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

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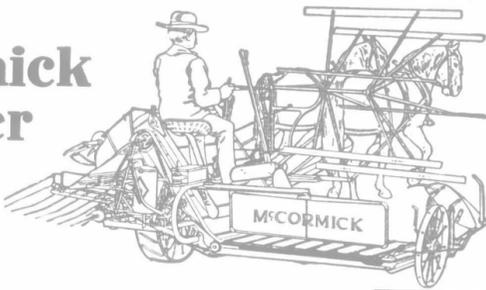
In 1905 the output was \$173,671, of which the Edmonton district produced 35 per cent.

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ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

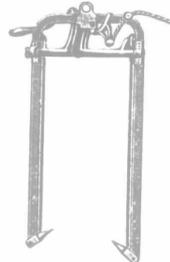
(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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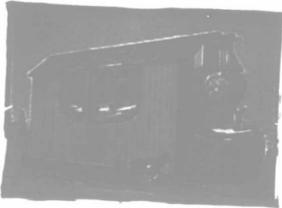
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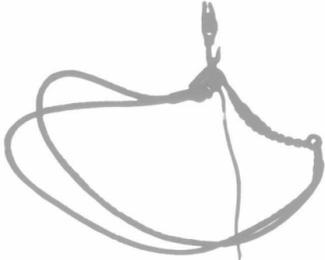
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South Oshawa, Ont.

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For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



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



The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter

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

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sows seeds and fertilizer through separate drill spouts at the same time. Both spouts are adjustable and independent. Hoppers are large enough for sugar beet sowing.

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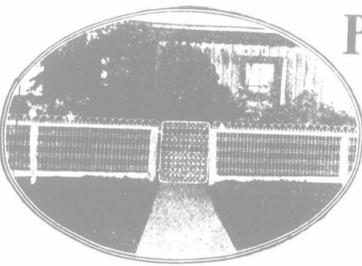
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J. Bradley & Co., Bawlf, Alta

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and
Succeed."

Established
1866.

VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONT., JUNE 14, 1906.

No. 716

EDITORIAL.

Bright Outlook for Dairying.

Another summer has opened auspiciously for the dairyman. Record prices have prevailed for May cheese, and butter is almost on a par. If last season's market is paralleled throughout, 1906 will be the banner year of Canadian dairying. It must be admitted that the recent prices are somewhat of an enigma. While the demand in the Old Country is good, and the prospective make on this side does not engender fears of over-supply, it is thought that manipulation on the part of buyers must in some measure have accounted for the exceptionally buoyant cheese market, and also, to some extent, for the price of butter. However, it was stated by no less an authority than Prof. Dean that last summer a bullish attitude on the part of cheese buyers in the early part of the season resulted in enhancement of prices that meant millions of dollars to Canadian farmers, and if the game has not been overplayed, the outcome of the recent situation may be likewise fortunate. At any rate, the sales so far have put a rosy complexion on the dairy business. The natural result of the extraordinary figures is prompt shipment of all goods made. In many factories, it is said, it is not uncommon for the visiting instructors to find but a single day's cheese on the curing-room shelves.

A pleasing feature of the season so far is the excellent condition of raw material. Particularly is improvement noticeable in the case of the cream-gathering creameries, which, by the way, are multiplying throughout Western Ontario. No doubt something should be attributed to the favorable weather, and it will not do to relax effort, lest a sudden hot spell rudely disillusion us, to our considerable cost. At the same time, there is ground for the opinion that patrons are taking better care of their milk and cream than ever before, and right at this point is the sheet-anchor of successful dairying. It is satisfactory to note the opinion held by at least a section of the trade, and reflected last week by our Montreal market correspondent, that Canadian cheese has been finding special favor in Britain of late, and it is hoped that prices will be inclined to rule rather higher in the future than in the past. Let us leave no stone unturned to make the prediction good.

Regarding the probable output, Chief Instructor G. H. Barr, of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, expresses the opinion that the close of the year will witness an increased make of butter, but he doubts whether there will be more cheese made. Rural depopulation has thinned the ranks of dairymen somewhat, and scarcity of labor has prevented others from undertaking the business so extensively as they otherwise might. More and more dairymen, also, are prizing the skim milk by-product of the cream-gathering creamery, which bids fair to supplant the cheese factory and the milk-gathering creamery to a great extent in the western part of the Province. It is, therefore, particularly encouraging that the quality of gathered cream shows such marked and, we might add, much-needed improvement. Taken all round, the dairyman's horizon would seem particularly bright, and the rather disappointing prices that are being realized for beef are leading not a few to transfer their faith to the cow. While we do not counsel a plunge, believing that when a certain product like beef is down is a good time to go into it, still we can have no reasons to view with misgiving the tendency to embark more strongly in the dairy business. The West believes that it can raise the

beef, but ours is an unsurpassable country for dairying. It is our "holt." Let us make the most of it.

Power Alcohol Needed in Canada.

In our issue of May 31st we referred editorially to the bill in the United States Senate to remove the inland-revenue tax from denatured alcohol, i.e., ordinary alcohol rendered unfit for drinking by the addition of a small percentage of some poisonous or pungent liquid, such as wood alcohol. Mention was made of the danger of the bill being squelched by Chairman Aldrich, of the Senatorial Committee, which had the bill in hand. Before our paper reached its readers, a Washington despatch stated that the pressure of public opinion manifested, partly by the immense volume of correspondence from rural districts, had persuaded the Senator that concession would be the better form of discretion, and he accordingly gave way. The bill has been reported to the Senate, with a few amendments, one being that it may not come into force until January 1st, 1907, instead of three months after its passage, as was originally intended. In view of the strength of the interest (Standard Oil Co.) opposing the bill, the incident is significant as showing the power of the mails when employed by an earnest people.

It is time for Canada to take up this matter. If cheap alcohol for power purposes is good for the United States, why not for us? The manager of a Canadian gas engine company is author of the statement that, "Nothing will benefit farmers, especially in the far West, more than cheap power (derived from denatured alcohol). Alcohol is less dangerous from a fire-insurance point of view than wood, straw or gasoline." If too late to take up a denatured-alcohol bill at this session of the Dominion Parliament, let the Government not fail to see that it is on the bill for next session, and put through without fail.

Alfalfa Haying.

Farmers who are growing alfalfa, and others who have hesitated to sow it, will find the articles on alfalfa haying in last issue and this very interesting. Practically all the letters are from experienced growers, and they cover the ground so well that we need only corroborate what they say, emphasizing a few salient points. Alfalfa is a great crop. A good stand will yield five to seven tons per acre each year of hay that is superior to the best clover. Well-cured alfalfa corresponds pretty well with wheat bran in point of composition, and in actual feeding gives nearly as good results. It is especially valuable to feed with corn ensilage. Excellent gains on feeding steers and a good flow of milk is ensured by a ration of silage and alfalfa. Alfalfa is not so hard to cure as is commonly believed. The first crop is precarious, on account of being ready about the middle to the twentieth of June, when the weather is often unsettled. It should be cut when just coming into bloom, as it then contains the largest amount of digestible nutrients. It should be handled much like clover, being tedded or turned soon after the mower, raked when quite tough, and cured for a couple of days in the coils, which should be turned over a few hours before hauling in. A little rain will do no great damage when the stuff is lying green in the swath, and, in a well-made coil, alfalfa will turn rain almost better than timothy. Even after a long wet spell, when one would think the hay must all be spoiled, only a few inches on the outside will be badly bleached, the remainder turning out comparatively bright, and the stock eating the whole the following winter in preference to other

hay. There is this advantage, too, about alfalfa, that the first crop is ready before and the second crop after clover and timothy, thus dividing up the work of haying.

It sometimes happens that, in a catchy season, alfalfa will be put in the mow rather too green. In such cases it will heat violently, and steam or vapor will be seen escaping from the top. Do not touch it; let it lie solid, and it will usually turn out better than expected. At the same time, we advise care not to haul it in too green, and especial care to have it free from dew or rain when put into the barn.

None of our correspondents have mentioned alfalfa ensilage. Alfalfa has, however, been fairly successfully ensiled in the United States, and, we believe, also in Canada. We should like some of our subscribers to try it, and report results. It might prove a satisfactory solution, in some cases, of the problem of harvesting the first crop in bad weather.

There is one point that may be appreciated by those who have had new seeding heaved by frost. It is recommended by some growers to cut such pretty high the first season, so as not to injure the crown. A new crown will form at the ground, and after this occurs the stubble may be again mowed closer.

Early Harvesting of Clover.

From experience and observation, we are convinced that, too generally, the harvesting of the clover-hay crop is delayed later than is best for the quality and feeding value of the hay, and for the future strength and vigor of the plant and its power to produce aftergrowth in abundance for the season, and the prolonging of its life in the land. The nearer to the ripening stage it becomes after blooming, the more woody, unpalatable and indigestible the stalks of clover become, the more nutriment is taken from the soil, the less after-math is produced, and the more feeble is the plant left. The fixing of a regular date, say July 1st, as is common in Ontario, for commencing to cut clover, irrespective of the conditions of maturity of the crop or advancement of the season, is often a serious mistake, and accounts for heavy loss in the feeding value of the crop. We have in mind a case where, last year, a thrifty farmer, who is always well forward with his work, secured a ten-acre field of clover hay in the last week of June in first-class condition. His neighbors, waiting for the first week in July, commenced cutting at that date, and were caught by a succession of showers which greatly delayed operations, and left them with a lot of spoiled or partially-spoiled hay. It is true the reverse might happen in any year, but we are not persuaded that, as a rule, rain is much more likely to occur in June than in July, and our contention is that when clover is fairly well in bloom it has attained very nearly, if not quite, its maximum growth and weight—certainly its maximum weight of digestible nutrients—and, though it may require a little more labor and time to cure the crop, the better quality of the hay and the greater after-growth more than makes up for the difference. Our experience is that, as a rule, first-quality clover hay can only be made and well preserved by first tedding it well in sun and air, and then sweating it in coils for one or more days, though, in exceptionally warm and breezy weather, it may, by frequent tedding, be made fit to store the day it is cut.

The driest months in the summer are generally July and August; this is the time when, as a rule, pastures fail, the milk flow in dairy cows shrinks, and cattle lose in condition. What a comfort to have, at such times, a vigorous growth

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME MAGAZINE.THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.) It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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of second-crop clover to turn into. And this is most surely assured by cutting the hay crop as early as its condition and that of the weather will warrant advisable or prudent. The question is also worth considering whether common red clover will not live longer in the land if cut early, instead of dying out, as it does, largely, the first year after being cut for hay. A strong growth of aftermath, if not too closely pastured, by shading the ground, immensely improves the fertility of the land, and, besides, protects the roots in winter by holding the snow, thus enhancing the chances of prolonging the life of the clover beyond the common term. We submit that early cutting of clover, the conditions being favorable, may well receive candid consideration, and at least a partial trial.

We hope to see a large acreage of alfalfa seeded next spring. The area in this Province could be multiplied by twenty, and still we would not have half enough. Sow it on the stiffest clay hillside you have; sow it alone in a well-prepared seed-bed, using twenty pounds of seed per acre. Once successfully established, it will be a grand boon, coming on first of all forage crops in spring, and making a good growth even in the driest mid-summer. Sow alfalfa on the stiff-clay hillside. Cut it early, cure it carefully, and feed it instead of bran. It will be much cheaper, and, like clover, will improve the land on which it grows. Those who have had most to do with alfalfa like it best.

Well Pleased with Premium.

Your premium knife received in good condition for sending one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate." I am very well pleased with it, as it is in every way as good as represented. I will try and send some more new subscribers. Trusting that "The Farmer's Advocate" may be long published, and thanking you kindly for giving such good premiums, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
JOHN RITCHIE, JR.
Quebec.**Breed to the Best.**

Shrewd farmers are on the lookout just now for promising young horseflesh. The opinion seems to prevail that horses must go higher before they can come down. It takes five years or more to raise marketable horses, and, as meantime the demand bids fair to crowd the supply, it requires no extraordinary business acumen to perceive the wisdom of getting a line on good draft and other colts that will come into salable age within two or three years. Our advice to horse-owners is to keep a stiff back, and breed every good mare available to the best stallion obtainable. The high prices assure that considerable breeding will be done, and many poor, unsound mares will be mated with equally poor judgment. It is always so when prices are high and the crowd begins to rush. When the demand has eased off, as it must later on, there will be a lot of nondescripts in the country, and many late starters will be execrating the horse business. About that time, the man who has mated good mares with first-class stallions of a stamp likely to nick well with the females, will have stock that will let him out easily, even in a period of slump prices, while some of his colts will have sold at a fat price, and assured him a good balance on the sum-total of his breeding operations. It always pays to breed to the best, and never more so than when prices are high, for high prices always result in the production of an inordinate lot of cheap horses which knock the bottom out of the demand for that grade.

A Kingdom for a Horse.

Richard III., of fearsome memory, is credibly reported as having offered his kingdom for a horse, but he got no takers, and at the time of offering his kingdom was already wrenched from him by the strong hand of the first of the Tudor sovereigns, so it can hardly be said that the dealers lost anything in ignoring the bid. It is a matter of history, however, that one horse was sold for a kingdom. It was back in the days when the Spaniards were just beginning to realize that they had shoved the Moors off the continent of Europe, and the king of Castile held the principality of Grenada tributary to him. The Prince of Grenada had a charger of great beauty which the King of Castile coveted. "What will you sell that horse for?" said the King of Castile. "He's yours for the asking," said the Prince of Grenada, after the manner of the Spaniards of that time.

"I am a king, and I pay my own way," said the haughty Castilian, "what do you value him at?"

"Since you put it that way, and he is a horse worthy of a king's use, I'll put a kingly price on him," returned the Prince of Grenada. "You can have him for one thousand crowns, cash in hand. If you have not the money with you, I don't mind waiting; but remember, every day that I wait for my money the price is doubled."

"Send him to the stables," said the bold Castilian. "I'll tell my secretary to mail you a check to-night."

Whether the King forgot to tell the secretary, or whether the secretary knew there were no funds in the bank, history does not clearly explain, but, at any rate, the price of the horse did not reach the Prince of Grenada. He was a wily one, however, and he said never a word until a year had gone by, and he was in a fix to make a battle if the King refused to settle. The thousand crowns that horse had originally sold for had mounted up to a fabulous sum. It was two thousand on the second day, four thousand on the third, eight on the fourth, sixteen on the fifth, thirty-two on the sixth, and so on, till it would take an adding machine to tell the price of the horse.

The Prince sent a collector to the King, and there was trouble in the financial department of Castile. There wasn't enough money in the treasury to pay the annual interest on such a debt, and it was growing while the tax-collectors slept. The King sent for the Prince and proposed a compromise.

"It's a good horse," he said, "and I like him well, but the price is exorbitant. Suppose you take him back with the original price you put on him, and we will call the bargain off?"

"I can't see my way to doing that," said the Prince, "but if you will give me your kingdom and the horse, I'll move to call the suit off, and give you a position in my own household."

"But who'll be King of Castile?" said the King.

"I will."

"I'll fight first," said the King.

"But remember your royal word," said the Prince.

"Words are good things to keep," said the King, "and I'll have a care how I give them in the future. But to get back to the business, I'll tell you what I'll do. You can forego your al-

legiance to me and be a king in your own right, if you'll just call this horse trade off. If you don't like that offer, we will have to try the issue of cold steel."

"Do I get the horse back?" said the Prince. "You do," said the King. "He's thrown a splint and developed a bog spavin since you sold him to me. Take him and welcome."

And that was the way a horse created the Kingdom of Grenada.—[Finis McGuigan, in Horse World.]

Teaming and Talking.

Every once and again the matter of whether it is better for the manager of a horse to talk to the animal, comes up for discussion, and some able writer is sure to point out that most very successful riders and drivers are extremely silent men, rarely speaking or making a move in the most exciting situations, yet seeming to communicate with the horse in a perfectly understandable way. An explanation offered for this, says a writer in the Horse Show Monthly, is that the horse has a limited apprehension of the meaning of words, but is endowed with a wonderful retentive memory for the things he once learns, therefore it is best to teach him a few necessary things and teach those thoroughly. This is no doubt true, but it is equally true that many horses require soothing by the voice of some human that they know and have confidence in. In the cases of those that are handled by the phenomenally taciturn driver, it will generally be found that another driver may have to encourage with the voice in order to avert panic under some circumstances, and, on the other hand, the horseman who rarely speaks may have no difficulty in handling the horse that is used to being talked to almost continuously. The silent man frequently has some sort of magnetic influence that is given to few mortals. But there are examples of the very antithesis of this. On the tracks of the Western Jockey Club, a few years ago, there operated an elderly man who made a specialty of redeeming "rogues." How he did it no man could tell. He used no medicines, nor any paraphernalia, but he never failed with a horse. His method was a loquacious one, too. He would get close to the horse and begin talking in a smooth, monotonous voice. Pretty soon he would have the nag's confidence, and would be exchanging caresses with him. In two days' time, if not interfered with, he could reduce a man-eater to a state where a child might play under his feet. Sometimes the patient would relapse into his evil ways, but the "Professor" would reform him again in a few hours.

Gleason, the greatest of horse-trainers in this country, worked on entirely different lines. His method was to make the horse understand that bad acting brought its own punishment. With the assistance of ingeniously devised apparatus, he could render any horse powerless without harming the animal. He convinced the horse that the driver was the stronger, and then the rest was easy. Gleason was sometimes silent, and sometimes talkative. It made no difference to him whether the horse liked him or not, it was sure to respect him. But he was never unkind, except when the horse forced punishment upon himself.

The best hostlers believe in keeping the ear of a horse busy. Go into any stable where experts are employed, and watch the horses being groomed. A constant hissing sound is kept up. With every stroke of the comb or brush that sibilant "ss-s-z-z" will be heard. The "swipes" say that a horse will never kick his groom as long as that sound is heard. This reasoning is analogous to the theory and practice of cow-punchers that the only way to calm a herd of cattle that is about to stampede is to sing. The human voice appears to have a soothing effect on all animals that know man even remotely—that is, if it is properly exercised, by which is meant that there should be no crescendo passages, but a steady sort of monotone with a hint of rhythm in it.

My advice to amateur drivers is to talk as little as possible to the horse, and never use a word that is intended as a command except when it is meant to be obeyed. For instance, never shout "Whoa" at a horse unless you intend he shall come to a standstill. If he lacks courage, it may be wise to say "steady," or some other word that does not have the same sound as "whoa," and cannot be mistaken for it. The principal thing is to divert the attention of the animal from what he imagines is a danger, and inspire him with the idea that so long as you are in command he cannot be hurt except by you, and that you won't hurt him unless he does the thing he has been taught is wrong. After all, however, there are nearly as many temperamental varieties among horses as there is among humans, and a general rule is hard to apply. Probably the only safe one is to know just a little in advance what the horse intends to do, and keep him from doing it.

Draft Horses.

THE PERCHERON.

The Percheron horse originated in the Department of Perche, France. Writers generally attribute to him an Arabian ancestry. While no positive historical writings prove that he is an Arab, it is claimed that, by fair historical deduction, he is in fact.

