrified to see it moving after the tragedy was supposed to have been accomplished, and remonstrated with him for not putting it out of its misery more quickly; to which Pat, who was possessed of a large share of native wit, promptly replied: "I honestly assure you, madam, the cratur is quite dead, but it is not yet aware of the fact."

The eminent lawyer had stepped from the train and was making his way to an hotel when he was approached by a porter. "I can see you're a commercial traveller," said the latter, with a touch of his cap. "Show me where your luggage is and I'll carry it to the hotel for you." The lawyer smiled in a quizzical way. "I am a traveller," he said, "but I deal in brains." The porter sniffed suggestively. "First time ever I see a traveller as didn't carry no samples!" he said.

Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Que., who has been in Scotland selecting Clydesdales for importation, sailed by the Allan Line from Glasgow the last week in July with three colts and three fillies for himself, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. One of the fillies is a two-year-old, by the celebrated Prince Sturdy (10112), which, in the late Mr. Sinclair Scott's hands, won several district premiums, and another is a yearling, by the great prizewinning horse, Pride of Blacon (10837), winner of several first prizes at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Shows, including first in the aged class at Peebles in 1906. A third is a yearling, by Netherlea (12260), out of a mare by Handsome Robin (10201). Among the stallions is the very well-bred horse, Gartley Favourite, got by the unbeaten and champion Highland and Agricultural Society horse, Everlasting (11331), while his dam was one of Mrs. Mennie's good breeding mares, and got by the famous Sir Everard (5353), sire of Baron's Pride, etc. The other two stallions are respectively a two-year-old and a yearling, got by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse, Benedict (10315), one of the most noted sons of Baron's Pride. The dam of the two-year-old was got by Royal Favourite, and the dam of the yearling by Prince of Clay (10407), the Glasgow and Dumfries premium horse in his time. This is a high-class shipment of sound, well-bred Clydesdales. They are likely to do well in Quebec, where Mr. Ness has his own clientele, who believe in him thoroughly.—Scottish Farmer.

The Western Fair of London, Ontario, is expected this year to eclipse all its previous Exhibitions. A very large amount of money has been expended on the grounds and buildings, thereby giving increased accommodation to visitors and exhibitors. The prize list has been very materially added to, and several new features inserted. For cattle exhibitors the milking contest will be interesting, for which good prizes have been offered. Manufacturers will be busy, and machinery will be running, which is always interesting. The Old Curiosity Shop, Carpet Weaving, The Bakery, and many other interesting exhibits will be seen. The programme of attractions for this year's Exhibition is one that will furnish instruction and amusement for everybody. Kemp's Wild West Show and Hippodrome performance is the largest company of people ever presented to Western Fair visitors—118 people, 35 Indians, Cowboy Band, 65 horses, bronchos, mules, etc. Samfoa, "King of the Air"; the Rickett Family; White & Lemart; Kronoman Bros., the funny people; Panatiscu Sisters, Deike Sisters, and many others. Fireworks each evening, concluding with the "Railway Disaster" and the "Destruction of Mount Pelee." Everyone should come to beautiful London for at least one day this year. Hotel accommodation is ample and at moderate rates. The dates are Sept. 11th to 19th, but the full show is from Tuesday, Sept. 15th, to Friday, 18th. Judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine commences Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at 9 a. m. For prize list, entry forms, programme, and other information, address A. M. Hunt, Secretary, London, Ont. See railway announcements of cheap fares.

The Norfolk County Fair, held in the town of Simcoe, Ont., known as the model county fair, the dates for which were omitted in the list in last week's issue, are fixed for October 13th to 15th.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "I have a very choice lot of Leicester ram lambs and shearing rams to offer for sale this season, mostly sired by imported Winchester, and the grand champion ram, Sanford, by Stanley. Will have a beautiful lot of young ewes for sale also. The demand for Leicesters seems to increase with each year, even though the number of sheep in the Dominion decreases. They are the kind that survive."