After the defeat of the famous Saracen Chief Abderame by Charles Martel, on the plains of Vouille, the cavalry of the foe fell into the hands of the victors. More than 300,000 infidels were killed on that day, and the horses which they rode were, like themselves, from the East. Upon a division of the spoil, a large number of these horses were assigned to the men of La Perche, of Orleanais, and Normandy, who composed the bulk of the French forces, and it certainly is reasonable to suppose that they left in their progeny indelible traces of their blood. These sires, crossed with the native mares, doubtless laid the foundation of the present Percheron. Writers tell us that stallions were imported from England and Denmark at different periods, and that occasionally fresh Arab blood was introduced to give tone and ardor to the Percheron race. By careful selection, and by the influence of climate and food, the present draft horse has been produced, one of the most marked features being his color, which is either gray or black, a large percentage being the former.

A peculiar system of horse breeding and raising exists in Perche. Some sections of the Province produce, while other sections raise the produce. A mare is expected to produce a foal every year. If barren she is sold, and passes into public use. During gestation she is worked continuously. A few days' rest before and after parturition is all the time that is lost. At the age of about five months the colt is abruptly weaned and sold, and taken to a section where they raise rather than produce horses. Like most breeds of horses, the Percheron has occasionally degenerated in characteristics by carelessness in mating and feeding, by the introduction of undesirable foreign blood, etc., and has again improved by careful attention of the breeders on these points. After the inauguration of the Percheron Studbook, of course, the introduction of foreign blood has not been allowed, and the breed has become a distinct breed, with sufficient propensity to reproduce its characteristics on the progeny with reasonable certainty, and a sire of the breed, when crossed with a mare of another breed or of mixed breeding, will in most cases transmit to the progeny sufficient of his characteristics to enable a horseman to see at once that the animal has Percheron blood. The modern Percheron, notwithstanding what his ancestors may have been, is essentially a draft horse. His height should be 16 to 16½ hands, and weight from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs.; in rare cases he may be heavier. His head of medium size, and carried high; neck of medium length, and muscular; withers rather high, and not so broad as some other breeds; back usually somewhat long; croup long and muscular, and not too drooping; hock coming out well up, well clothed with hair, and well carried; ribs long and well sprung, deep through girth; shoulder somewhat oblique; forearm rather long and well muscled; knee strong and straight; cannon flat and clean, with an absence of long hair on posterior border; a tuft of long hair usually seen on the fetlock pad; pasterns rather short and oblique; feet round and strong, with well-developed frog and broad, strong heels; should stand with feet straight, toes not turning either inwards or outwards; haunch strong and broad; gaskin rather long, and well muscled; hock large, clean and angular; from hock to foot, same characteristics as from knee to foot, except that the hind toes should turn outwards slightly when standing. Color must be either gray or black.

In action, he should walk and trot well, should go straight in front, neither paddling nor rolling, and have fair knee and shoulder action. He should flex his hocks fairly well, and keep both them and his hind feet fairly close together, but not close enough with his feet to interfere. When in action, he should have an attractive, stylish appearance, and can generally move with considerable speed and lightness of tread for a heavy horse.

"WHIP."

To make the most of them, keep the colts growing from the time they are foaled until matured. Many valuable colts are never developed into the kind of horses they might have been under different treatment.

The foal that follows the plow seldom leads the procession at the county fair.

LIVE STOCK.

Purchasing Feeders on the Cattle Market.

It is to be expected that the farmer or dealer who is wanting to purchase feeders or stockers knows what kind or class of cattle he needs, and the price, or thereabouts, that he ought to pay for them. If he has to go to the market for his supply, the best and wisest thing for him to do would be to get into communication with some reliable commission salesman or company a week or two in advance of the time the cattle are needed. Commission companies have opportunities of getting information on many subjects that are of vital importance to cattle-feeders. The success of the commission dealers' business depends on the thoroughness with which they transact business with their many clients. A commission firm may not be able, at all times, to tell from a farmer's or feeder's description just what class or kind of cattle he may be desirous of purchasing, and a visit to the market by the feeder would be advisable, so that he may inspect for himself, in company with the commission man, to give him an idea of just the kind of cattle he desires to buy. In fact, it would be a good idea, when possible, to assist in the selection of the cattle to be purchased. The commission firm or dealer can be of great help, because of their knowledge gained by experience and daily contact with so many drovers and dealers who frequent the market. The commission men, from

ly takes about 10 to 15 pounds of hay per head, or 10 to 15 cents per head, which expense has to be borne by the farmer. There are no other charges, such as market fees, etc., levied on cattle bought on the market and taken home. If the cattle are weighed, the seller has to pay for it.

The vitality of the spring calf is not increased by giving the Egyptian treatment, viz., sunburning. It may be all right for bricks, but then that is inanimate clay!

THE FARM.

Haying at the Ontario Agricultural College.

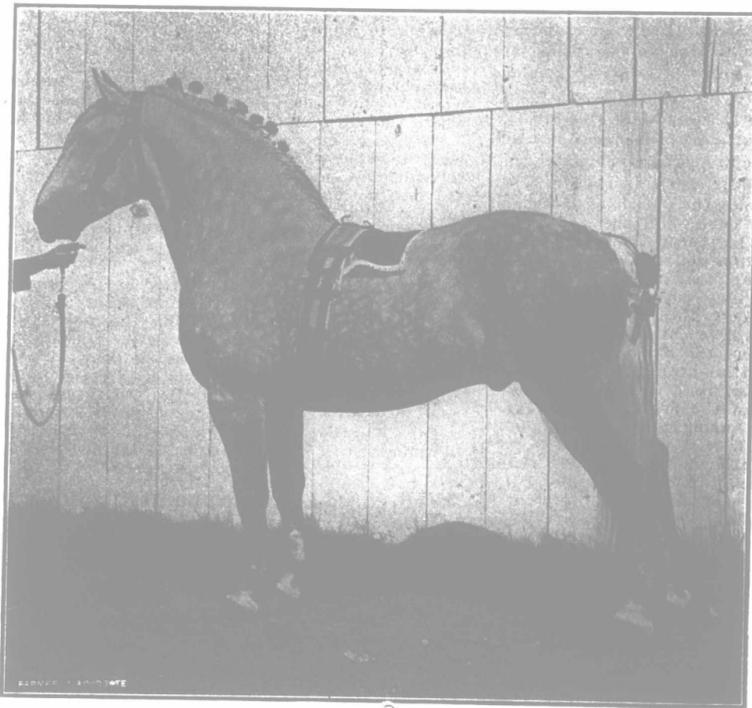
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In seeding down our ground for hay, we sow about four pounds of timothy and eight pounds of red clover per acre. This is left under crop only two years. The first year the crop contains some timothy, but the clover is predominant, while the second year most of the crop is composed of timothy. We like to commence cutting clover about the time it is in full bloom. At this stage it contains the largest amount of nutriment, but perhaps it might be better to commence cutting a little earlier, so that the main part of the crop would be cut during the period of full bloom. As a rule, however, we prefer not to commence cutting clover very early, for the

reason that it is more difficult to cure, and the weather is frequently unsettled during the latter half of June. If the weather is very unsettled and showery, we postpone cutting until more favorable conditions exist, as we believe the loss from wet weather to be more serious than the deterioration in the quality of the hay owing to delayed harvesting. We usually commence to cut timothy about the time it reaches the period of full bloom.

Our method of curing hay varies considerably, according to conditions. During the last four years we have been using the hay loader and side-delivery rake. The hay loader is a great labor saver, particularly when used in conjunction with the side-delivery rake. If an ordi-

nary rake is used, however, the saving in labor is not quite so apparent. The side-delivery rake turns over the hay in such a manner as to hasten curing, and leaves it in the most advantageous shape for the hay loader to handle it. Ordinarily, we commence cutting in the morning, preferably after the dew is off, though sometimes the mower is started before the dew has disappeared. If the crop comprises very heavy, sappy clover, we start the tedder over the field a few hours after cutting, and the hay is tedded two or three times during the day. The next morning, as soon as the dew is off, we start the side-delivery rake, which turns the hay over, and hauling is commenced about noon. During the latter part of the clover harvest less time is required between cutting and hauling, and we sometimes find it unnecessary to use the tedder, the side-delivery rake answering the purpose fully. The clover at this time has less sap in it, and cures very quickly. We have sometimes raked with the side-delivery rake during the late afternoon of the day upon which it was cut, and commenced hauling the following morning after the dew was off. It is especially important that there should be no dew upon the hay when it is drawn in, otherwise the hay is sure to become mouldy in the mow. In the case of timothy hay, we practically never use the tedder, unless to shake up hay that has been exposed to a shower of rain. The side-delivery rake takes the place of the tedder, and when the top has become somewhat dry, this rake turns the swath over and exposes the under side to the



Monteagle 9999.

Imported Percheron stallion, sold from the Canadian branch stables, London, of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm.

their thorough knowledge of the situation, are frequently able, or ought to be, to save their commission and more, by being able to buy cheaper.

A farmer wanting a load of stockers or feeders, should first write to a good reliable firm or commission dealer, asking full particulars, which the commission dealer will be pleased to give. These commission men charge \$10 per car for purchasing the cattle, and \$1 per carload for bedding the same. The firm who buys the cattle usually have them loaded by their own help. The purchaser has the option of coming to the market and going around with the commission man whilst he is purchasing the cattle, or he can wait until he receives word that the cattle are bought and are awaiting his inspection. In this case the farmer has nothing to do but come straight to the market, and if the cattle and price are satisfactory, he can pay for them and at once leave for home, thereby only losing one day in doing the whole transaction. Of course, if a farmer wants a certain kind of a load of cattle, and the prevailing price is satisfactory, as quoted by the commission firm, and he desires them put together before coming to the market, and upon his inspection they are not satisfactory, he is not obliged to take them. The commission man takes that chance. In some cases, if a farmer requires a choice, picked load, it might take two market days to get them—that is, if the run of cattle is not very large. This necessitates feeding the cattle bought on the first day until the next market day, which usual-

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LAS.

How Bindweed was Eradicated.

Bindweed can be eradicated by persistent cultivation. A number of instances have been reported in "The Farmer's Advocate" where this pernicious perennial has been subdued by one means or another, but thorough cultivation is the easiest and best method where a piece of any considerable size has to be dealt with. Examples are always encouraging. A couple of weeks ago the junior editor of this paper was visiting a farm on which there used to be a patch of bindweed about an eighth of an acre in extent. It was in the midst of a raspberry plantation, and despite faithful effort, was steadily gaining ground. Four years ago last August the raspberries were torn out, and, after thorough fall cultivation, the land was sown to rye. Next May this was plowed under, and the land planted to mangels. The roots were as frequently cultivated as the rainy season would permit, and the hoe was used, also, to keep the plants cut off as fast as they appeared. The following summer turnips were grown, and the same pains taken to smother and exhaust the bindweed by preventing it from showing above the ground. The second season of this persistent warfare weakened the weed perceptibly, and the finish was accomplished the next year by cultivating thoroughly a crop of corn. The next spring the ground was sown to oats and seeded to clover. At the end of May this year there was as fine a piece of clover as anyone could wish to see, and so far as we could observe, not a vestige of bindweed. Cultivation will kill the stuff, without a doubt, but it must be thorough. Slipshod cultivation seems to do it more good than harm, unless the cultivator teeth are kept clean, and there is always the danger of carrying the roots to other parts of the field and getting a new center started there. Bindweed is one of the worst weeds we have to handle, and there are patches of it widely distributed over the country. It does not spread very fast, but once in the land it is there to stay, unless the greatest pains are taken to get rid of it. Its roots range through a great depth of soil, and from these, principally, it spreads. The principle in its suppression is to exhaust the roots by preventing them from sending any stems up to the light. Plants breathe through their leaves. Prevent them from breathing, and you will in time subdue the hardest. Hoe crop or summer-fallow afford the opportunity, and broad-share teeth that cut everything off a couple of inches below the surface are the means of doing the business. Hoe crop is preferable to summer-fallow, as it enables us to get a crop to pay for the work of cleaning it.

Fertilizers: Do They Pay?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": This is a question I have tried to solve, and, so far as my experience goes, they do not. Of course there are many good farmers who will say otherwise, and claim they do pay, and pay well. When the Thomas phosphate powder was being first introduced, one of its advocates loudly declared to whoever would listen that this fertilizer would remain in the land and benefit it until every particle was used up, and very many believed him, judging from the sale of it. I have yet to hear a word said in its praise by any purchaser in this vicinity after using it. For my own part, I used to buy fertilizers of different brands every year. One season I had two acres for potatoes manured and worked the same. The first acre was planted with New Queen potatoes, and fertilizer applied to all but the last row, which proved to be the best row in that acre. The other acre, right beside, was planted with American Wonder potatoes, no fertilizer applied, and was equal to three of the first. Again, at another time, I had almost an acre in onions. On one side, or half, fertilizer was sown broadcast quite heavily; on the other, poultry droppings, mixed with earth enough to make a large wagon-load, was applied. On this side the onions were far ahead of the first piece, or fertilizer portion. This experience confirms me in the belief that if a farmer wishes to grow good crops and improve his land, he had better buy his fertilizer in bran, middlings, cottonseed or corn meal, and feed to the cows, sheep, pigs, or whatever he may have to feed, and they will make a fertilizer that will not only do these things, but benefit himself, his stock, and whomever he may deal with, as well. H. H. King's Co., N. B.

Appreciate, Enjoy and Relish.

I appreciate, enjoy and relish "The Farmer's Advocate" very much, and read it from cover to cover when I have time. By following the many good suggestions in "The Farmer's Advocate," men who own their farms should experience wealth, happiness and the greatest of interest as they go through life. Not having much time to read I have given up both daily and weekly papers, and read only "The Farmer's Advocate." With all good wishes for its continued success. Respectfully yours, S. C. ASKIN, E. Co., Ont.

A Farmers' Club.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In reply to the enquiry of E. E. W., in your issue of May 31, let me relate our experience regarding our Farmers' Club. We organized with the following officers: A president, vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and a committee to provide programmes. This committee met before the first meeting, and laid out work for the first meeting, and suggested date, hour, and number of meetings. At the first meeting the topic and speakers for the second meeting was suggested, and so on. It was agreed to have one outsider invited to take part in the discussion. Bills were posted announcing the meetings, the speakers, and the topics for discussion, and the local papers were freely used. Better than all, the individual members took it upon themselves to speak well and often of the good work of the club. Our meetings were not largely attended, but those who were present regularly found themselves greatly benefited. The discussions were orderly, but as free and easy as anyone could wish, it being understood that all present were to take part in some way. The concluding meeting of the year was held conjointly with the Ladies' Club. Our experience has proved that a successful club of this sort is not necessarily one that is largely attended. It is one that has in it earnest, enthusiastic members, who are at once thoughtful and hard-working. O. K. Peel Co., Ont.

seed had no bad effect on the subsequent yields, but rather the reverse—it tends to thicken it. It can hardly be profitable, in this climate, as we lose the last two cuttings if it does not yield. Kent Co., Ont. O. RHODES.

Concrete Tanks.

The recent rapid advances in the price of lumber should set farmers to thinking as to the best substitutes for the lumber heretofore used on the farm. They must not make the mistake of supposing that the advance in lumber is temporary, or that it is artificial. It is natural, logical and inevitable.

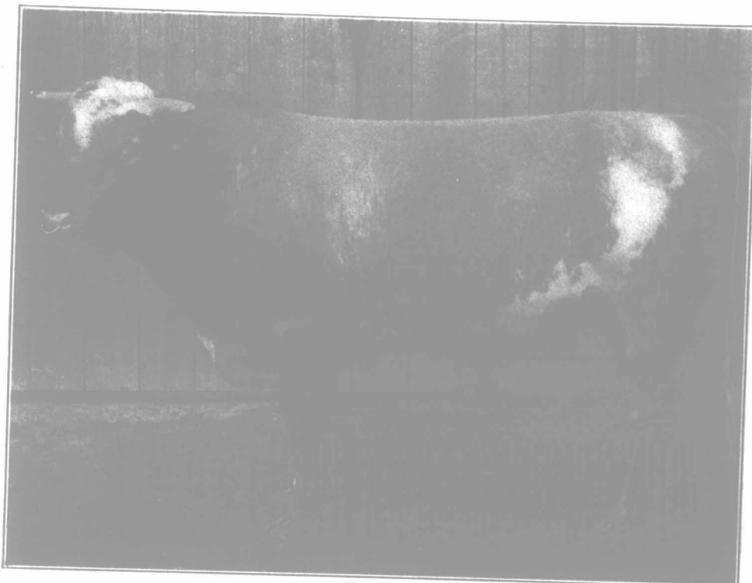
Wallace's Farmer has been experimenting along this line, and has built on its North Platte, Nebraska, farm a cement barn 32 x 80 feet, all of cement except the roof and mangers.

Here are the directions for making concrete tanks: Dig a hole for the foundation about 18 inches deep and whatever size you want to make the tank, outside measurement. Put a layer of rock about the size of one's fist in bottom of foundation, and pound down hard. Put in another layer of rock and pound down, continuing thus until within four inches of the surface of the ground, then use four inches of concrete. The concrete is made of good cement and gravel mixed—one part of cement to five parts of good clean gravel. If gravel is coarse, make a filler by adding sand to cement.

Make a box, inside measurement same as outside measurement of tank. Use three-sided posts at each inside corner to prevent sharp corners on tank when finished; for sides and ends, use one 2 x 4 around bottom, and two 2 x 12's above, making tank 2 feet 4 inches high. Then make another frame or box, flaring, being 12 or 16 inches narrower and shorter at top than the first box, and 28 inches narrower and shorter at the bottom than the first box. Place the two boxes squarely on the foundation, one inside the other, the top edges of the two frames or boxes being the same distance apart all the way around. Then fill in between the two boxes with concrete in layers, working it gently with trowel (do not pound it in), carrying the layer around and around the tank, to prevent building one side faster than another and pushing it out of line. When space is filled to top of frames, smooth top off nicely with trowel. Make a shade of canvas or something to keep off the sun, so concrete will not set too fast, making outside hard and inside soft.

After it has stood about 48 hours, draw nails and take frames away, then give tank a "brush coat" to cover any rough places. You then have a tank that will last a lifetime, if properly made. The walls will be six or eight inches thick at top, as desired, and fourteen inches thick at the bottom of the wall. The object of this shape of wall is to resist the side pressure in freezing. The thick, flaring walls have a tendency to make the ice bulge upward instead of out. One of our tanks was over two-thirds full of water when the mercury dropped to eight degrees below zero. The water froze to the bottom, but this did not affect the tank in the least. No stock should be allowed around the tank until it has been built a week. Never let a tank wagon, when threshing, back up to a concrete or any other kind of tank. Make them drive alongside. If the tank is in a barn-lot where wagons drive up and punch it with the tongue, a two-inch plank should be attached to the tank to check the blow, as the concrete gets so hard it is liable to chip out in pieces if struck by some hard instrument.

All supply, overflow and drain pipes should be put in place, and concrete filled in around them as the tank is being built. It is well, in putting up your first tank, to have someone that understands concrete work to put it in, as it is very important to have the material in the right condition, and when the job is begun it should be finished before stopping. When concrete sets, it is impossible to make new concrete stick to it. The corners of the inside box should be rounded to avoid sharp angles in inside corners of the tank. The inside box should be made with



Duke of Evelyn = 42732 =.

A dual-purpose Shorthorn bull; calved, Feb. 28th, 1902. Property of J. & H. Baskerville, Evelyn, Ont. See "Gossip."

Curing Lucerne in Kent Co., Ont.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have grown lucerne since 1895, and usually cut three crops per year, the first cutting coming off as soon as a few blossoms can be seen, or as early in June as the weather will permit. This is the only cutting there is any difficulty in handling; the trouble with it is caused by vigorous growth, much sap, and unfavorable weather. I like to put it in the cock on the green side, and let it stand two or three days, till it gets over the sweat, before it goes in the barn. It is well to have it thrown out well under the car-track, as the large bunches mow-burn if they are not moved. A fair average for the first cutting would be four loads to the acre, two for second, and, in my opinion, we get quantity the first cutting and quality the next two. There is no rule as to how long it should lie in the swath or the cock; a man usually knows when he puts the fork into hay whether it is fit to rake or go into the barn. As to taking it out of the mow, I never succeeded in making good hay; there was always a large pile of leaves where the hay was thrown out of the mow, besides a brown, bushy appearance. On the other hand, the hay comes out nearly as green as when it was cut, and since the leaves are the best part of the hay, the extra labor (if there is any) is well paid for. In 1902 I tried the green-curing method, and followed it out to the letter, but I failed completely. Besides losing the hay, I had to put up a new hoisting apparatus. Some seem to have made a success of it, but lucerne cured in the ordinary way is good enough; clover does not compare with it for feeding value. I have grown it for seed, with partly good results, getting four bushels per acre on one occasion, but a poor sample compared with the imported seed. I might say that the growing of

dressed side boards turned out, and outside box with the dressed side turned in. Stays or braces should be nailed on outside of outside box and inside of inside box to prevent boards from springing and making creases in sides of tank.

Feed One Cow Per Acre with Lucerne.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Would say my experience with lucerne or alfalfa has only been in connection with a permanent pasture mixture, but it has resulted so much in favor of lucerne that it is my intention to leave out all grasses and clovers excepting timothy and lucerne in the future. From what I have read, and more particularly what I have seen, I believe that lucerne solves the problem of being able to keep a lot of stock on a small place. Give me 20 acres of lucerne, and I think I can keep 20 cows in hay and pasture for 12 months. It will give three crops a year. My first cutting is about the 15th of June, or as soon as some is in blossom. I am a firm believer in early-cut hay, especially in the case of lucerne. A farmer once said to me: "The best hay I ever had was some I thought we cut too soon." So many object that early-cut hay is so difficult to cure; as a matter of fact, there is often less danger of having it spoiled than when cut later, for the simple reason that it takes more rain to injure early-cut hay, not only because it is not so easily affected by it, but when in coil sheds water better. I cut as soon as dew is off in the morning. It is allowed to remain as it is cut that day, as, no matter how heavy the dew that night, it could not injure it. Not having a tedder, I leave it until just time to rake in winrow before the following night. There will be so much that is green that will come to the top that even a rain would do it very little harm. The next day, as soon as possible, begin shaking it up in the winrow, going over it again and turning it over, and turning again if necessary. It often surprises me how much hay a man who "likes his job" can work in this way, and it is time well spent. If there is danger of rain, it should be coiled that day; if weather is fine, it should be ready to go in the next day. In fact, with the second crop, when the weather is usually warmer, it need not remain over the third day. I did this last year. When raking it up the day after being cut, I did not think it possible it would be ready to haul the following day, but although cut before all was in bloom—in fact, very little of it was—there was enough body in it to "stand up" when partly dry and the air could circulate through it. The only hay I have had any difficulty in curing has been that in grass form, with no stem to support it. The second cutting from this permanent-pasture mixture (then in its third year) was practically all lucerne, and gave two tons to the acre. This was a surprise, as I suppose not more than one-third as much lucerne was sown as I would have done had I intended it to be the principal crop. I could have cut it the third time, but it was pastured instead. It made such a growth again, that, before I was aware, it got too much of a start, so much so that the stock did not seem to care for it, probably, however, because they had plenty without it. There is this to be said, not only of lucerne, but other clover and grasses, that, apart from having a much better article for dairy stock, when cut early, the growth afterwards is more rapid, and counts for much. To those of your readers who, like myself, may get a little confused over what constitutes a well-balanced ration, let me say that, with early-cut hay and turnips, with a little oat chop if you like, you will have a winter feed that will give the results, which is what we want. It seems as if this cutting the hay early cannot be emphasized too much when wanted for dairy stock. So thoroughly convinced am I of this, that, if the weather is particularly favorable the week before, I would begin if I were sure about the following week being as good. I do not wait; I was caught one year that way—thought I would wait another week. For several days it was wet, and unfavorable, and so it remained for two weeks, and the following winter, no matter how I fed, I could not get the results. I might say that, with lucerne, as with all early-cut hay, if coiled, it should be opened out before drawing. The bottom of the coil, especially, must be exposed to the air. In some cases all I find is necessary is to turn the coil completely over. It does not pay, however, to spoil good hay by not giving it a chance to dry well, which it quickly does at this stage, so that I usually turn the top half upside down and shake out the balance. As to feeding value of lucerne, I could only compare it with permanent-pasture hay. I could notice no difference. A party, writing me from Seaforth, states that he has a field of alfalfa that has been seeded down for 13 years which gives him three cuttings a season.

East Huron, Ont.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Shingle Roof 25 Years Old.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A "Farmer's Advocate" correspondent was wondering where shingles put on 24 years ago would be now. I helped to put a roof on a building on this farm in 1881, and it has not been patched nor leaked since, and does not look likely to for some years yet.

East Durham, Ont.

W. A. BEEBE.

"In the Meadows a'Making Hay."

The old rule for cutting hay used to be to cut timothy after the second blow had fallen, and clover after about half of the heads had begun to turn brown, but we generally grew clover and timothy mixed, and sometimes there is more clover than timothy, and again, other times, there is most of the latter, so we have to use judgment in fixing the time when it is best to cut. I have tried cutting early, but did not find it very satisfactory. I think it is better to wait a little longer, and then we get a better weight of hay. We generally try, in mixed clover and timothy, to cut when the blow is off and when there are some of the clover heads beginning to turn brown. We cut perhaps about two acres in the morning, and then after dinner run over it with the hay tedder perhaps twice, and then rake up and coil after supper. Our mower is 5-ft. cut, and our rake 10 ft. wide, and give good satisfaction; our rake has iron wheels, and we like it very well; a young girl and a pony can handle it nicely. If the weather is very favorable, we sometimes haul it out of the winrows, but we can pitch it on so much more quickly out of the coils that we do not think there is much loss of time in coiling up. I have not a hay loader. I believe it is a very good thing for those who grow large quantities of hay, but I do not think it would pay me to get one, as I seldom have more than ten or twelve acres of hay, and I keep a man, anyway. We generally allow the hay to remain from one to three days in the coil, and if it is not curing very well we sometimes turn the coils or spread them out; but when the weather is very favorable, we often draw in next day after cutting. In exceedingly favorable weather, we have cut in the morning, tugged before dinner, and hauled in out of the winrow in the afternoon and evening. In haymaking nearly everything depends upon the weather, and we must adapt our methods to suit the weather. I have never used hay caps; in certain conditions they might be all right, but in ordinary conditions I am afraid they would be more bother than they would be worth.

I have never tried the green-curing method of handling clover; it may be all right under certain conditions, but I don't like to run the risk of having musty hay. We put as much on a load as we can take off at four forksful. I think the horse fork is the best for unloading hay under ordinary conditions, but I have seen, when we had short clover hay getting a little dry, we found it best to use the slings. But I consider the slings much more trouble than the fork, and we don't use them for hay unless it is really necessary, on account of the fork pulling through.

If we have a larger acreage than usual to attend to, we then commence earlier, so that we can get it out of the way before the fall wheat comes on, because the fall wheat must be attended to when it is ripe. On one occasion we had to leave a piece of hay until after the fall wheat was cut, and it got too ripe, and was not nearly so good.

I have not had occasion to stack any hay for several years. If one has much hay to stack, I believe it pays to make long, large stacks, and then poles could be put up and a track hung so that the hay could be unloaded with the horse fork. The principal thing in stacking is to keep the center well tramped and higher than the outside, so that the water won't run in. When stacking, we used to endeavor to get some fence-corner hay to put on the top to finish with, and then make hay ropes and put over the top, and fasten to sticks, to keep the wind from blowing the top off; but hay is best in the barn.

D. L.

Cuts Lucerne when First Blossoms Show.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have at present, on Maple Hill Farm, about seven acres of alfalfa which we are cutting for hay. We have been growing it for about ten years. The present hayfield was seeded, partly in 1900, and the balance in 1901. Three cuttings are usually secured, the first being about as heavy as the second and third combined. The first crop is the hardest to cure, as it is usually ready from the tenth to the sixteenth of June, when the weather is catchy. It should be cut as soon as the first blossoms are seen, as it is usually very rank, and soon gets "woody."

The second crop is usually ready about seven or eight weeks after the first cutting, and makes superior hay. The third cutting is the easiest cured, and has always made the best quality of hay for us; in fact, I have never seen anything to equal it.

The second cutting is made when the clover is about one-tenth in bloom. We have never had the third cutting advanced enough to bloom, and we usually cut it in October.

The curing of alfalfa depends so much on the weather conditions that it is almost impossible to give details which would do for two successive years. If the weather is fair and warm, we usually cut in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and run the tedder over it in the afternoon, and again the next morning as soon as the dew is dried. We then rake it up immediately after noon, and cock in medium-sized cocks. If the weather is favorable, we let the cocks stand a couple of days, then turn them out two or three hours and draw in. If the weather is unfavorable, we do the best we can, sometimes drawing in rather green. The second and third crops are

treated in about the same manner, excepting that they are sometimes left in the cock longer, the weather, as a rule, being more favorable. We usually rake as soon as it is dry enough to rake well, and cock up immediately. If it is not cured in the cock, the leaves will fall off badly, but when it is thus cured we find we can tramp well in the mow. Alfalfa is harder to cure than red clover, as the leaves drop more readily, but when well cured it has no equal as roughage, and even the average quality is, we believe, far superior to the average red clover. Have never tried the Glendinning method of curing hay.

A man on a 100-acre farm could handle at least ten acres of alfalfa to advantage, but our advice to beginners is to be thorough in preparing the ground. Sow plenty of seed (a thin stand is no good), and go slowly, learning by experience, which is truly here, as elsewhere, the best teacher. If given a thorough trial by a careful man, it will be found to be one of the best-paying crops grown. We have no experience growing seed, as we think hay the most profitable crop in this locality.

G. W. CLEMONS.

Brant, Ont.

Six Years' Experience with Lucerne.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My experience in growing lucerne hay is as follows: I have grown it on the farm for six years, and still consider it one of the best crops grown. I have increased the amount until I now have twenty-five acres seeded with lucerne. Last year I cut seventeen acres (part of which was seeded only one year), and had about sixty good loads of hay from the first and second crop, leaving the third crop for pasture.

The best way I have found to handle it is to commence cutting when the crop is about one-third in bloom. Start the mower in the morning as soon as the dew is off, being careful not to cut too much at once. If the weather is fine, start the tedder as soon as the mower stops; rake and coil that evening if possible. Of course, a farmer must use his own judgment. Do not make the coils too large. Leave it coiled from three to five days, then open down to the bottom. This will let the air through, and help the hay-fork to work better. Always aim to keep the leaves on, as they are the best part of the feed. The first crop is the hardest to cure, as it comes on early, about the 15th or 20th of June. It should not be left standing too long, as it will become woody and lose a good deal of its value for feeding purposes. I do not find it any harder to handle than red clover. There is little trouble in curing the second crop, as it comes on about the last of July, when it is dry and hot. Both the second and third crops make the very best of hay. I think superior to the first crop. I do not practice raising seed from it, for the second crop is the one usually left for seed, and unless the weather is very favorable, the hay is worth more than the seed one will get; but occasionally there will be a good yield of seed—three or four bushels to the acre.

No more lucerne should be grown that can be properly handled at the right time. Some farmers pasture part of the crop for a few days in the spring to set it back. This can be done, and still get two good crops. I have found lucerne equal to any of the clovers for feeding either milk cows or beef cattle. I fed lucerne hay and ensilage with two and a half pounds of grain per day to ten steers last winter. The butcher who bought them said they were as good as any he had seen, and gave the top price. There is nothing better for horses during the winter. The farmer who has lucerne is sure of plenty of hay every year, whether the season is wet or dry, and I think if more farmers knew its value for feeding purposes, a great deal more would be grown.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

"A FARMER"

The Barnyard.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This is the time of year when the farmer is wondering what to do with his hens, and, if the summer should prove to be a dry one, he will soon wonder what to do for fodder for his cows. Here is a scheme that works well. The particular farmer under consideration has a fine flock of hens and a fine herd of milk cows. His plan is this: He has made the fence around his barnyard hen-tight, and around the top of the fence he has fastened a two-foot wire netting. In this way the hens are kept off field and garden, and are prevented from hiding their nests. Further, he had a small stack of straw left over from last winter, and this straw serves as a fine scratching litter, and provides many a choice seed for the busy "Biddy." Into this yard the cows are driven for the evening's milking, where the sheds or stables serve as a shelter in case of rain. Here the cows are kept till morning, thus saving all droppings, and tramping the straw for the fall manuring. Alongside of this yard is a patch of fodder corn, and anyone can see what this will mean when the pasture commences to fail. Any farmer who has observed this farm for the past few

years must notice the improvement in the soil from the increase of manure, while the fowl and the dairy departments report a satisfactory profit. C. J. Wentworth Co., Ont.

Good Alfalfa Hay Almost Equal to Bran.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been growing lucerne for about ten years; have usually had from 10 to 20 acres. I usually cut two crops each year, sometimes three, but, as a rule, pasture the third growth. The first cutting is much the hardest to cure, as it is usually ready to cut from June 15th to 20th, and being heavier and more sappy, the first cutting takes longer to cure. Sometimes the weather at that time is not so good for curing as we would like. The first cutting usually runs about 2 1/2 to 3 tons per acre, depending on the soil. The second cutting will average from 2 to 2 1/2 tons, and the third from 1 to 2 tons. It should be cut just as it is coming into blossom for best results, and not over one-third out. At any time after that the stalks become more woody, and are not so digestible for stock. A few days' standing after it is cut will make a wonderful difference in the feeding value of it for hay.

I sometimes commence cutting about four o'clock in the afternoon, and cut until the dew begins to fall that night, and finish after the dew is off in the morning. If it is a fair curing day, start the tedder as soon as possible, and keep the stuff well shaken up so the air and sun can dry it. By this method it can be raked that night and put in coil. Never allow it to lie over night exposed to the dew if dry enough to rake, as all the upper leaves that are dry will be bleached white. I have seen some leave it until it was thoroughly dry before commencing to rake, and when they got through handling it very little but the stems remained; a great part of the most valuable feeding value was left on the field. It usually requires two days to cure in the coil, depending on the weather. Sometimes it can be hauled in sooner, and sometimes has to stand longer. The first cutting of alfalfa is usually harder to cure than red clover, but after it is in the coil there is not so much danger of it being spoiled with rain, as it sheds the water better than timothy hay. I have had it stand in a whole day's rain and not be wet more than two or three inches on top. To shed the water, your crop must be sown thick, so it will not be too coarse. If coiled up before it is too dry, it will lie together very closely. The day I am ready to haul in, I turn out the coils to get a little sun and air, when the hay can be put in the barn, and will keep in first-class condition, although it will seem very heavy to handle, and not so dry as we usually have red clover, and will come out nice and green.

I once put in the mow eight acres of lucerne just after it was put in the coil, nicely wilted. It handled like lead. Thirty-three large loads were put together and tramped in well. In about ten days the top of the mow was as wet as could be from the steam from the hay sweating. Several told me it would be spoiled for feeding, but I never fed hay that the stock relished better and did any better on. Although it was quite brown from heating, it was not a bit musty or dusty, except a foot on top and front side of mow. It smelt just like silage. I was feeding well-cured red clover just before I started on this lucerne, and my cows gained up in milk as soon as I commenced feeding it. I consider a ton of well-cured alfalfa hay, cut at the proper time, almost equal to a ton of wheat bran in feeding value.

It is not wise for a farmer to get too large an acreage for hay, as it is apt to get too old before he can handle it. Would say 10 to 15 acres on a 100-acre farm for hay, and 10 acres for pasture. I have grown lucerne for seed several years, but would not recommend farmers in Ontario to place too much dependence on this crop. Our climate is not just suited to the seed crop. One year I left 20 acres for seed, and threshed two bushels. It blossomed well, and looked very flourishing, till a few very hot days came, and nearly all the pods formed fell off at this stage. It was past being any value for pasture or hay, and had to be cut and hauled in the yard for manure. Many dollars' worth of pasture or hay were lost. Only once in ten years have we had a really good yield in this section; some had as high as 7 bushels per acre.

The second cutting is the one usually left for seed. Some have pastured a while in the spring, till June 1st, and left it then for seed, with fairly good results. Leaving it for seed does not diminish the subsequent yields of hay.

The best methods adopted in this section for handling a crop of lucerne seed is to cut it with a binder and tie it up in sheaves, when it can be stooked up till dry, drawn to the machine, or stored in the barn.

Here are a few things to guard against in handling lucerne:

Don't sow too little seed; use 18 or 20 lbs. per acre.

Don't wait till too old before it is cut for hay. Don't let it lie after it is cut without tedding it up.

Don't let it get dry before it is raked.

Don't leave it exposed to a dew or rain after it is ready to rake and coil.

Don't make the coils too large.

Don't forget to turn it out after it has stood in the coil, to let it air.

Don't run the risk of a seed crop.

Don't pasture too late in the fall. Brant Co., Ont. J. W. CLARK.

THE DAIRY.

Up-to-date Creamery at Glencoe, Ont.

A good example of the substantial, modern cream-gathering creameries being erected throughout Western Ontario of late years is the new brick building now occupied, though not quite completed, by Levi Smith, proprietor of the Glencoe creamery, at the town of that name, in the south-west corner of Middlesex County, Ontario. The plant has cost, so far, \$3,000, which may amount up to \$3,500 by the time everything is finished. It required some courage to make the venture, for the district has been a beef-raising rather than a dairying one, and the dairymen have been bamboozled two or three times by faithless creamerymen, one of whom left suddenly, forgetting to settle for milk received, while another put up such a poor plant and did things in such a slipshod way, that he had to go out of business almost before he got started. These fiascoes left

ter fairly well, but he thinks perhaps he didn't sow enough seed. Twenty pounds per acre would have been better, no doubt. D. A. Coulthard, of Strathburn P. O., has a nice piece of six or eight acres, sown eight years ago. When we saw it, it was about knee-high, fresh and promising. He cuts two or three crops per year from it, getting probably five or six tons of hay per acre. Until one winter recently, he says, the stand was perfect, but that winter it got injured in spots by the ice. We advised disking those spots and seeding again in spring, and Mr. Coulthard thought favorably of the suggestion. The field is rolling, and here, as elsewhere, we noticed it was best on the hillsides. Pulling up one or two plants, the roots were found well supplied with nodules about the size of a grain of wheat, showing that the bacteria were at work taking nitrogen from the air for the alfalfa to build up into protein compounds, which, when fed to stock, will make growth of bone and muscle or a generous flow of milk, as well as enriching the manure pile, and thus building up other parts of the farm. Alfalfa will undoubtedly succeed on some of the land in this locality, and every farmer should give it a thorough trial.