It is related of Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive, that he had but few devoted friends who had faith in him. The rest scouted the idea of any mechanical device that could take the place of the bone and sinew of the horse. One day in a confidential conversation with his backers, Stephenson's enthusiasm got the best of him, and, in foretelling the future of the locomotive, he is reported to have said to his friends that "the day would come when locomotives would travel over the rails with a speed as great as thirty miles per hour." This statement was looked upon as so entirely chimerical that he promptly lost a few more friends, and the remainder, assuring him of their loyalty, tried to persuade him to be reasonable, and not to indulge in wild flights of fancy.

Stock-breeders who know Mr. James Gibb, of Brooksdale, Ont., one of the most successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the Province, will regret to learn that he is critically ill from cancer of the stomach, and that little, if any hope, is entertained of his recovery. Mr. Gibb stands high in the respect and esteem of his brother breeders, not only for his skill and success as a breeder, but also for his amiable disposition, upright dealing and integrity of character, and he will have the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in his trying affliction.

The St. Thomas Horse Show Association have issued a very handsome and attractive prize list, with rules and regulations governing their annual horse show, the dates for this year's show being Sept. 22nd and 23rd. Cash prizes are offered for mares and colts in the breeding sections, in all classes, heavy and light, also for teams of heavy draft and of carriage and roadster horses, and for saddle horses, jumpers and ponies. In stallion classes four rosettes are given in addition to an appropriate prize to the winning horse. Entries close Sept. 8th, and should be addressed to Mr. W. Wallace Bruce, Assistant Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont., who will mail prize list and entry forms on application.

Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: "The Shorthorns I now have to offer are young and choice, both for quality and breeding. One of the imported bulls, a junior yearling, is a choicely-bred Sittytton Butterfly, bred by Alex. T. Gordon, Combscausway, Aberdeenshire. His sire, Scottish Farmer (93365), by Prince of Archers, by Scottish Archer, sired the unbeaten show heifer calf of 1907, Duchess of Gordon. His dam, Beatrice 22nd, was the dam of Band Master, which won first-prize this year at the Royal, in a strong class of thirty. Lancelot (79181), sire of Beatrice 22nd, won first prize at Aberdeen Show and sale in 1900, and was sired by Proud Star, by Star of Morning (58189). The other imported bull, Mount Royal = 69852, a senior yearling, belongs to the Maggie family, bred by Chas. Strachan, Tillyorn, Aberdeenshire. His sire, Royal Fame, had the medal from the Highland Society as best male Shorthorn at Dee and Donside Shows; second sire, Zoedone (68124), a prizewinner, was sired by the famous Star of Morning. Either of the above are good show bulls and should make valuable herd-headers. In Yorkshires, I have some good young pigs of either sex, but would make special mention of one choice boar, ready for service, which I would sell cheap to make room."

Bone Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 4-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

NOTHING KILLS LIKE



WILSONS FLY PADS

ALL DRUGGISTS

Oxford Down Sheep

AT FARNHAM FARM.

We are at present offering a number of superior yearling rams and ram lambs, by imported sire and partly from imported dams. Some splendid yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Also a few imported yearling and ram lambs. Price reasonable.

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

Shropshires, Cotswolds

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

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

Dressed in the latest and most appropriate motor-cycling costume, with goggles all complete, an English motor-cyclist gaily toot-tooted his way by Regent's Park towards the Zoo. Suddenly he slackened, dismounted, and said to a small, grubby urchin: "I say, my boy, am I right for the Zoo?" The boy gasped at so strange a sight, and thought it must be some new animal for the gardens. "You may be all right if they have a spare cage," he said, when he could find his tongue, "but you'd ha' stood a far better chance if you'd 'ad a tail!"

A distinguished Indian officer, Scotch to the core, never lost an opportunity of advertising his countrymen. One evening at mess he had a large number of guests, and had a magnificent specimen of a Highland piper on duty behind his chair. To draw attention to the man's splendid appearance he turned to him and said: "What pair o' Scotland do you come from, my man?" With a punctilious salute the reply came: "Tipperary, yer honor!"

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

Rich and satisfying.
The big black plug.

2268

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

GARGET.