The creamery's main building is 26 by 50 feet, standing north and south, west side to the street. On the east side is a 20x20-ft. engine and boiler room. The cream is taken in through the window in the north end (the window was shaded when the photograph was taken, but it is immediately behind where Mr. Smith is shown standing at the weigh can). Three cream vats stand on the upper floor, which is the full width of the building, and 20 feet long. A couple of steps lower is the floor on which the churn stands. This is 16 feet long. The south end is divided equally, forming an office in the south-west corner, and a storage room in the south-east. This layout was found most convenient, on account of the location of the well. The well, by the way, furnishes water so pure that when a sample was forwarded to expert analysts at Ottawa, they thought they had been sent a bottle of distilled water. The ceiling is 11 feet above the making-room floor, and the peak of the roof is 12 feet above the floor of the second story. The insulation of the walls is as follows: Brick, hollow air space, then studding boarded, papered and ceiled inside with matched hemlock, this to be oiled. The insulation of the storage room is:



Making Room of the Glencoe Creamery.

Photo taken from the office in the south end of the building.

a strong odor of disfavor against co-operative dairying. Mr. Smith, therefore, concluded that it would pay him to give tangible evidence that his creamery had come to stay by putting up a first-class building and fitting it with the best machinery. As yet the patronage is not large, for there are not many cows in the district, but at the time of our visit, a couple of weeks ago, 36 patrons were enrolled, and more were coming. He was then making about 1,600 pounds of butter a week.

The high price of feeding cattle the last two falls, and the disappointing returns for the finished bullocks in spring, has led some farmers, at least, to decide to try the profits of dairying, raising their own feeders on the skim milk, instead of depending altogether on purchasing.

There is no doubt a little more cow would be an excellent thing for this section. Though the land is good, we were told that \$6,000 was about the top price for a hundred-acre farm with buildings. In some of our dairy sections poorer land sells for from \$1,000 to \$2,000 more per hundred acres. Let the Glencoe district get energetically into co-operative dairying, improving the stables, building silos, and growing alfalfa, and in five or ten years the country will be fairly transformed. If it is patronized as it deserves, the establishment of the creamery will prove a greater benefit to the district than would a manufacturing industry employing fifty or a hundred hands. By the way, we had the pleasure of talking to two men who are growing alfalfa, both readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." Frank Pole, one of the leading dairymen of the district, sowed five acres last spring, using a bushel of seed. We gathered that it came through the win-

ter fairly well, but he thinks perhaps he didn't sow enough seed. Twenty pounds per acre would have been better, no doubt. D. A. Coulthard, of Strathburn P. O., has a nice piece of six or eight acres, sown eight years ago. When we saw it, it was about knee-high, fresh and promising. He cuts two or three crops per year from it, getting probably five or six tons of hay per acre. Until one winter recently, he says, the stand was perfect, but that winter it got injured in spots by the ice. We advised disking those spots and seeding again in spring, and Mr. Coulthard thought favorably of the suggestion. The field is rolling, and here, as elsewhere, we noticed it was best on the hillsides. Pulling up one or two plants, the roots were found well supplied with nodules about the size of a grain of wheat, showing that the bacteria were at work taking nitrogen from the air for the alfalfa to build up into protein compounds, which, when fed to stock, will make growth of bone and muscle or a generous flow of milk, as well as enriching the manure pile, and thus building up other parts of the farm. Alfalfa will undoubtedly succeed on some of the land in this locality, and every farmer should give it a thorough trial.

GLENCOE CREAMERY.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Patron..... No.....

Cream Received.	Test.	Lbs. of Fat.
Lbs.		

Fat to 100 lbs. of Butter

Total lbs. of Butter

Price Butter per lb.

After making is deducted

Fat price per lb.

.....lbs. Butter, at \$.....

Net Amount \$.....

Cheque enclosed \$.....

Our Maritime Letter.

It looks as if the apogee of the dairying movement, so hopefully inaugurated in Maritime Canada in the eighties, had been unconsciously reached in the later nineties. Most of us were hoping that only the fringe of the movement had yet been touched. Without any doubt, if we were to be a Little Denmark, there was almost an infinite field for improvement, perhaps not in the methods of manufacture, but certainly in the extension of the interest upon which all depends, stretching out before us. The people took kindly enough to it in most quarters, too, till the change in sentiment came about; and, while depression of markets may have had something to do with it, certainly this alone could not account for the general apathy, which soon blighted the hopes of the industry everywhere. Bad years for forage, mistaken notions in the breeding of dairy herds, small prices for butter and cheese—are not sufficient reasons to explain the almost determined adverse attitude of our farmers towards co-operative dairying. It may be said that the Maritime farmer is not over-industrious. Indeed, we have heard the remark that not one in a hundred of them knows what work is, and whilst we have often indignantly repudiated the charge, which is unmistakably extravagant, it was certainly with a misgiving of heart, lest, in many cases, it were only too true. As a whole, Maritime farmers are not workers. Many of them are the best of workers; but this does not excuse those who are the drones in the hive. Do the drones out-

number the workers? We are not concerned about that at the moment. Results will be unfortunate enough with a much lower average than that. The shirking of duty on the part of one alone is a crime against the common cause. What when multiplied ad infinitum?

This desire to escape work, this distaste for it, is described by many as the cause of the decadence of dairying. The dairy farmer worthy of the name must be up before the lark in the morning, and to bed none too early in the evening, they argue. Whether this be essential, in all its rigor or not, we cannot say; but, unmistakably, there is considerable exacting work encountered in the cycle of dairy farming; and, whilst it may not be more exacting than any other round in successful farming, many have a dislike for it—are not dairy farmers instinctively—and think they had better quit a profession for which they have neither taste nor qualification. To succeed at anything, generally speaking one's heart should be in his work. Some have a natural bent for particular things in farming; the stockman transmits a special disposition for stock-caring, and, with casual training, every generation improves. So with other subjects in specialization. In the old countries specialties are pursued everywhere. In the older Provinces of Canada, also, they specialize to a considerable extent. In the great Northwestern Provinces, and even in the immense Pacific division, there will always be particular phases of agriculture to follow. In Maritime Canada, particularly in Prince Edward Island, the farmer must know it all; he must be a general farmer—acquainted with the best methods in field work, an expert in animal husbandry, an adept in the commercial art of placing all the products of the farm profitably with the dealer. One can see at a glance that, to work advantageously, he requires prime intelligence, great application, and unflinching industry. In many cases, if his mind is open, and the force of example not lost upon him, he must, properly situated, learn whether specially bright and gifted or not, but industry is ever necessary to make things prosper, even moderately. Handicapped greatly as to marketing, he must make the most of his limited opportunities, or fail in the race.

It is not wonderful, then, that many of our farmers fall by the way. Everybody cannot be a successful farmer; banish that notion. It is not enough to inherit the old homestead; you must inherit the original farming genius. Many don't; and, after a period of drudgery—work—which doesn't captivate, and the accumulation of much debt, they simply step out to make room for others. To remark the changes in a short lifetime, in any of the older settlements, is to be convinced of the fact that there is a great spirit of change and unrest in the world about us. The face of whole sections is often changed in a few decades. New names and faces occupy the old places, and the broad continent claims its share of the dispersion thus entailed. Unfitness and natural exigency are to be credited with the change. The Maritime Provinces have contributed immensely to the peopling of the continent. They have been the faithful nursery of the east and west, in our own and the neighboring country. They have developed the migratory spirit to such an extent that it is very difficult to hold the mere basis of population. They said of Ireland's share in the peopling of America: "When one member of a family got away, shortly the rest followed. It is thus with other countries; and still, Ireland the golden glare of fortune beckoning them on."

and our own could make happier homes for them than they have often found.

Our people have gone out of these Provinces. There is no want of work and opportunity elsewhere, they think. Communication has brought the ends of the earth together. A brother, a sister, cousin, friend, solicits them forth; they go, and they seldom return. We have a sparse population imperatively; area is restricted with us. There is not a supply of rough labor as in the past. One has to do most of the work himself on the farm if it is to be done at all. There are things that even machinery cannot do; and many think that the work of dairying entails a greater strain on the physical forces than other farm occupations.

This, then, accounts for the decadence we have instanced. This belief has caused the blasting of our hopes from a dairying standpoint, and, since dairying or animal husbandry, of which it is the most important branch with us, is basic of agricultural success here, one cannot but be concerned for the future. There are many reasons for the immense falling off in figures, which were never anything like what we might reasonably expect; but this apathy, which is an outgrowth, in many cases, of labor shortage, is the grand one we offer for the present state of dairying amongst us. The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick report is even more discouraging than ours, although the figures as to the volume go down lower and lower here. The last comparative report of the Dairying Association, between 1904 and 1905, was as follows:

	1904.	1905.
Cheese.....	20,352,026 lbs.	17,035,417 lbs.
Butter.....	11,533,793 lbs.	11,116,303 lbs.

What are we going to do about it? What is going to be done about it in the old Province of Ontario? Matters are not couleur de rose there, either. We must honestly and courageously face the task here, since here we must dairy farm nolens volens.

A. E. BURKE.

St. Edwidge Cow-testing Association.

The table below the result of the record test during the 30 days ending May 10, 1906, at St. Edwidge, Que., shows that the average yield of butter-fat in the various herds ranges from 12.3 pounds to 27.3 pounds per cow. The highest yield of milk by one cow was 810 lbs., and the average yield 543 pounds; the highest yield of butter-fat 32.8 pounds, and the highest test 4.5. The average of butter-fat for the 161 cows tested was 19.3 pounds, and the average test 3.8.

Cow-testing at North Oxford.

In the table giving the result of weighing and testing at North Oxford, Ont., for the 30 days, ending May 21st, there is a great difference in the average yield of butter-fat in the various herds, ranging from 21.1 to 32.4 pounds per cow. Fifty-two individual cows gave over 1,000 pounds of milk, and 75 yielded over 30 pounds fat in the 30 days. The highest yield of milk by one cow was 1,155 pounds, the highest yield of fat per cow 43.1 pounds, and the highest test 4.7. The average milk yield of the 209 cows in the test was 872 pounds, of fat 27.9 pounds, and the average test 3.2.



The Milkmaid.



Another Way of Doing It.

Danish Creameries.

Mr. C. Marker, a Dane, who joined the Dominion Dairy Staff in 1896, in a Bulletin on "Phases of Dairying in Denmark," writes as follows of the creameries in that country:

There are 1,308 creameries in Denmark, 1,057 of which are conducted on the co-operative plan, each patron being a shareholder; 188 creameries are owned and operated by private individuals or firms, and 63 are so-called "Estate Dairies," each of the latter handling the milk of one large herd only, from 100 cows upwards.

The estate dairies were the first in the field to export a uniformly fine quality of butter from Denmark to the British market, and to establish that reputation which the Danish creameries have since sustained for their butter, and which they endeavor to maintain by carefully studying and catering to the requirements of British consumers.

The estate dairies have been able to produce a uniform quality of butter, having well under control the feeding and care of their herds, employing the best-qualified buttermakers, and using the most suitable machinery and equipment.

But, by joint efforts, the smaller farmers made it possible, through the establishment and operation of proprietary and co-operative creameries, to produce a quality of butter equal to that made by the estate dairies, and for which equally good prices are obtained. The first co-operative creamery in Denmark was established in the year 1882, and others followed in rapid succession thereafter.

The 1,057 co-operative creameries manufactured during the last three years 150, 162 and 170 million pounds of butter, respectively, and have now a membership of about 150,000 farmers supplying milk from 860,000 cows, or 86 per cent. of the total number of milch cows in Denmark.

The business of these organizations is managed by boards of directors, the individual members or patrons assuming individual and joint responsibility, financially.

Each association is governed by by-laws containing provisions for the election of officers, financial responsibility of members, milk supply, feeding of milch cows, fines, distribution of profits, general meetings, etc.

The members pledge themselves to furnish to the creamery, for a stated number of years, all the milk produced by their cows, with the exception of such quantities as may be required in their households, or which may be disposed of to sick or poor people in their immediate neighborhood who do not milk cows themselves.

A typical, average-size Danish co-operative creamery, which receives and handles seven to eight million pounds of milk annually, costs in the neighborhood of \$10,000, fully equipped. Usually, good commodious dwellings, for the accommodation and use of the manager, his household and staff of assistants, are erected in close proximity to these creameries. The assistants number from three to five in an average-size creamery, and are employed by the manager. Instead of engaging all the help required in the creamery, the board of directors engage their manager at a stated salary, and he supplies the necessary help, their wages and board. The managers' salaries are often made up partly of percentages on the business, so he becomes directly and financially interested in the most economical and efficient management of all departments of the business.

All the bookkeeping connected with the creameries is done, as a rule, by the managers, many of whom act as treasurers for their associations as well. The young buttermakers, therefore, receive an excellent training in bookkeeping, not only in so far as the patrons' accounts are concerned, but also in connection with the actual practical work done in the creamery each day. A careful record is kept of all milk received and butter and cheese made therefrom, with copious notes on the conditions and temperatures involved in the different processes of manufacture. Such extended notes are often valuable for future reference; but the greatest advantage is, I think, that the keeping of detailed records necessitates close and careful observation of the varying conditions under which the butter- and cheesemaker has to work from day to day—conditions which might otherwise be considered too trifling for notice.

CREAMERY BUILDINGS.

The creamery buildings are substantial structures, built mostly of solid brick, and equipped with the best machinery obtainable. They are all conducted on the whole-milk plan. The gathered-cream system was introduced at one or two places a few years ago, but the quality of the butter was not satisfactory, and the system was abandoned. The original cost of building and equipment varies from \$8 to \$10 per cow capacity. The Danish farmers show their confidence in the dairying industry by the permanency of their dairy buildings.

FLOORS AND DRAINAGE.

The floors of the creameries are made of cement concrete, or stone flags laid in cement. They are perfectly close, tight, and well drained. The drainage is discharged through glazed tile drains, and, when convenient, used for irrigating purposes. If the drainage cannot be used in this way, it is usually conducted in closed drains to the nearest stream where it can be discharged without becoming a nuisance. I may say that, owing to the large quantity of lime used in all Danish creameries for cleansing purposes, the drainage is practically without the usual objectionable features, the lime acting as a deodorant.

Septic tanks have been tried, but, I understand, with negative results. Owing to a very large quantity of water used in the creameries for cooling, in addition to that used for cleansing purposes, the solid organic matter in the drainage is not sufficient to induce the proper bacterial action in the septic tanks.

The surroundings are, as a rule, made attractive by the planting of trees and shrubbery, and by well-kept grounds around the creamery and dwelling house. The creamery manager knows that, in order to make the best impression on the minds of his patrons in the matter of cleanliness and care in milking, and in the handling of milk, it is necessary that his creamery, both interior and surroundings, should be a standing object lesson in cleanliness and neatness.

POULTRY.

Mites in the Henhouse.

No season of the year is more trying to the general health of a flock of hens than summer, and for that reason all conditions of the poultry-yard should be kept under strict surveillance during the hot months. After the spring laying begins to wane, the general vitality begins to lag, also, and hens are an easy prey to disease. All about the poultry-house and yards should receive careful attention, and extra precautions should be taken to keep everything in sanitary condition. Now, if ever, filth will be likely to get the upper hand, and lice will multiply with incredible rapidity. Sometimes the presence of mites is not suspected until something happens to bring the fact forcibly to the attention, when examination shows the roosts to be actually swarming with them. Nothing makes a greater inroad upon the vitality of fowls than these parasites, which at night come upon them, hiding during the day in cracks and crevices of the building.

The two varieties of lice should not be confounded. The large gray ones found upon the bodies of fowls are not at all the same kind as the tiny ones which infest the roosting places. The dust-bath tends to hold the first named in check, but the fowls are powerless against the attacks of the other, which come from their hiding places only at night. Usually these are silver-gray in color, but when filled with blood become a vivid red. An old and neglected henhouse may be literally swarming with them, and they may very likely pass unnoticed for years, unless a search is made for them.

The best remedy is thorough fumigation with burning sulphur, all openings being carefully closed in the meantime, and neither person nor fowl inside. Another sure way of getting rid of the pests is to spray thoroughly with kerosene emulsion, forcing the same into every crack with a force pump, and paying particular attention to the under sides of roosting poles and supports upon which they may rest. Any of the solutions used for sheep dip will do the work of extermination equally as well as the emulsion, and sometimes are more conveniently prepared. Carbolic acid with water—one part to thirty—kills lice, and this can be forced in a spray in the same manner as the other solutions recommended. The only caution with any of these remedies is to be very thorough. All loose pieces of board, barrels and boxes, as well as litter of every description, also the floor, must be gone over, else the work will be in vain, for all these will be harboring enough of the pests to overrun the premises again. The best way is to remove and burn everything, even to the roosts, and thus be sure to get rid of the unwelcome visitors. Then, when the building has been thoroughly sprayed, give it a coat of whitewash, and furnish it anew. This will be necessary in case of a badly-infested roost. Kerosene, or coal oil, as it is usually called, may be used undiluted upon perches and supports. This is another sure remedy, and should be used at least once a month regularly around such places, pouring it from the spout of a can in a tiny stream, or using a cloth swab. Cleanliness is as necessary in the poultry-house as in the cow or horse barn, yet the first named is more subject to neglect than any building about the farm.—[Tribune-Farmer.

Some Poultry Notes.

A hen produces the largest number of eggs during her first and second seasons, after which time the supply is very considerably reduced. In fact, the ordinary class of laying hens—those that are kept merely for producing eggs for consumption—hardly pay for their keep after they are two years old. Highly-bred exhibition stock are not, of course, included in this category, as in many cases it pays to retain a hen in the breeding pen for several years, even though she produces but a dozen eggs during the season. But with the ordinary laying stock, it pays better to rely on young birds, and to dispose of the hens more than two years old. In this country we find that June is the best month in which to sell the old hens, immediately before they enter the molt; it pays better to dispose of them at this time, rather than keep them while they are changing their feathers, and then perhaps obtain 15 or 20 cents more. A bird hatched during February, March or April does not go into the molt until a year from the following June, as the period when she is obtaining her adult feathers cannot rightly be termed a molt. Thus, when she first commences to lose her feathers she is fifteen months of age, and just before she enters her second molt she should be disposed of, when she is, roughly speaking, twenty-seven months old.

THE MOLTING PERIOD.

Three or four years ago some enterprising individual placed on the market a powder for hastening birds into the molt, but it was no more effective than the mixture advertised some little time ago for forcing hens into broodiness. It must be admitted that had the preparations acted as they were advertised capable of doing, they would have proved an inestimable boon to the vast majority of poultry-keepers. The sooner, within reason, that birds can be encouraged to cast their feathers, the better, as they will recommence laying earlier in the autumn. It is preferable to have the hens moulting during the time of year that eggs are plentiful and cheap, rather than in the autumn, when the supply is exceedingly scarce. Many have been the schemes recommended for hastening the molt, but few have proved really effective. A plan we have practiced, and with a limited amount of success, is to greatly reduce the food supplied to the birds about the beginning of June, the idea being to get them into a low condition. Even if the hens are laying, it pays to cut down their allowance, notwithstanding the fact that the supply of eggs will be greatly lessened. The birds, being in a poor condition, will commence to cast their feathers. Once molting has begun, the birds should be generously fed upon a nourishing diet containing a large percentage of albuminoids or nitrogenous matter. This will encourage the growth of feathers, and so hasten the period of molting.

There are many signs denoting the speedy approach of the molt—the comb has a dried, shrivelled-up appearance; the feathers lack their usual brilliant luster; the eye loses its sharp brightness, and the bird's usual activity has given place to listlessness. While it is true that feeding the birds upon half rations may hasten the process somewhat, the time of hatching mostly determines when the molt commences. Generally speaking, the birds hatched during March cast their feathers the following June or July, twelve-months, and this gives them an abundance of time to fully recover ere the cold of autumn sets in. Unless the birds have the entire new set of feathers by September, the molt may continue for weeks longer, extending right into winter. The time occupied by the birds in changing their feathers largely depends upon their age. Young birds do not take nearly as long as old ones; pullets usually complete the process in about six to eight weeks, whereas a three-year-old hen will probably take three to three and a half months. Foods of a strengthening nature should be supplied, strong in nitrogenous matter, necessary for the formation of new feathers. During the period of molting, the frame and constitution are subjected to great strain, which must be counteracted in one way or another. I have known a hen lose as much as a pound and a quarter of flesh during the few weeks she was changing her feathers. Some cooked meat, or granulated meat specialized in by many firms, should be provided, mixed with the morning mash. It is a good plan to dissolve in the drinking water a little sulphate of iron, about half an ounce to every gallon of water.

SEPARATING THE SEXES.

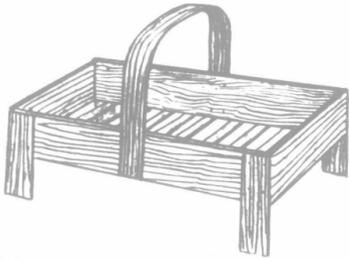
An important matter, often neglected or ignored by practical poultry-keepers, but one materially affecting the health and well-being of the chickens, is the division of the sexes. It is quite a common sight to see cockerels and pullets running about together, greatly to the detriment of both, as when they are allowed to mix in this fashion neither thrive as well. The cockerels are constantly quarreling among themselves, frequently causing one another considerable damage, besides which they are continually worrying the pullets. As soon as the sexes can be distinguished they

should be separated, and placed where they are unable to see one another. If the division takes place when they are quite young the cockerels will live together in peace, but if delayed too long, even though the pullets have been removed, they will fight among themselves. Unless the cockerels are to be retained for breeding purposes, it is advisable to kill them off immediately they are sufficiently large, thus clearing the ground and giving more space to the pullets in which to grow. When cockerels and pullets are allowed to run together growth is considerably retarded, besides which the flesh loses a great deal of its fineness, both in flavor and texture.—[Farm Poultry.]

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Strawberry Picking.

There is not a great deal about the art of picking strawberries except the knack of it. This is acquired with practice. With practice should be combined honesty and pains. Honesty does not prevent one from "facing" the top of the box by placing the surface layer with the stem ends down, but it does prevent one from putting the largest berries on top, and prevents also that considerate habit some pickers have of placing a cushion of leaves in the bottom of the basket.



A Berry-picker's Stand to Hold Four Boxes.

Pains should be exercised to pick clean. A careless picker is dear at no wages at all. Ripe berries left over for a picking, either spoil altogether, or, worse still, become soft enough to cause trouble when mixed with firm berries at the next picking. In handling the berries, care should be taken not to crush the fruit. It is sometimes advised not to touch the fruit at all with the fingers, but merely pinch off the stem. This is all right, only it takes so much time that few will do it. However, one should be careful not to pinch the fruit, but to pull it from the stem in such a way as to leave the calyx on. Insist on this much. Strawberries should be picked every alternate day. In the early part of the season, when prices are daily dropping, this is advisable, that one may realize best possible prices on every basket. Later, it is particularly necessary to guard against the shipment of soft fruit. An exception is made, of course, in the case of the Friday-to-Monday period. In picking berries, an important point is to get them into the shade as soon as possible. For this reason it is, perhaps, as well not to have picking stands holding too many boxes. The accompanying cut, reproduced from the Country Gentleman, shows a picking stand holding four boxes. In this country, six-box stands are more common. Each picker should have two stands, and it is a good plan to have some one going about the fields to gather the stands as filled, and bring them promptly to the packing-house. If the berries are intended for shipping, let them stand in the packing-house till the last hour before crating. In shipping, a rubber stamp is by all means the best way to mark the name of shipper and address of consignee.

A deft picker, when the season is at its best, should pick 150 to 200 boxes a day, which, at a cent a box, is not bad money. A good average is 80 to 100 boxes a day for the season. If your pickers can't do this, and quit your patch for some other, it is little use to blame them. Resolve to have better picking next year. Plant the strawberries on better ground, manure it well, cultivate it well, mulch in the fall, and again before the picking season begins. We have seen some strawberry patches which were enough to discourage any picker. Don't have such a one; it doesn't pay.

Indians from the various reserves used to be relied upon largely as berry-pickers in the Niagara District. They were housed in shanties specially provided, and bunked together throughout the season, irrespective of family relationships. Of late years they have become so independent, and so much inclined to move suddenly, without notice, from one grower to another, that many growers have become tired of them, and now depend upon the white girls and women of the neighborhood. These, too, are independent, and, taken all round, the picking problem is the most

serious one in small-fruit production. About the only solution seems to lie in an economic consideration of the problem. Picking must be made a more and more remunerative task. There are two ways of doing this: One is to grow better crops of fruit, especially of good-sized berries; the other is to pay more per box. No doubt both will be necessary. Of the two solutions, better cultural methods is by all means preferable. There is great room for improvement in this direction in most cases, and any progress will be of mutual benefit to grower and picker.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Chicago Packing-house Exposures.

Those who have been so religiously crying down the novel, or the "novel with a purpose," must at least acknowledge that some good has come of Mr. Upton Sinclair's story, "The Jungle," which, it is asserted, was the direct cause of the United States Government's undertaking the extensive investigation into the affairs of the big Chicago packing-houses, which has been going on for the past few months.

The first report of the investigation has been issued, and was, on June 4th, submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt. It shows up Chicago packing-house conditions in their worst light, and indicates the need for more far-reaching inspection than has hitherto been exercised. Government inspectors pass only on the healthfulness of the animal at the time of killing. Of all that occurs afterwards, during the passage of the animal to the can or the sausage, or the dainty dried-beef package, as the case may be, they are ignorant, or blind to. Dust, smoke, putrefying blood, fragments of rotting flesh, tuberculous spittle thrown about everywhere by tuberculous employees—these are the palatable ingredients introduced into the dishes designed to grace any lady's table, their noxiousness covered up and hidden by deodorizers, spices, etc.

The investigation has not gone far enough to permit the Committee to report upon the further atrocities alleged of the packing-houses, but the enquiry is still going on, and will be made public in due season. Of these allegations a few instances may be given. In Armour's, for example, it has been related that spoiled hams are "treated in a cellar by a man who pumps a fluid into them with a foot-pump." Again, according to disclosures made in 1899, it has been the habit to ship tuberculous hogs to Globe, Ind., where they are converted into hog grease, which is, in turn, sent to France to be made into a fancy sardine oil. Immature calves, too, are transmuted into chicken. "No chickens," it is asserted, "are used in the Armour plant for potted chicken."

Added to these, there are, it is said, a host of other abuses. The very refuse of all is boiled down, deodorized, and made into beef extracts. Thousands of pounds of chemicals are used to retard decomposition, quite regardless of the fact that meat thus treated is rendered almost impossible of digestion. Off-color meat, too, it is said, is touched up with dye, and hams painted instead of smoked, a saving of trouble and time—a great desideratum in Chicago packing-house business.

Is Ogden Armour a happy man these days? Possibly. He is very rich. Yet, we saw a picture of him in an automobile the other day, and remarked upon the sullenness of his countenance. Possibly that sullenness was due, to quote a newspaper expression which is becoming rather hackneyed of late days, to "over-exposure." At all events, it is only to be supposed that he realizes that the worst crack the great beef trust has ever experienced has come upon it.

How to remedy the evil, is now the question, and the only way of getting at the matter seems to be, as has been recommended, to introduce a law and system which will enable the inspectors of the general Government to inspect and supervise, from the hoof to the can, the preparation of the meat-food product. To meet the expense of this, the President suggests the payment of a fee (of about 8 cents per head) on each animal slaughtered.

Canada is, of course, less affected than the United States; yet even here the price of meat has already gone up. A revelation in one quarter naturally suggests caution in another; and possibly our Government, by taking a leaf from our neighbor's experience, will forestall the possibility of such a state of affairs on Canadian soil, by early instituting a more rigid and persistent system of Government supervision. We are just at the beginning of the dressed-meat and packing-house industry in Canada. Let it be put on the right track and kept there. The Chicago packing-house people are naturally making protests and denials, but, at the same time, they are in the midst of the biggest house-cleaning process ever witnessed in "Packington." The President's message has made a great revolution in England against U. S. products, which is reacting in favor of Canadian meats.

Summer Field Meetings.

On June 4th there assembled in the Railway Committee room of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, the delegates who are addressing the summer field meetings which have been arranged for in the grain-growing districts of Ontario, under the auspices of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Farmers' Institute system of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

The delegates were addressed by T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Branch, who outlined the subjects to which reference should be made at these meetings, and gave some suggestions as to the nature of the matter to be discussed. Prof. Jarvis, of the O. A. C., gave an interesting illustrated talk on the fungous and insect pests which attack the farmers' crops, and representatives were present from three leading seed-houses to give the delegates their views as to the kind of teaching they thought would be most useful in order to promote good pure seed.

At Hespeler, on June 5th, joint Farmers' and Women's Institutes were held under most favorable conditions on the lawn and grounds of Mr. W. C. Shaw, about a mile from the village. Fully 100 representative farmers of S. Waterloo were present, and almost an equal number of ladies. After the work of re-organizing the Institutes was over, the ladies were addressed by Miss Campbell and Miss Stewart, the lady delegates, and the men by Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Toronto, and Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Branch.

A prominent member of the Institute suggested that, as they were made quite wise on the best methods of cultivation, destruction of weeds, etc., and were making some money, that information should be given on how to take care of it. He alleged that the farmers were too often an easy prey to fakers and others, and that the labor problem had reached such a stage that it was absolutely necessary that something be done by farmers to protect themselves, and he thought it might be discussed at their Institute meetings, or in Farmers' Clubs, which it might be wise to organize in South Waterloo. Mr. Knowles, another prominent member, strongly urged that some such arrangements as the former speaker said prevailed in parts of Germany, where the laboring man was described according to his characteristics and good qualities, and a record kept in a book, would be a good thing for Ontario, if the descriptions of the men were true. He claimed there was considerable dissatisfaction with the foreign labor coming in, and that something should be done to define the hours the laboring man should work, the holidays he might take, and whether he should receive pay for them or not.

Mr. Raynor discussed the new Seed Control Act as it applied to the farmer, in which he maintained that the farmer, under the act, was violating the law as much as the dealer when he offered low-grade timothy, alsike or red clover seed to his neighbor for seeding purposes. He also made reference to some of the good Ontario laws relating to weed destruction, the enforcement of which was too much neglected. He suggested that the farmer who is growing clover seed, should not only seed down on a clean, well-cultivated field for that purpose, but that he should spend a day or so, if need be, in the field before the weeds, if present, should mature their seed. He advised the cutting with a scythe those weeds which were flourishing on the killed-out spots in the field, and where the clover was thin, and more or less weeds growing, he advised mowing those portions for hay. The curled dock and other straggling weeds should be pulled or otherwise prevented from going to seed. In this way, it was alleged that by an outlay of perhaps \$1.50, it would lead to an increase in the value of a crop on a 10-acre field, averaging 3 bushels per acre, of fully \$30, by ensuring the purity of the seed. Unless there should happen to be a foreign demand for small seeds, it may frequently happen that seed bad with weed seeds will not find any market at all in the future. The value, as well as the necessity, of paying more attention to the selection of seed grain, was also emphasized. A good fanning-mill selection was good; but hand selection, and the use of a breeding plot, where the soil and cultivating conditions could be better controlled than in a large field, was still better. The method adopted by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association was outlined.

Mr. Rennie gave some specific methods for destroying such weeds as the Canada and perennial sow thistles, couch grass, redroot, foxtail, etc., with which he had experience, and had so far succeeded that he had offered \$1.00 for any weed anyone might find in crops which followed his hoe crops, or along the fences enclosing the field. As a result of his practice while on the farm, his son was able to produce timothy seed this year in which the analysis of the seed made at the Seed Branch, Ottawa, showed that there was not a single weed seed of any kind present. He strongly urged a system of rotation in crops adapted to the requirements of the locality. A medium rotation of four years was perhaps best on a dirty farm, but in it there should be hoe crops and clover. Some, he said, were inclined to favor a two-year rotation of clover and wheat, but he thought that such a system would not get rid of the winter annuals or biennials. The rotation must be arranged to destroy all classes of weeds, whether annuals, biennials or perennials. Shallow, effective cultivation at the right time of the year, was most to be desired, and much better for destroying perennials than deep cultivation. In weeds like thistles and couch

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grass, etc., where the plant requires to store up starch or food materials in the roots, "don't let them grow lungs with which to breathe," was his advice. "Get them to grow during May and June as much as possible, to exhaust the store of food already in the roots, but don't let them get any more stored up for next year. To accomplish this, use a broad-sheared cultivator, or plow shallow with gang plow, etc." For couch grass, it was necessary to keep the soil loose in dry weather, and pull the roots out on the surface, to have them killed by the sun. They must be kept from producing leaf at any cost. A spring-tooth cultivator was useful for that work. His potato-growing experience was unique, in that it corresponded exactly with the experiments made by Prof. Zavitz at the Ontario Agricultural College, in that he always got the best crops from planting the largest seed. By planting one eye to a set, and one set in a hill, from large seed, with good cultivation, he got the largest and best all-around crop. He thought there was no reason for the seed running out if selection were made, and the seed of medium or large potatoes used. By careful selection, he had made a marked improvement in Compton's Early corn, in securing larger ears, with rows running straight, well covered at tip and butt, and with a greater number of rows than was the case with the seed corn he started with. From his long experience in growing roots and other seeds for exhibition purposes, he was satisfied that no varieties of seed grain or roots should run out on any farm, if selection were accompanied by good cultivation and manuring.

A lunch, provided by the ladies, was given at the close of a very successful meeting. In giving a hearty vote of thanks to the host and hostess, everyone voted they had had a good time and were repaid for the sacrifices they had made in attending the meeting.

T. G. RAYNOR.

A Dastardly Act.

On June 3rd an automobile accident occurred at Pickering, Ont., which again emphasizes the need and justification for radical means to regulate those denizens of the road, to wit: reckless motorists. Mr. C. J. Jackson, of Whitby, Ont., was returning home from Toronto with his wife, when his rig was struck by the first of three automobiles running at a terrific speed. The horse was killed, Mr. Jackson's shoulder was broken, and his wife is suffering from shock and injury to her back. It is said the motorists did not stop to see what damage they had done, and as the numbers on the machines were covered with dust, the victims of the accident could not discern them. Such outrageous recklessness and callous indifference as to consequences raise the question whether it would not be better to pass a law empowering municipalities to restrict motorists to the use of certain prescribed roads. At any rate, a cowardly act, such as the above, should be a penitentiary offence, without the option of a fine. As a sequel to the foregoing "accident," if such it may be called, Mr. Jackson has issued a writ against Jas. A. Vansickler, of Toronto, for \$3,000 damages. Mr. Vansickler, against whom a police-court action was also entered, denies that his machine struck Mr. Jackson's rig, and says he has plenty of evidence to prove the statement. It may be: conviction is difficult in automobile cases. That is the great trouble.

Fair Dates for 1906.

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

New Treasurer of Toronto Exhibition Board.

At a meeting of the Toronto Exhibition Board, June 5th, the resignation of Mr. J. P. Edwards as treasurer was accepted, and Major J. K. Leslie appointed in his stead. Mr. Edwards, who has been treasurer for 20 years, was made an honorary member, and voted a testimonial. Plans were approved for alterations to the Dairy building, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000. A resolution was passed, moved by Hon. President McNaught, that the application of the three railways, the C. P. R., the G. T. R., and the Canadian Northern, for permission to erect a combination structure on the site of the present Canadian Pacific building, be granted. It was explained that the railways would spend about \$25,000 or \$30,000 on a building.

Dominion Fruit Crop Report.

The Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, reports as follows of fruit-crop conditions in the month of May:

Weather Conditions.—The weather conditions, upon the whole, have been excellent. Somewhat severe spring frosts are reported from the southern mainland of British Columbia. Correspondents from Hammond and Duncan's Station, B. C., are anticipating, for this reason, only a medium crop of berries. The frost in southern Ontario the second week in May affected the early blossom of the strawberry crop, but will not seriously reduce the whole crop. Rain has interfered very decidedly in Nova Scotia with spraying and the first cultivation. The power outfit, controlled by the Department of Agriculture in Hants County, found very great difficulty in moving over the soft ground for the first spraying.

Winter Killing.—No injuries to trees by winter killing have been reported, except where they were seriously injured by the winter of 1903-04. Strawberries, and, to a less extent, raspberries and blackberries, have suffered slightly everywhere. In Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys the damage to strawberry plantations has been severe. Many growers will lose every plant. A hail storm passed through Central Ontario, and is reported to have done considerable damage over a limited area.

Apples.—The showing for bloom this year was never better. The weather has been dry, though somewhat cold, but, on the whole, favorable to pollination. Districts 5 and 8 are not sufficiently advanced for a full report. Early and fall apples show somewhat better than winter fruit. Spies and Russets are reported somewhat less than medium in Districts 2 and 3, the chief source of these varieties for winter stock. Baldwins for winter stock are reported medium. Baldwins in the south, and Greenings everywhere, a full crop. Nova Scotia Gravensteins a full crop. The Duchess has an excellent showing everywhere.

It will be remembered that the indications last May were almost, if not quite, as good as for this year, and yet the crop was below the average. The most destructive fungous diseases and insect enemies cannot yet be positively reported upon. On the other hand, the light crop of last year, which was also an excellent season for growth, together with the favorable winter and spring conditions of this year, throws the probabilities in favor of a large crop this year, not only in Canada, but in all apple-growing countries. Should these anticipations be verified, it will be impossible to market a poor quality of fruit, such as was sold in large quantities last year. Spraying should, therefore, be continued in every orchard. No investment on the farm will pay so well, and it is probable that it will pay better than usual this year.

Pears are, on the whole, a medium crop. Blight is reported occasionally, but not to the same extent as last year. The crop is irregular in British Columbia. Bartlets a failure in some sections; in more cases a full crop.