I have a milk cow with a good deal of Jersey in her, and of late, from one of her hind teats, she very often gives curdled milk, or milk with a sediment in it, so that it won't strain. The udder is not sore, although a little hard. I have used hot water and find it helps the trouble, but does not cure. Can you give me information as to the cause and cure?

R. J.

Ans.—The recurrence of this form of mammitis suggests the possibility of tubercular disease of the udder, and the milk from the affected quarter should not be used, unless it becomes restored to a healthy condition. It is well in such case to give a purgative of 1½ lb. Epsom salts, and follow up with a teaspoonful of saltpetre in a pint of water as a drench daily, or in feed for a week. Rub the quarter twice daily with goose grease and spirits turpentine, after bathing with hot water and vinegar.

BLACK HEAD.

My chickens and turkeys have some disease which makes their heads swell up and eventually cover one of their eyes. Have never seen one with both eyes swollen shut. They linger a long time and seem very stupid, and at last drop off one by one. Could you tell me what the disease might be and give me a cure for it?

J. D.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of a disease of turkeys and chickens known as black head, for which there is no cure known, and as it is very infectious and the advice generally given by experts is to kill and bury all affected birds and change the apparently healthy ones to fresh ground and quarters or thoroughly clean and disinfect the old runs, it may be well worth while to express an infected bird addressed to the Bacteriologist, Agricultural College, Guelph, for dissection, and a report, with advice.

HORSES AND COWS COUGHING.

Last spring when horses were turned on pasture they had distemper and are still coughing. A few weeks ago we noticed one of our milk cows coughing, and she seems to be getting worse. She is quite thin, and symptoms seem similar to W. H. B.'s question of last week. She gives a nice lot of milk, being fresh about two months ago. Would it be possible it is distemper, caught from horses on same pasture, or, if not, and it is tuberculosis, would we have to kill her, as some of the other cows cough a little too, and perhaps will take it from being with her?

ANXIOUS.

Ans.—It is not probable that the cows have caught infection from the horses. Coughing is not infrequently an aftermath of distemper in horses, but time generally brings relief. The only way to determine whether cows are affected with tuberculosis is to have them tested with tuberculin by a veterinarian. The trouble may be due to some weed in the pasture. Coughing is not generally an accompaniment of tuberculosis in cattle though it is in some.

BLIND TEATS.

Bought a cow this summer eight years old. After she calved I found it almost impossible to get milk from the hind teats. They appear to be closing up. She has large teats; I never had one with teats as large. They appear to be full of air. Is there any instrument that would make the opening larger?

J. F. H.

Ans.—A teat siphon, which may be secured from a veterinarian, or a dealer in veterinary supplies, may help to relieve the difficulty. The instrument should be cleansed by plunging it in boiling water before using, and care must be used in introducing it to avoid injuring the lining of the teat. This will draw off any milk that comes down into the teat, and should tend to enlarge the orifice. This siphon, attached to a rubber tube and a bicycle pump, and used as in cases of milk fever to fill the quarters very full of air and the quarters well massaged with the hands, the teats being tied with tape to prevent escape of air meanwhile, might have the effect of opening the milk glands and inducing a regular flow of milk. The experiment would be harmless and possibly effective, and should be repeated.

To the Man Looking for a Good Investment

The experience and knowledge of the Agent are of great value to the investor.

Much of our business has been done with people whom we have never seen—dealing entirely through the mails.

We expect that many of our clients and others looking for safe, profitable investments will take advantage of the Toronto Exposition to visit this city.

We extend to them a cordial invitation to visit our office.

The market has had a strong advance during the last few weeks, but there are still many good investments in Stocks and Bonds which are selling below their normal value.

We give special attention to mortgage investments and just now can secure first class, safe loans that yield the investor a good return.

If you are in the city, call at our offices. Otherwise write us.

John Stark & Co.

Stock Brokers and Investment Agents

Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange

26 Toronto Street Toronto, Ont.



Belmont Shropshires!

THE CHAMPION FLOCK OF CANADA.

Just arrived at the farm: We believe, the best selection of Shropshires ever imported from Britain. If you want flock headers, show rams, field and show ewes and lambs at moderate prices, visit the Belmont Farm and inspect our flock. We import Welsh cobs and Shetland ponies.

J. G. Hanmer & C. Hodgson, Props. Belmont Stock Farm, Box 92, Brantford, Ont.

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO
Consignments solicited. Write for prices.

HIDES

Linden Oxfords!

Having sold our farm, our flock of Oxfords will be sold without reserve. Composed of ewes all ages, this year's crop of lambs, an Imp. Hobbs ram and yearling ram. All sired by good imp. rams.

R. J. HINE, DUTTON, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices.

W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

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

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep

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

Sheep Breeders' Associations

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Richard Gibson, President, Delaware, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.**

SOUTH DOWNS AND COLLIES!

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

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

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

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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

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

Clayfield Stock Farm

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

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

MAPLE SHADE FARM

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

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

Women's Ailments

There is no need whatever for so many women to suffer from pains and weakness, nervousness and sleeplessness, anaemia, hysteria and melancholia, faint and dizzy spells, and the hundred other troubles which render the life of too many women a round of sickness and suffering.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength

Young girls budding into womanhood who suffer with pains and headaches, and whose face is pale and blood water, or women at the change of life who are nervous, subject to hot flushes, feeling of pins and needles, etc., are tired over these trying times by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

They have a wonderful effect on a woman's system, making pains and aches vanish, bring color to the pale cheek and sparkle to the eye. The old, worn out, tired out, languid feelings give place to strength and vitality, and life seems worth living.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists, or mailed direct on receipt of price by

THE T. MILBURN CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

Large English Yorkshires

Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed.

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Secretary A. M. Downes, of New York's Department of Fire, related at a dinner a fire story.

"At the end of the first act of a drama," he said, "a man leaped hurriedly to his feet.

"I heard an alarm of fire," he said.

"I must go and see where it is."

"His wife, whose hearing was less acute, made way for him in silence, and he disappeared.

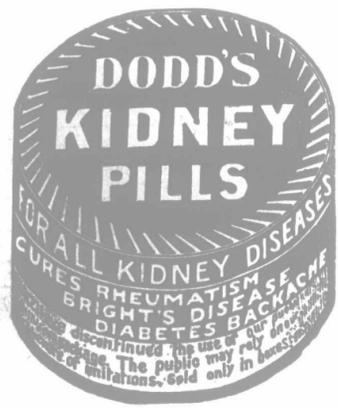
"It wasn't fire," he said on his return.

"Nor water, either," said his wife, coldly."

"Good morning," said the claim agent, cheerfully, to the patient with a broken leg and head in bandages. "I have good news for you. Yes, sir. The company feels sorry for you. It is willing to forgive and forget. Soulless? Why, man, it's all soul."

"Ready to pay about five thousand?"

"No-o, not exactly that. But I am authorized to sign its agreement not to prosecute you for letting yourself get thrown on the right-of-way and blocking rush-hour traffic."



GOSSIP.

Judges at a horse show are supposed to be entirely impartial. In this respect they are not materially different from a judge sitting in court, says the Rider and Driver. Mr. Eben D. Jordan, when exhibiting his horses a few years ago, was invited by one of the judges to lunch with him. "No," said Mr. Jordan, "not as long as you are a judge and I am an exhibitor. After the horse show is over I will be pleased to have you dine with me; but so long as the relation of judge and exhibitor exists between us there will be 'nothing doing' in the way of social amenities." If other exhibitors and judges would emulate the example of Mr. Jordan much unnecessary scandal respecting the awards would be eliminated, and thereby shows in general would be greatly benefited.

STATUS OF HORSE-BREEDING.