Plums.—The commercial plum sections of Ontario are reporting a very light crop—in some cases an absolute failure. Nova Scotia has a crop slightly above medium, but a small acreage. British Columbia reports a medium to full crop. With favorable weather and good care, a medium but not a full crop of plums is possible. The Japan plums have failed particularly this year. The American plums in Ontario have best reports.

Peaches.—Conditions for peaches would indicate an average crop. There will be a very slight increase in the acreage of peaches. The crop in District No. 1 determines the market price in Eastern Canada. Cherries everywhere show well.

Grapes are reported in good order, except in sections that depended upon snow for protection, in which case winter-killing is quite prevalent.

Small Fruits.—The acreage of strawberries will be much less than last year, and the crop has also been severely injured in many sections, and, to some degree, in all sections. A number of growers in south-western Ontario are fortunate in having a full crop. Red and black raspberries have suffered from winter-killing, especially in northern and eastern Ontario.

Tomatoes.—There has been an increased acreage of tomatoes planted in Ontario bordering on the lakes. Weather conditions so far have been moderately favorable for transplanting.

Insects are somewhat more numerous than last year. The codling moth, scarce three and two years ago, was somewhat plentiful last year. With a mild winter, the natural inference is that it will be still more numerous this year. Our reports are not at this date conclusive, but would indicate that this is the case. Spray with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture soon after the blossoms fall. The bud moth is undoubtedly on the increase. The oyster-shell bark-louse is doing much damage. The San Jose scale is confined to limited areas, where it is being controlled with the lime-and-sulphur wash, except on full-grown apple trees, which will be replaced, in some cases, with other fruit.

Other insects frequently mentioned are: Canker worm, tent caterpillar, tussock moth, green aphid, pear-leaf blister mite, scurfy bark-louse, woolly aphid, crown borer, tree borer, and leaf roller.

Spraying and General Care.—Spraying is much more general than ever before. A correspondent in an apple center in Nova Scotia reports the sale of one hundred spray pumps in his neighborhood. A greatly increased interest in orchards is reported from Nova Scotia, District 3 (Ontario), and British Columbia.

Foreign Countries.—The apple crop of the United States, competing with Ontario fruit, is reported excellent at the present time. Other foreign countries and Great Britain report a crop above the average in apples.

Warning to Fruit-growers.—Fruit-growers are reminded that manufacturers, complying with requests, are making preparations to put the six-quart basket on the market this year, in addition to the 6 2-3 quart basket. Fruit-growers should, therefore, see that all 6-quart baskets are marked "six-quart" in black letters at least three-quarters of an inch in size, before taking them from the factory (see Staple Commodities Act, section 5, subsection 2). Otherwise, they expose themselves, by the use of unstamped baskets, to a fine of not less than 25 cents for each basket of fruit sold.

To Correspondents.—Any one not receiving the blank June crop-report schedule, and wishing to send a report, will confer a favor by sending his name and address to the Fruit Division. Many correspondents failed to sign their names and addresses to the May report, and thus made it difficult to include them in the June mailing list.

Summary.—To assist in estimating the marketable crop, the fruit districts of the Dominion are divided as follows:

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

A. McNEILL,
Chief of Fruit Division.

Bunt or Stinking Smut.

Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, June 4th and 5th, ultimo, presented at the request of the Committee a statement re the condition in respect to bunt or smut of the wheat crop in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mr. Clark showed representative samples of smutted wheat, as loaded in the cars at point of shipment, and also the same grade after being elevated, and explained the methods of cleaning and scouring at the lake fronts. This cleaning process cost from 2 to 3 cents per bushel, in addition to the shrinkage of from two to five per cent. in weight. The value of wheat that has been scoured for smut ranges from three to five cents per bushel less than it would have been had it not been smutted.

From 1905, to March 31st, 1906, 46,890 cars were inspected at the Winnipeg Inspection Office, of which there were 2,834 rejected I., and 3,361 rejected II, or 13,116 of the total crop, which is a larger aggregate than the six previous years combined.

In considering the causes for this outbreak of stinking smut in the 1905 crop, he attributed it to the use of weak and shrunken seed from the rusted crop of 1904, to the prolonged cold though moist weather during the early spring of 1905, and to the depreciation in the inherent vigor of the wheat crop, taking the crop as a whole, due to the use of wheat for seeding purposes that had been cut before it was fully ripened.

In some instances, too early seeding and too deep sowing, increased the danger from smut. Smut is capable of attacking the plant only during the very early stages of growth, and before the wheat plant has developed a green leaf. Any factor which tends to weaken the vital energy of the seedling, or depreciate the inherent vigor of the plant, renders it much more susceptible to such diseases as smut and rust.

In the hard-wheat belt of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan he had found, in almost every smutted crop examined that a large proportion of the heads which carried smut balls were comparatively weak plants which produced only one head of grain, and in many of these heads not more than two-thirds of these grains were displaced by smut balls, the upper portion of the head, as a rule, containing apparently sound grains of wheat. Although it was not definitely known whether grains from diseased plants were capable of perpetuating the disease, despite treatment effective in destroying the vitality of the smut spores attached to the grain, he was of the opinion, which is borne out by the results of experiments with the use of rejected wheat after being carefully treated, that Western farmers have small hope of entirely eliminating the disease, if they

continue to use seed wheat taken from a smutted crop, no matter how effectively they treat their seed.

Mr. Clark stated that, while much could be done to maintain the vigor of the crop and the yield and quantity of the wheat by the use of fanning mill, a much further step in advance is the practice of providing each year ten acres or more of the best and cleanest land on the farm to grow pure seed. These seed wheat should be allowed to get fully matured before being cut. The practice, also, of selecting perfect heads, true to the desired type and variety, to furnish seed for a breeding plot or base of supply of pure seed, has proven a practicable and profitable means of keeping varieties pure, and also increasing the yield and improving the quality of the grain.

Re the treatment of seed to destroy stinking smut, he advised the hot-water treatment where practicable, as it does not impair the vitality and vital energy of the seed to the same extent as poisonous solutions. The wheat should be immersed in water ranging from 132 to 135 degrees F. for five minutes. A solution of copper sulphate, 1 pound dissolved in 8 gallons of water, has given apparently satisfactory results, although it is not known definitely exactly what strength of solution is necessary to kill the spores that are in contact with it for five minutes.

One pint of formalin to 25 or 30 gallons of water, is an equally cheap and effective remedy, and he believed it would largely succeed bluestone as a smut preventive within the next five years. The effect of poisonous solutions such as bluestone or formalin on the vitality of the seed and the vigor of the plant, renders the use of such preventives a choice between two evils, of which the lesser is recommended. Farmers in the West have, however, in their anxiety to overcome the pest, been using too strong solutions, thereby not only diminishing the vital energy of the seedling, but actually killing an unnecessary percentage of the seed.

Referring to the Seed Control Act, Mr. Clark stated that it was having a wholesome influence in encouraging the production, sale, and use of clean seed. The discrimination, ranging from 50c. to \$2.00 per bushel, paid to the farmers for grass, clover and other seeds, in favor of the clean article, would have a good effect. The quality of seeds offered by the retail trade had been much improved since 1902.

Official seed inspectors, who are the district representatives of the Seed Branch, had visited most of the seed merchants in all of the Provinces during the past three months. About fifteen cases of violation of the Act are now under consideration.

Outlining the general plan to improve the Western wheat crop by the use of better seed, detailed information was given of arrangements with agricultural societies, by which the latter furnished substantial prizes for fields of 10 acres or more, to be judged before harvest, and from the viewpoint of seed purposes. In providing funds for seed fairs, of which 27 were held in the Province during the recent winter months, the officer of the Seed Branch located in the West would have direct charge of the work, and supply competent judges for the field competitions, and judges and lecturers for the annual seed fairs. These field competitions will be judged by score, according to the following scale of points:

- Suitability of variety, 10 points.
- Freedom from weeds, 25 points.

Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grains, 20 points.

Freedom from the attacks of rust, smut and insects, 15 points.

Vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, strength of straw, and apparent yield, 30 points.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan and Alberta have arranged to give an additional grant to each Agricultural Society conducting these field competitions.

P. E. Island Haying.

The curing of our grass and clover crops into hay for winter feed is an exceedingly important part of our farm work. Failure to get it saved in the best condition means serious loss to the stock farmer.

Our hay crop consists almost entirely of timothy and red clover. The new meadows this year will be about all clover, and the second year mostly all timothy. We like to begin harvesting clover when the most of the heads are in full bloom. We have found from experience that clover cut at this stage can be cured into much better hay than if more advanced. It will stand much more rain without being nearly so much damaged as if riper. The ideal time to cut timothy is just when the blossom goes off, but where there is much to cut, I prefer to begin earlier, and would rather have a little of the blossom in the hay than have it turn to woody fibre.

We only cut one crop of clover. Our season is too short to mature a second crop. There can be no hard-and-fast rules laid down for handling the clover crop, as so much depends on the weather. If the weather is fine, and we feel like depending on it, we cut down a good deal at a time, and, after half a day's sun-shaking it up in the meantime if it is heavy—we rake it up and put it up snugly into large coils, about 200 pounds in a coil. If coiled properly, it will take very little wet in a day's rain, if it is cut while the stalks are still quite green. If the next day is fine and dry, we would spread it out in long, narrow rows, and after a few hours turn it over and begin to draw it in. If it is not good weather, we leave it in coil till it comes a good bright day, and then turn it out to the wind and sun for a few hours, and draw it in.

If the weather is catchy, we cut only a small piece at a time, and get it in coil the same day as cut. A good quality of hay can hardly be made in our climate without standing in coil at least 24 hours. We always coil up all the hay that is raked each day, and never trust it in winnow at night, as even a good shower will spoil it in that form.

If the weather is fine, we cut heavy clover in the afternoon, and rake up the next day. If catchy, we cut in morning, and rake up same day. I have found that clovers raked up green and put in coils will not spoil in two or three days, and will, at the same time, go through a curing process that leaves it in the best of condition, and fit to house after getting the air for an hour or two.

We have had occasion to stack considerable hay when the crop was heavy, and prefer the round stack containing between four and five tons. If built carefully, and kept well hearted up in the center, and finished off with timothy, clover can be saved in stacks with very little loss.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Queen's West, P. E. I.

F. D. Coburn is Senator.

Press despatches announce the appointment by Gov. Hoch, as a Senator from Kansas, of Hon. F. D. Coburn, to succeed ex-Senator Burton, resigned. Mr. Coburn, now in his sixtieth year, is a native of Wisconsin, was for some years editor of the Livestock Indicator, of Kansas City, Mo., was for sixteen years the efficient secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has also been a member of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College, and has published several standard books on livestock and agricultural topics. In 1904 he was "loaned" by the State of Kansas to the World's Columbian Exposition at St. Louis, where he planned and organized perhaps the greatest livestock show ever held.

"In the appointment of Senator Coburn," says the 20th Century Farmer, "the Sunflower State is at last redeemed, and by this one official act, Governor Hoch's administration is justified. No honor within the gift of a great commonwealth could have been more fittingly bestowed. No man within the borders of Kansas is so close to the people and the soil. It is an agricultural State, and no man in America is better informed on agricultural conditions than Coburn of Kansas. His appointment as Senator came to him unsolicited; it was an honor unsought. He belongs to no clique or faction, he wears no fetters, and is unbound of pledge or promise. He will be, in fact and in truth, a servant of his people, knowing their needs and their ambitions, realizing both their weakness and their strength.

The 1906 Class of B. S. A.'s.

The following Ontario Agricultural College students have passed the examination of the final year in the Department of Agriculture of the University of Toronto: M. R. Baker, J. Brackon, W. D. Brockon, J. Chisholm, J. A. Clark, H. H. Colwell, J. Craig, H. A. Craig, J. R. Dickson, R. S. Duncan, W. G. Evans, H. S. Hammond, C. R. Klinek, A. L. McCredie, K. G. MacKay, H. R. MacMillan, W. A. Munro, H. B. Smith, D. Weir, G. G. White, A. Zubiaur.

The following have to pass supplemental examinations, as indicated, before completing the examination of the final year:

English—G. L. Barberoe, J. F. Munroe, D. F. Stewart.

Bacteriology—A. P. MacVannel.

97-Acre Experimental Fruit Farm.

Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, who lately gave 47 acres of land at Jordan Harbor, Lincoln Co., Ont., to the Ontario Government, to be used as the site of an Experimental Fruit Farm, has purchased from Oscar Harris, of St. Catharines, the 50-acre farm between the other piece and the lake, and has given this also to the Government. This will not only increase the area to 97 acres, but will afford a somewhat further variety of soils for experimental purposes.

Have you sent us that new subscriber? It will help greatly in our circulation campaign if you can send it now.

MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of cattle at the City and Junction yards last week were not so large as was expected, 4,434, which is 867 fewer than for the corresponding week a year ago. Trade was brisk at both markets, with prices higher.

Exporters—Several dealers having space to fill on boats caused prices to advance 10c. to 20c. per cwt. Prices ranged from \$4.80 to \$5.15 per cwt., and a few extra prime loads sold for more money. One load, \$5.25; one, \$5.30, and two loads, \$5.35 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.60 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers—Prices for butchers' cattle advanced 15c. to 25c. per cwt., ranging from \$4.85 to \$5 per cwt. for choice picked lots of steers and heifers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each; loads of good, \$4.60 to \$4.80; medium, \$4.30 to \$4.50; common, \$4 to \$4.25. Butchers' cows were in demand at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Receipts have not been equal to the demand. Prices were steady at following quotations: Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.70; good-quality steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, \$3.90 to \$4.20; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.10; light stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.60; common, \$2.75 to \$3.20.

Milk Cows—Deliveries have been light. The quality of the milk was only medium. Common to medium cows sold at \$30 to \$40 each; good to choice, \$45 to \$55, with a few as high as \$60 each.

Veal Calves—Trade continues brisk for calves, although the deliveries have been liberal. Prices steady at \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Prime, new-milk-fed veals are worth \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Deliveries have been moderate, and prices easier all round. Export ewes, \$4.25, clipped, \$4.75, unclipped; yearlings, \$6 per cwt. for clipped; \$6.50, unclipped; spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.50 each.

Hogs—Prices are firmer for hogs. Toronto dealers quote \$7.40 per cwt. for selects. Prices reported in the country at some points are nearly as high as those quoted in the country. About \$7.25 seems to be the price being paid farmers, but as high as \$7.30 and \$7.35 has been reported.

Horses—The demand for good drivers and heavy delivery horses has been well maintained, and there seems to be plenty of buyers for these classes at as high prices as at any time this season. At a Repository sale here last week, good delivery horses sold for over \$200 each several times, these prices being paid by the Dominion Express Co., and the City Dairy Co. paid \$175 each for three. The Shedden Co. paid \$250 for one extra fine delivery horse.

There were buyers from nearly all the cities and towns in Ontario, as well as several from the Northwest. The Canadian Horse-Exchange report having had a good sale on Monday—one of the best this year. There were a large number of buyers from the city as well as from Manitoba and the Northwest. Burns & Sheppard report the following prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$120 to \$190; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$200; matched pairs,

carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$370 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$135 to \$180; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$150 to \$200; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$90; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$30 to \$100.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts large. Prices are a little easier. Creamery prints, 21c. to 22c.; solids, 20c. to 21c. Dairy rolls, 18c. to 19c.; tubs, 17c. to 18c.; bakers' tubs, 14c. to 15c.

Cheese—New, 12c. to 12½c. per lb. for large, and 12½c. to 13c. per lb. for twins.

Eggs—Receipts moderate. Prices firmer at 17c. to 18c. per dozen.

Poultry—Spring chickens plentiful. Prices easier at 25c. to 30c. per lb. Last year's pullets of good quality sold at 14c. to 16c.; fat hens, 11c. to 13c. per lb.; turkeys, 14c. to 16c. per lb.

Potatoes—Slow deliveries; prices firmer. Car lots of Eastern Delawares, 95c. per bag, by the car, on track, at Toronto; Ontario, 80c. to 85c. per bag, by the car, on track, at Toronto.

Baled Hay—Car lots, No. 1 timothy, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton, on track, at Toronto; No. 2 at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, on track, at Toronto.

Straw—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, \$5 to \$6 per ton.

Beans—Prices steady at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked; prime, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Honey—Prices firmer at 9c. to 10c. per lb. for strained, and \$1.25 to \$2 per dozen for combs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent, patents,

\$3.15; Manitoba, first patents, \$4.40 to \$4.60; seconds, \$1 to \$1.10; bakers', \$3 to \$4.

Bran—Offered at \$16.50 per ton, outside.

Wheat—Ontario fall, red and white, No. 2, buyers, 80c., sellers outside; No. 2, mixed, 82½c., buyers; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 85½c., sellers point Edward; No. 2 northern, 82½c., sellers Owen Sound.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37½c., buyers outside; buyers, 39½c., track, Toronto.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, sellers, 59c., track, Toronto.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

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

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed Hogs—Prices firm at \$10 to \$10.50 per cwt.

Butter—Prices easy at 20c. to 24c. per lb.

Eggs—Prices firm, 18c. to 20c. per doz.

Potatoes—Prices firmer, 80c. to 85c. per lb. by the load from farmers' wagons.

Sheep lands from Kansas sold at Chicago Stock yards, June 8th, for \$7.15 per 100 lbs., and spring lambs at \$7.75.

Montreal.

Live Stock—The strength of the English market continues. Increased activity on the local market, exporters keener to transact business, and demand for ocean space has picked up considerably. Said to be little space now available on ships leaving this month. During May there were shipped from port 16,498 head of cattle, 3,531 sheep and 14 horses, against 12,488 cattle, 4,153 sheep and 39 horses for May, 1905. In fact, shipments last month, notwithstanding all the talk heard of poor markets on the other side, were larger than in May during any year since 1900, with the exception of 1903, when 22,778 head were shipped. The large shipments of cattle, it may be said, were partly due to some 5,036 Americans being among the number, while only 2,763 were shipped in 1905. In 1903, however, the heavy shipments alluded to included 9,990 Americans. In the local market, cattle were in good demand, choicest stock sold at 5 1/2c, the range being 5c, or 5 1/4c, to 5 1/2c. Good to fine sold at 4 1/2c, to 5c, or 5 1/4c, and medium at 3 1/2c, to 4 1/4c, common being 2 1/2c, to 3 1/4c. Receipts of cattle very fair and quality good for the time of year. Receipts of other stock, such as sheep and calves, light, and prices about steady at 4c, to 4 1/2c, for sheep, \$3 to \$6.50 each for lambs, and \$3 to \$10 each for calves, according to quality and size. Hogs again firm, and prices slightly advanced at 7 1/2c, to 7 3/4c.

Dressed Hogs—10c, to 10 1/2c, for choicest, fresh-killed, abattoir stock. Lard holds steady and rather dull at 12c, to 13c, for choicest.

Horses—Steady. Supplies very hard to procure, and high prices must be paid for them. Demand, however, is not exceptionally active, although there is a fair enquiry and dealers are hoping that before long this will result in trade. Heavy-draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$350 each; light-draft or coal-carters, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$225 each; choice saddle or driving horses, \$350 to \$500 each, and old, broken-down animals, \$75 to \$125 each.

Hides—Beef hides, No. 1, 12c, per lb.; No. 2, 11c, and No. 3, 10c; sheep skins, \$1.15 to \$1.20 each; lambs, 20c, each; horse hides, No. 1, \$2, and No. 2, \$1.50. Tallow, rendered, 4 1/2c, per lb.; rough, 1 1/2c, to 2 1/2c.

Cheese—Easier. Ontarios, 10 1/2c, to 11c; Easterns, 4c, less. Total shipments from opening of navigation till June 2nd were 191,697 boxes, or about 31,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

Butter—Market still an enigma. As high as 23 1/2c, has been lately paid in the country, but 20c, to 21 1/2c, is about the range of prices locally. Season's total shipments to June 2nd, 21,194 packages, being about the same as a year ago.

Potatoes—Market has advanced sharply; prices, 80c, to 82c, per 100 lbs., carloads on track, for choicest white stock.

Eggs—Market firm, but tendency is for lower prices presently; 16 1/2c, to 17c, for straights.

Seeds—Occasional sale of timothy at \$5 to \$7 per cwt.

Grain—Oats the feature, being higher and scarcer, 42c, to 43 1/2c. Ontario white winter wheat, No. 2, has been run up to 90c, store, by demand from millers. Manitoba No. 1 northern, 89 1/2c.

Hay—\$10 to \$10.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2, and \$8 to \$8.50 for clover and mixed. Market firm here, though easy in England and United States. It is claimed some dealers have been paying over the above quotations.

Cheese Board Prices.

Kingston, white, 10 1/2c; colored, 10 1/4c. Madoc, 10 1/2c. Toned, 10 11-16c, and 10 1/2c. Victoriaville, Que., ruling price, 10 1/2c; a few lots, 10 1/4c. Napanee, 10 1/2c. Ottawa, 10 1/2c. Proinois, 10 11-16c.

British Cattle Markets.

London—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c, to 12c, per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c, to 8 3/4c, per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c, to 15 1/2c, per lb.; lambs, 16 1/2c, dressed weight.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: \$5 and under, 3 cents; Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10, 6 cents; \$10, 10 cents; \$30, 15 cents; \$50, 15 cents

These Orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States. NEGOTIABLE AT A FIXED RATE AT THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LONDON, ENG. They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.10; cows, \$3.80 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.75 to \$7.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.75. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.55 to \$6.60; medium to good heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.55; butchers' weights, \$6.55 to \$6.60; choice heavy, mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.55; packing, \$6 to \$6.55. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.90 to \$6.50; shorn lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.10.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.35 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.85 to \$5.40; butchers', \$4.50 to \$5.25. Veals—\$4.50 to \$7.50. Hogs—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$6.75 to \$6.80; pigs, \$6.60 to \$6.65; roughs, \$5.60 to \$5.80; stags, \$4 to \$4.50; dairies, \$6.50 to \$6.65. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.75; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; sheep mixed, \$3 to \$6.

GETTING RID OF A COLD.

Ignorance about colds and how to cure them is widespread. Serious as the disorder is, nothing is easier than to cure it, if one only knows how. Like 95 per cent. of all other maladies, its cause is to be found in disturbance of the digestive apparatus. In most cases, it is due to overloading the stomach with food, though overloading the stomach with alcohol is a fruitful cause. Or the stomach may be deranged by iced drinks, which inflame its lining, prevent secretion of gastric juice and paralyze temporarily the upper bowel.

Digestion being thus deranged, circulation of the blood is impeded and the skin does not receive its full supply. When the body is in this condition, a slight draft on sensitive parts sets up a congestion. That results in inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the nose, mouth, throat, stomach and other internal organs, and the patient has what is known as a bad cold.

The cause of the cold, digestive disturbance, must be removed; and there is one expeditious and certain method, and only one, to do that. This is to give the stomach complete rest.

If you rigorously fast, taking nothing into the stomach but hot water, and plenty of that, you will be surprised to find that inside of forty-eight hours, at furthest, your cold will have vanished, your appetite will return, your digestion will resume operations and you will be quite well again.

If people would only learn from the animals to stop eating when they feel unwell, and would refuse to eat until they feel well again, most doctors would have to go out of business. Everybody eats too much, and that is the cause of most of our physical ailments.

When a Scotsman answers a question he settles the matter in dispute once for all. On a certain occasion, the question was asked:

"Why was Mary Queen of Scots born at Linlithgow?" Sandy Kerr promptly answered: "Because her mither happened to be staying there at the time," and there actually seemed to be nothing more to be said on the subject.

A church army officer tells a story of a Welsh miner who had previously exhibited a distinct faculty for expletives of the baser kind. With his changed life, however, it became customary for him to meet the most disagreeable expressions with the exclamation "Praise the Lord!" His mates, not approving the situation, one day stole his dinner. But all they heard the converted collier say was, "Praise the Lord! I've still got my appetite. They can't take that."

An inspector of schools was examining the scholars at a West County school, and thought he would improve the occasion with a small class of girls by delivering the following homily: "Children, especially love and reverence your parents, and, above all, never give them pain of any kind. Now, there are two distinct kinds of pain—mental and physical, and," addressing one of the children, "Nelly Ward, if, for instance, on your rising in the morning you found your father ill and suffering great pain, you would be sorry, would you not?" Nelly looked at her questioner, and answered, glibly: "I ain't sorry when father 'aves the gout, sir; in fact, I'm glad." "Glad!" exclaimed the astonished inspector. "Why, child—why?" "'Cos then he can't wear his boots. So I don't 'ave to clean 'em!"

THE ORIGIN OF TANDEM.

Just who invented tandem-team driving may not interest a great many horsemen, as it is a fad of the fancy, and not even a favorite of the most fastidious fanciers of frail fashion's foibles.

But the origin of the hitch, seems of sufficient interest to print. Along in the middle of the seventeenth century—as we read in a current English magazine—an Englishman with a long name long since forgotten started to the hunt leading his hunter, but he was stubborn and did not lead promptly, so he tied him to the side of the horse which he was driving. But the wheel interfered to such an extent that he was unable to continue his journey for some time, so he concluded that he would tie him far enough away from his wheeler so that he could give him a good whipping for his misconduct. Going to the boot of his gig he took out some extra straps, tied them through the saddle stirrups, and by splicing them to the reins, made an impromptu tandem harness. He then proceeded to give him the promised punishment, and was so pleased with the effect of the style of hitching that he drove to the hunt with much pleasure, and upon his return had his harnessmaker build him a tandem harness in which he afterwards led all the styles of the period.

We borrowed the tandem from England, about 200 years after we borrowed the English language. Some 25 years ago the tandem teams of the smart set were featured at all the fashionable summer watering points; but since the cruel auto came, the style has languished.—American Sportsman.

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Life, Literature and Education.

Our "Eastern" Debate.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, we announced a debate which was to be carried on between the Maritime Provinces on the one hand, and Quebec and the Eastern States on the other, the decision to be made by Ontario and elsewhere (i.e., by all subscribers of "The Farmer's Advocate," exclusive of those in the Maritime Provinces and the Eastern States).

The subject of that debate was to be: "Resolved that a general system of Macdonald Consolidated Schools, such as those instituted by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, would be more advisable for rural districts than the present rural-school system."

To-day we present our readers with the essays which have been selected. We think it is not necessary to state that the writers have been fully alive to the importance of the subject in hand. That they have written in conviction of how much the settlement, not of this debate, but of the whole question itself, must mean to the future of Canada, is self-evident.

Shall we have Consolidated Schools or not? Surely every parent who has a child to be educated must have something to say about this, and we hope that not only the present members of the Literary Society, but all the thinking fathers and mothers of the appointed territory will be interested enough to send us their decision in this debate. Kindly send us your answer so that it may reach us by June 28th at the latest. This will be the last work of the Literary Society until the long fall evenings come again; then we shall resume our work with renewed vigor. It is quite in order that the F. A. & H. M. Society have a short vacation. In the meantime, use your eyes. When the Society reopens again, our first essay contest will be on what you have seen during the summer, whether you take a holiday trip or not. After that we shall begin a systematic study of Tennyson; so, if it come in your way, as members of the Society, you may find it useful to read up as much as possible of this poet during the summer.

Now, send in your answer to the school debate as soon as possible, and give us a good rally and a good send-off to our Literary Society vacation. We should like to receive 10,000 opinions on this question. Put on a post card the words, "Consolidated School," or "Ordinary Rural School," as your judgment directs. Kindly address, "Literary Society Dept.," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Consolidation vs. Ordinary Rural Schools.

AFFIRMATIVE.

For a system of centrally-located Consolidated Schools in place of the individual district miscellaneous rural schools, as at present, I shall always hold up both hands. In the light of present-day teaching, when the trend is toward the practical, and the old methods of stuffing the child with a lot of undigested knowledge is deservedly becoming obsolete, the small rural schools cannot, necessarily, compete in efficiency with the properly-equipped, large central school. Since, however, we are restricted to an essay of 800 words, it will not do to waste them in generalities, but discuss, first, the objections to consolidation:

(a) Expense of the System.—Now, my knowledge of consolidation, as started experimentally in Maritime Canada, especially those fostered by the Macdonald grants, shows a greater expense than necessary. In most cases where money for an enterprise is granted liberally, and little account is made of economy, the expense is heavier than would be considered necessary if the people who carried it out were compelled to furnish the funds. This may not always be counted a mistake, but it certainly is where an experiment is being carried on to prove that a projected system is to be more beneficial, advantageous or economical than one at present existent. In this regard I maintain that the Consolidated Schools, as established at Middleton, N. S., for example, should never be taken as criteria of the success or failure of the system in general. The expenses throughout, from the building with its equipment, to the salaries of teachers and drivers, have been a maximum instead of a minimum. "Macdonald's money is doing it!" has been the keynote of the extravagances from the beginning.

A consolidated system of rural schools is a bringing together of four or five, or more, isolated schools, and combining forces, so that the scholars may receive more and better instruction, from the fact that each class or grade may have all or a large part of one teacher's attention, have better apparatus or equipment, and other advantages that the individual school could not enjoy. The system does not imply academic conditions, or outfitting expensive laboratories for advanced work, only such work as would be less efficiently done in the rural schools; those requiring advanced teaching could go to Provincial academies. Thus, the only extra expense over the sum of the individual rural-school expenses, would be the carrying of the children to and from the central school. The incidental expenses of the separate school should, in some cases, be lessened in the Consolidated, e. g., heating, cleaning, maps, globes, physical and chemical apparatus, etc., should not cost five times as much as they would in five separate schools. This should make up, in some small measure, for the carrying. The teachers' salaries should not, at least, exceed that in the separate schools, since the work would be less looking after one or two

grades than nine or ten. Then, undoubtedly, there could be a saving in the number of teachers. From my own experience, I would prefer teaching sixty pupils in two grades to thirty pupils in ten grades. Still, with all wise economies, there will be greater expense, chiefly because of transporting the children; but what wise parent would hesitate at paying higher taxes in the light of the greater advantage of the consolidation?

(b) Another objection may be that in the graded school the child receives too much attention, and is not thrown on his own resources as in a miscellaneous school. If a child does not grow up independent and self-helping, it is the fault of the teacher or home influences, and not of the system. No good teacher of the 20th century will simply SHOW a child, or do problems for him, but will teach him to do it for himself. This objection applies only too strongly to the miscellaneous school, where, for lack of time, the teacher must, in many cases, do the work for the child, as it takes less time than to teach it.

(c) The objection that the parents are not so closely in touch with the teachers, and therefore are not as likely to gain as sympathetic treatment for their children, etc., is more than counteracted by the fact that many parents lose more than they gain by their suspicious solicitude for their children's welfare.

Second—Advantages of Consolidation:

(a) The extra taxation for carrying will, in many cases, be more than met by the saving in shoes, wearing apparel and doctor's bills, since the children are carried to and from their homes in covered vans, taking less wrapping than if they were compelled to brave inclement weather and bad roads on foot many days in the year; nor would they be as much exposed to dangerous drafts and extremes of heat and cold as in the old country schoolhouses.

(b) There would be a steadier, more permanent and better trained class of teachers in the central school than the young, inexperienced, irresponsible fledglings who are only teaching in our country schools as a means of getting a little money for better positions.

(c) A better equipment for practical work. Suppose each rural school spent \$10 for chemical or physical apparatus for a certain grade where that grade had only two or three scholars. If the five schools combined, the \$50 would buy a more better apparatus, and so with all the expenses of this kind.

(d) More thorough teaching, because of more time to devote to one grade. In most of the Provinces the same curriculum has to be taught, whether a teacher has one grade or ten; then, it can be readily seen that the more grades a teacher has, the more must each lesson be slighted, in order that all the work be passed over—e.g., in the miscellaneous school the teacher may have only time to hear a few rules in grammar, learned by the pupils, without much idea of their meaning or application, whereas in the graded school, time may be taken to apply those rules so each can understand

be thoroughly understood and remembered, and a commonly dry subject become interesting. For the same reason of want of time in a miscellaneous school, many of the smaller pupils are necessarily idle a large part of the time.

(e) More possibility of instilling a spirit of patriotism, one of the most needed lessons for the young Canadian to learn.

(f) More Esprit de Corps. This is hard to define, but we all know that, in rubbing up against a larger crowd of more diversified interests, we lose our individual little conceits, provincialisms, etc., and gain more breadth of vision, as well as a greater feeling of brotherhood and commonality, which serves to make us better and broader citizens as we grow older.

(g) A greater spirit of emulation is fostered in the larger central school, which ensures greater and more substantial progress.

The whole progress of the world to-day is due largely to this competitive spirit, and the larger the number striving to "win out" in anything, the greater will be the individual effort and ultimate success.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Annapolis Co., N. S.

New Brunswick's Word in the Matter.

AFFIRMATIVE.

In order to keep within the compass of eight hundred words in this debate, one cannot do more than offer a brief summary of arguments and facts.

1. Large central schools in the rural districts would provide relatively "prize places" for teachers who would devote themselves to teaching as a life profession. When schools are consolidated it will be possible to secure a male teacher as principal. A man should be at the head of every school. We are leaving the education of our children almost entirely to young girls. This is not advisable; but you cannot keep male teachers at the salaries which small districts pay. Consolidated Schools, offering a reasonable amount as the principal's salary, would induce many young men to stay in the profession. They would teach for many years, and gain skill and experience, and our country boys and girls would be given a fair chance. What golden opportunities gifted children often lose because they have no efficient teacher to instruct, inspire and lead them. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

2. A Consolidated School could give High School privileges to country boys and girls. Not only will this country High School give as good an education as any city High School it will give more; it will be a Training School with a specific object, namely, that of fitting a class for its own duties, to put the worker in harmony with his work. This country High School would meet the demand for some sort of power—power to see, to know, to do, and, therefore, TO BE.

3. It would permit a better grading and classification of pupils. Pupils could be placed where they

would work to the best advantage. Promotion from class to class affords a wholesome incentive to the child, and to the teacher a better opportunity for doing effective work. Loiterers feel the impulse of grading. Many older boys and girls who would leave the small, ungraded school while still young, will be found taking advanced work in the graded school.

4. It adds the stimulating influences of large classes, with the resulting enthusiasm and generous rivalry. The training thus obtained is invaluable.

5. It affords the broader companionship and culture that come from association. Country life in remoter districts tends to repression. The adult, as well as the child, feels the force of that instinct which leads mankind to rejoice in association with each other. That instinct turns the faces of the country boys and girls towards the city. This tendency to migrate to the towns and cities should be counteracted. Consolidated Schools would afford common meeting places, and the opportunities thus offered for social intercourse would be great. "An evil of the small rural school lies in its non-social character," says State Supt. Jones, of Indiana.

6. It would make the work of school supervisors more effective. 7. The good work done in a Consolidated School could not fail to quicken public interest in educational effort. The parents would take a real pride in the work done, and their sympathy and generous support would go out to such a school; and upon the sympathy and generous support of the people depends the success of any movement for the good of mankind. How pathetic and discouraging it is to one who is really interested in the education of our boys and girls to note the lack of interest on the part of the parents in the education of their children. There is much room for missionary work. Selfishness, educational short-sightedness, and the greed for gold are the curse of this country.

8. Consolidation would lead to better school buildings, better equipment and a larger supply of books, maps and apparatus. The rural schoolhouse is rarely a thing of beauty; it is usually a place of discomforts, and a hindrance to the natural development of robust bodies. The child naturally puts himself in harmony with what surrounds him. Pleasant and well-arranged surroundings are silent, potent educational forces. Would it not be a good thing if the untidy, unlovely schoolhouses, and their uncared-for and hardly decent surroundings be made beautiful and attractive, and express a refined taste?

9. It would afford suitable and desirable protection to girls and young children on the way to and from school. Children would be conveyed in comfortable vehicles, instead of having to walk along lonely roads, often through mud and snow. From every section where consolidation has been tried come testimonies as to the better health of the children. Even on the coldest and most stormy days in winter, the children who ride in vans reach school dry, warm and comfortable. Transportation of children by vans has been a decided success.

10. Consolidation would result in a better attendance of pupils. This has been the experience everywhere. In the Kingston, N. B., Consolidated School, the enrollment increased from 125 in the small schools, to 175 in the central school, and the percentage of daily attendance for the term, from 41 to over 80. The actual daily attendance is about three times greater than it was in the little schools.

11. It will assure greater punctuality. There are very few tardy marks on the registers of Consolidated Schools. Children learn to be punctual in meeting the van, for the van driver never waits longer than two minutes for the children of any one house, and the vans are

seldom late in arriving at the schoolhouse. It is well for children to learn to be punctual; when they become men and women they will be punctual. The men will be ready to pay their bills when due; the women will be ready for church in good time.

12. Consolidation will afford an opportunity for work in special branches, as in Nature Study, Agriculture, and School-garden work, in Manual Training (woodwork), and in Household Science. The great importance of these subjects in the country-school curriculum I cannot now discuss. All leading educators in all countries endorse them.

I have mentioned a few arguments in favor of the system of Macdonald Consolidated Schools. These arguments are not based on theory, but on actual experience. Experience has taught me that there is only one argument of any weight that can be brought against the system of consolidation, and that is that in some sections the cost may be greater than under the old system. But cheap things are usually the most expensive in the end. One must visit and study a Consolidated School in order to fully appreciate what great advantages it offers. The educational advantages of the Macdonald Consolidated Schools are so great, that really no comparison with the small rural schools can be made that would do justice to the former—they are so superior in every way. I hope my remarks may result in awakening a fuller interest in the subject of rural education, and help to arouse the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate."

D. W. HAMILTON,
Principal Macdonald Consolidated School, Kingston, N. B.

Consolidated Schools Not Wanted in Quebec.

NEGATIVE. While the Consolidated School has many advantages, and may work out successfully in many places, yet there are disadvantages that will be hard to overcome in this Province of Quebec. It is very nice to think of fine schoolhouses, with beautiful surroundings, with an up-to-date system of education, splendid equipment by way of charts, maps, tools, garden-plots, etc., and the best-qualified teachers that are to be had. Yet the old rural schoolhouse, even though it may be rude in appearance, amid unsightly surroundings, hath its charms.