The New York Herald says that J. D. Carroll, of that city, who has built up one of the largest establishments in the world devoted to supplying heavy horses to the men who make use of them, and believing firmly in the future of the horse as the most economical and reliable motive power for the short haul in all kinds of teaming, started out about two months ago to sound the draft-horse breeding industry of the West with a view of cornering the country's supply of fancy drafters if conditions warranted the move. A thorough investigation of conditions in the West was quietly made, and the result was Mr. Carroll's abandonment of the speculative project. Careful inquiry among the country dealers, breeders, stallion owners, importers, and feeders, revealed the rather surprising fact that neither the financial disturbances nor the development of the motor truck has apparently produced any alarm whatever among the men who raise fancy drafters respecting the future demand for them. Many farmers who have such horses ready for the market have been holding them back and working them lightly rather than accept lower prices for them. It is even reported that some shippers to one of the Western markets recently took a carload of fancy big horses back home because current prices did not suit them. "The whole truth of the matter is," Mr. Carroll said, "that our investigations go to show that more well-bred drafters will be foaled in the United States in 1909 than in any past year in the history of horse-breeding." The opinion which his investigations forced upon Mr. Carroll is interesting, because it shows plainly that the predictions that motor-driven vehicles would drive the horse-drawn vehicles from the streets of our great cities has not been fulfilled, nor is there the least chance that they will ever do so.

YEARLY TESTS MOST VALUABLE.

We do not consider a 7-day test conclusive evidence of the producing capacity of a cow for the entire year, though it is good evidence of her capacity for six or eight months, and frequently indicates her capacity as a yearly producer. We never have had an A. R. O. cow that has not made yearly a large quantity of milk and butter, writes Burton W. Potter, of Rutland, Mass.

Therefore, we say without hesitation, that 7-day tests are of great value, inasmuch as they designate our best producers, and also furnish evidence of the producing capacity of the Holstein cow.

But, while we think 7-day tests are valuable, we think 30-day tests are more valuable, and that yearly tests are more valuable than 30-day ones.

A yearly test of a cow under normal conditions, as to the health, care and feed, is infallible evidence of her producing capacity, but such a test under unnatural conditions, with too great a supply of medicine and stimulating food, is indicative of her ruin for future use. Without doubt many of the great records that are made depend in large measure upon the long preparation, the peculiar skill of the feeder and the special food that is fed. We query whether the rules for the Advanced Registry should not be amended so as to require the supervisor to report the kind and the amount of food and drink that have been given to the cow during the time of each test, and also the weight and physical condition of the cow at the beginning of the test.

LARGE WHITE Yorkshires



Have on hand at present some choice in-pig young sows. Also a very fine lot of three and four months old pigs, some of which are fit for show purposes. All are from imported stock of the most popular strains. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write:

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Long-distance phone.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sires and dams, which are of choicest breeding. Stock, all ages, for sale. Some imp. in dam. Guaranteed as represented.

W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.

Morrison Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not akin. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrilton, Ont. Schaw Sta., C. P. 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, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat-stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

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

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

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

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

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

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A few boars fit for heavy service. JOHN McLEOD, MILTON, ONTARIO. Importer and Breeder.

Post office and stations, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

GLENBURN HERD OF Yorkshires

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Six young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old. DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRE HERD—Don't forget while at Toronto and London Exhibitions to see the wonders of the world, the Berkshire pig show. Everybody welcome. The show is free.

J. J. Wilson, Prop., MILTON, ONTARIO.

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

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

For Sale: Red yearling bull; also calves of both sexes. Boars ready for use. JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of boars fit for service. A few sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs of both sexes and all ages. We have one type, and that the most approved. We sell on the purchaser's approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Ont. Shedden Sta.

I CURE WEAK MEN

YOU RUN NO RISK IN USING MY BELT. I TAKE ALL CHANCES.

I want to talk to men who have pains and aches, who feel run down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.



If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land, I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made every one skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

MR. FRANK VINALE, Hespeler, Ont., says: "Your Belt cured me completely of pains in the back, and I would not be without it."

MR. F. G. HARKIRK, Cartwright, Man., says: "Your Belt completely cured me six years ago, and I am now in perfect health."

MR. W. ROBINSON, 443 Boyd ave., Winnipeg, Man., says: "My nervousness is completely gone. No more medicine for me. I am done with them. Your Belt cured me completely."

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

IF I DON'T CURE YOU MY BELT COMES BACK TO ME.

You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more. If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. I am the only man in the world who has confidence enough in his remedy to wait for his pay until you are cured.

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