It is not the educational system, nor the schoolhouse, that goes to make the best men or women, the best citizen. It may be a factor, but it is not complete without teachers of the highest type of manhood or womanhood, to bring forth all that is noble and true in each boy or girl. Such teachers have, in the past, in our old rural—and perhaps uninviting—schoolhouses, brought forth a class of men and women that have made their mark in the world, and have enriched whatever country it was their lot to live in. Our own old Province can boast of many such men and women to-day.

The first disadvantage of the Consolidated-school system in this Province is the financial side, which, in reality, is the least important, yet must not be overlooked. It is now a recognized fact that where the Consolidated school system has been in operation for some time, the cost of operating them is from 10 to 40 per cent. higher than under the old system, and we find to-day in this Province that many of our schools are so hampered for want of funds that they can with difficulty only keep open six or seven months of the year, especially where the land is poor and the valuation low, where the population is sparse or mixed, or where the Separate-school system prevails.

The weakening of the English-speaking sections by many leaving the community, their place being taken up by the French-Canadian. This is

very noticeable in many of our townships, and the Separate School is bound to take the place of the public school under existing laws and conditions.

In the rural school, it being smaller, and taking in a smaller circuit, the teacher comes into contact with the home life of the child and scholar, is able to study him better, his environment, his disposition, his ability, sees his individuality, and where his strength or weakness may lie, and in this respect there is more of the home brought into the school, and, therefore, the small school is to the child what the large school will never be. In the large school we see more of the machine brought into play; the individuality of the child is in a sense lost, and, while the scholar may come forth full of knowledge, he has yet to learn the chief lessons of life. The principal in the large school cannot come into touch with the many as the teacher can with the few. The small school comes the nearest to the true ideal of teaching the child; the teacher is more of a tutor, and is better able to study the individuality of the child. This is essential, in order to bring out the best that is in a boy or girl.

Then there is the distance some will have to travel—4, 5 or 6 miles, it may be—in order to reach the school. Oh! but, you say, they are carried in vans which protect the children from the scorching rays of the sun in summer or the stormy blasts of winter. Yes, quite true; but most mothers prefer their little ones to go to the nearby school, conveyed by a parent or elder brother when the weather is unpropitious; also, the nearby school saves the daily waste of travelling five or six miles, it may be, as is the case with the large school.

There may be conditions where the Consolidated School is preferable, but nearly all over this Province the rural school is the system most suitable to our conditions.

Let our trustees and people join together and work in harmony, secure the best of teachers, make our rural schools comfortable, equip them with the best maps, charts, books, etc., adopt the graded system, and I will venture to say that as good work will be done at less cost, and our boys and girls will be as efficient in life, and will be as bright and good men and as pure and noble women, as had they passed through the Consolidated School. Huntingdon, Que. W. F. STEPHEN.

Another Opinion from Quebec

NEGATIVE. To prove that the general adoption of the Macdonald Consolidated School system throughout Canada would be advantageous, it is, I submit, incumbent upon the affirmative to show that, with an equal outlay in either case, better results would be obtained from such schools than from ungraded district schools improved with the same amount of energy and public spirit necessary to ensure the success of Consolidated Schools.

The Consolidated School is a graded school. Herein lies its first weakness. From experience in a little old country schoolhouse of the most despised type, and from careful observation of country pupils who started in the same school, but subsequently moved to the neighborhood of a fairly good village graded school, as well as from numerous other instances observed since, and many corroborative opinions from expert educationists, to say nothing of the notable historic characters, such as Abraham Lincoln, I am convinced that pupils in the ungraded school make more rapid progress than those continually presided over, assisted, and spoon-fed by the teacher. In the former case the juniors get an inkling of and become interested in the lessons recited by the seniors, and, far more important, they learn to shift for themselves, for the busy teacher can spend but a limited time on each class. They

may not get so much of the frills of education, but they master the essentials, and in doing so acquire a faculty of initiative and self-reliance worth more than information—qualities which enable them in after years to carry themselves along and complete their education, or specialize successfully, as they may elect. Next to character-building, the greatest work of a school is to develop capability; in this the ungraded school excels.

But, it will be objected, consolidation makes possible the introduction of Nature Study, School Gardening, Manual Training and Domestic Science—all taught by specialists. Granted, but while the children pursue these branches, they are not studying the fundamentals, which, in the opinion of many, are being neglected nowadays. I will not say that the above branches have no place on the curriculum, but I do think we have overrated their importance as subjects of public-school instruction, with the single exception of gardening, and this may be undertaken almost, if not quite, as well, and at but little more expense in the ungraded as in the graded school. As for the other branches enumerated, if it is thought wise to incorporate them in the course, they could be more economically taught by a travelling instructor, as has been done for several years in Prince Edward Island by Prof. Theo. Ross, of Prof. Robertson's staff. Pending the opening of the Consolidated Schools in that Province, he was engaged to travel around teaching nature study and school gardening in several district schools. Manual training and domestic science could be taken up the same way.

Striking figures have from time to time been given of the increased enrolment and percentage of attendance following consolidation. Has this been due to the fact of consolidation or to the radical improvement in the schools, and to the novelty of the scheme? Will the same interest be maintained when the buildings get rusty-looking and consolidation becomes an old story? Could not equally good attendance in the long-run be secured for an ungraded school, improved reasonably as to outward and inward appearance, taught by a thoroughly competent teacher, such as have been secured for the Macdonald schools, fitted up with a library, and provided with a plot of ground, and with facilities for woodworking, etc.?

That there is need for radical improvement in rural education in Canada is admitted; that the Macdonald-Robertson enterprise will afford a much-needed stimulus, is also conceded; that in some sparsely-populated sections consolidation may be advantageous, is not denied, but that a general adoption of such a system would be wise, is another question. Apart from all other considerations, the cost of the van system of transporting the children stands as an economic argument against it. Besides, a school only every eight or ten miles would be an inconvenience to neighborhoods where the schoolhouse is the only suitable place for many gatherings of a public character. Let us improve the rural school by all means, let teachers' salaries be increased, let modern ideas be introduced into our system. All these things we can do in most of the present sections, thereby retaining the well-known advantages of the small school, and adding those of the Macdonald schools at a net saving of cost.

"PEDAGOGUE."
Jacques Cartier, Que.

Re Our Pin.

I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for the F. A. & H. M. L. S. pin, which was sent as a prize for my essay. I am very much pleased with it, and will certainly tell my friends about it. I have enjoyed your Society since it was started first, and will certainly do all in my power to help it. KATE McDIARMID.
Russell Co., Ont.

The Father's Son.

Youth is the springtime of life, the bud which contains the fruit of future years. From the tender bud of childhood comes the man, and what that man will be depends upon the nutriment administered to the youthful mind and body. When we give a young and tender plant to the earth we guard it with a jealous eye, we nurture it in all ways that will help to bring it to a stage of perfection upon which the world may look with admiration. How much more precious is that human plant; and yet, how carelessly do some assume the responsibility of parenthood and the guardianship of an immortal soul. Environment makes or mars, purity begets purity, villainess that which is vile.

Father, would you have your son grow up to be a man among men—a man capable of breasting the adverse waves of life's ocean with a sturdy stroke? Would you see him respected and loved by his associates, and trusted by his employers? Then, BE A MAN YOURSELF. Live an exemplary life, standing before your boy a constant object lesson in superior manhood, infusing into his character the purity and magnificence of your own. The best heritage you can bestow upon your son is a noble character. Then, grudge not an hour from the business cares of the day, to be by his side. Think not that hour wasted in which you join him in his boyish plays and pastime; give him your confidence, and win his. Be your son's comrade as often as you can, and think not that your manhood's dignity will be sullied by an hour's participation in boyish sport. Run, toss a ball, fly a kite; it will supple your stiffening tendons, send the blood bounding through your arteries, and stimulate your sluggish brain. You will live longer, too, by getting the kinks out of your rusty old anatomy, and benefit your boy.

KERRY O'BYRNE.

The High-hole.

Although popular interest in bird-life is increasing wonderfully of late years, it is still marvellous how many people can scarcely distinguish one bird from another. Even the farmer who works out in the fields from morning till night, with birds and bird-songs all about him, is, as a rule, blind and deaf in regard to these wonderful little creatures. True, he knows a crow, a blackbird or a robin, when he sees it. He may know what he calls a "canary," also, but beyond that all birds are alike to him. True, too, he has a vague idea that birds are singing somewhere. In a way he enjoys their music, but to recognize the different bird-songs would be about as difficult a matter to him as to specify the compositions of a Chopin or a Bach.

This ignorance regarding our birds is to be deplored. Perhaps no others of our living creatures are so interesting, and a few minutes spent now and again in observation will soon teach one a great deal about them. It is wonderful, once one begins observing, how much one will see, how acutely one's sense of sight will become developed, and how interesting the study will become. The other day a young city girl who has been spending a holiday on a farm near the outskirts of the city, came into town on an enthusiastic hunt for bird-books. We had seen her enthusiastic before, but never so enthusiastic. She had evidently found something "worth while" on a farm. "I'm just wild about the birds out there," she said, "the meadows are just full of bobolinks, and, oh! there are so many kinds I don't know! There is one (a pair, of course, was meant) building up at the top of its nest, and it's grayish-brown, and lighter underneath, and has a black patch on its breast, and white on its wings!" This description tallied somewhat with that of the golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) locally

called flicker, high-hole, high-holder, yellow hammer, etc., and a subsequent investigation showed that the surmise was correct.

The description of the flicker, as given by an authority, is as follows: "Upper parts grayish-brown, with narrow bars of black; rump white; tail black, with yellow shafts; head gray, with a scarlet band across the neck, and black patch below eye (in male); primaries black above, with yellow shafts, and yellow beneath; under parts light pinkish-brown, shading into whitish on the belly, with numerous black spots; black crescent across upper part of breast."

This is one of the most beautiful of our birds, as well as one of the most interesting. It has several different calls and cries, the strong note of early spring being quite different from the soft, musical repetition uttered during the nesting season, and, from the sharp cry, which as been described as "kee-yeer!" in the autumn.

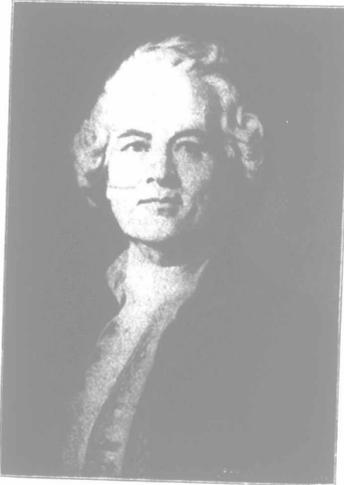
"A very ardent and ridiculous-looking lover is this bird," says Nellie Blanchan, "as, with tail stiffly spread, he sidles up to his desired mate and bows and bobs before her, then retreats and advances, bowing and bobbing again, very often with a rival lover beside him (whom he generally tolerates) trying to outdo him in grace and general attractiveness." It might be interesting to verify these observations in early spring.

The high-hole is usually an indefatigable worker. As a rule, it bores out several holes for nests high up in buildings, posts or trees, a piece of work which, as only one nest is to be occupied, would seem to be undertaken wholly that it may exercise a choice in the matter of a dwelling. Occasionally, however, it seems to take a lazy fit, and will then be found to occupy an old, discarded nest, a thing which scarcely any other woodpecker will condescend to do. The nests may be found at a height of anywhere between 4 and 25 feet, and occasionally as high as 60 feet from the ground.

We may close fittingly, perhaps, with a quotation from Burroughs: "Unlike most of his kinsmen, the

ground and his pedestrian feats result in lengthening his legs, his feeding upon berries and grains subdue his tints and soften his voice, and his associating with Robin put a song into his heart?"

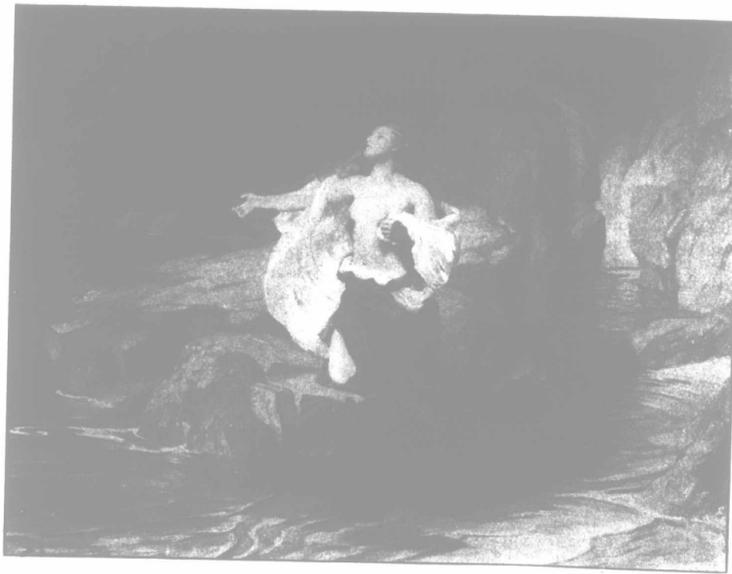
What does a bird eat? is, perhaps, a most pertinent question with farmers. The high-hole, as will be noticed, feeds upon "berries and grains." Yet, as during part of his career he helps to clear away insect pests, and is, after all, not numerous enough to cause any disastrous raids upon the grain fields, we may well give him a welcome and a free tenure, repaid amply by his beauty and his cheerfulness.



Christoph Willibald von Gluck.

Born, July 2, 1714.
Died, Nov. 15th, 1787.

Gluck, like many other famous musicians, was a German, his father and mother being of German descent, and he himself being born, on July 2, 1714, at Weidenwang, in the Upper Palatinate, Germany. His father, Alexander Johannes Gluck, was first a huntsman of Prince Eugene, and then he moved to Weidenwang, as a forester, and, after residing there for



From a painting by

Ariadne Deserted by Theseus.

Herbert Draper, R. A.

golden-wing prefers the fields and the borders of the forest to the deeper seclusion of the woods, and hence, contrary to the habit of his tribe, obtains most of his subsistence from the ground, probing it for ants and crickets. He is not quite satisfied with being a woodpecker. He courts the society of the robin and the finches, abandons the trees for the meadow, and feeds eagerly upon berries and grain. What may be the final upshot of this course of living is a question worthy the attention of Darwin. Will his taking to the

three years, entered into the service of Count Kaunitz, in Bohemia.

Christoph was a very clever child, and so was sent to school when very young, and from the time he was twelve till he was eighteen, he attended the gymnasium at Kommtan, where he was so successful that he was sent to the university at Prague. He succeeded wonderfully in music, and when quite young was a chorister in a large church, where he gained some knowledge of the harpsichord and organ, which enabled him, after the Bohemians had traveled

from one village to another, playing concerts, for which he was paid in eggs, which he exchanged at the next village in his route for bread.

When twenty-two he went to Vienna to live with Prince Lobkowitz, and while he was staying there he heard some of the greatest composers of the time, and so obtained a more definite idea of music. He was then made chamber musician by the Lombard Prince de Metzi, and from that time he began to write operas, the first one being "Artassero of Metastasio," which won for him great success.

In 1742 he wrote "Demofonte" for Milan, and also several others for different places, and then he went to visit Lord Middleton, at London, where he composed "La Caduta," which, unfortunately, was not a success, but his next one, "Artamene," was approved of very much by the critics.

He then composed a few more operas, one for the marriage of Princess Anna, daughter of Augustus III; another for Maria Theresa's birthday; both of these being successful; but in his other one, "Primo e Tisbe," he was rather unlucky.

In 1749 he went to Vienna, and there he met Marianne Pergin, daughter of Joseph Pergin, a rich banker, who took quite a fancy to Gluck, who, upon seeing this, became very attentive to Marianne, and later gained her father's consent to their marriage, which proved to be a very happy one.

After his marriage, he performed before Maria Theresa and the emperor chapelmaster at Vienna, and from there he went to Rome, and, in recognition of his talent, was made a knight of the Golden Spur.

After a time he was stricken with paralysis, and was confined to his home, where he was visited by many of his friends and old schoolmates.

One day he invited two old Parisian friends to dine with him. After the meal, coffee and spirits were placed on the table, and Mme. Gluck went out to order the carriage for the daily ride prescribed by the physician. One of the friends excusing himself from emptying the glass, the host at last seized it, swallowed its contents, and laughingly told them not to let his wife know of it, as everything of the kind was forbidden to him. The coach being ready, Mme. Gluck invited the guests to amuse themselves in the garden for a short time, while Gluck took leave of them at the coach door. Fifteen minutes afterwards he took a stroke, so the coachman hurried home, but his master had already lost all consciousness, and soon breathed his last.

His works lived after him. Some think "Armide" his greatest work, while others prefer "Iphigénie en Taurole," composed when sixty-four, to be the crowning triumph of his operatic writing.

E. V. C.

Ariadne Deserted by Theseus.

This picture depicts Ariadne, the daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, as deserted in Naxos by the faithless lover whom she had saved from a most cruel fate.

Theseus was one of the seven youths and maidens sent as part of a yearly tribute to be devoured in the labyrinth by the Minotaur. Ariadne loves him, discovers to him the clue of escape from the labyrinth, and the pair fly from Crete together, Theseus having promised to marry her.

In her moment of despair, Ariadne appeals to the gods. She is rescued by Bacchus, who makes her his wife, giving her a crown of seven stars which after her death was made a constellation. Mythology describes Theseus as the great legendary hero of Attica, the son of Theseus, King of Athens. After abandoning Ariadne, when approaching Attica, he forgot to hoist the white sail as a token of success, and so caused the death of his own father, in whose stead he reigned. Amongst his many adventures was the descent into the lower world to carry off his queen, Proserpine. But he met at last the fate he so richly deserved, being thrust down a rock and

killed by the King of Scyros, to which island he had retired. Even though the story of Theseus and Ariadne be but a myth, yet it would have missed its point for us if poetic justice had not been meted out to victim and villain alike.
H. A. B.

Children's Corner.

When Father was a Boy.

In the days I carried water to the thirsty elephants
Or wormed a surreptitious way beneath the circus tents,
It seems to me the camels were a taller lot than now;
The lions' fretted roaring was more terrible, somehow;
The peanuts were a crisper sort; the lemonade, I think,
Was very much superior to what you get to drink
At any circuses to-day—in short, I'm frank to say,
The circus of my boyhood was much better than to-day.

The seats are so much harder now; the tent is not so high;
The elephants are not as big, as they go shambling by;
The toy balloons are not, I'm sure, as brightly red and blue
As those of twenty years ago; the sprightly kangaroo
Seems not, by half, as wonderful as those I used to see;
The Polar bears are not as white as those that used to be;
They do not have such funny clowns; the show is not as vast;
I don't think they've improved upon the circus of the past.

The side-show tent is smaller now; the banners out in front
Don't bear such splendid pictures as was formerly their wont;
The hair of the Circassian girl is not as long and queer,
She isn't half as pretty as she was that bygone year.
The tattooed man has faded some, the Punch and Judy show
Lacks half the bubbling humor that it had so long ago;
The wild man caught in Borneo is tame, and when I see
Him smile I know the circus is not what it used to be.

I know they do the loop-the-loop and death-defying feats
That freeze the frightened people stiff with terror in their seats;
But as they feed the animals when the big show is through
My hair stands not upon its end as it was wont to do.
I do not feel that anguished hope—I know it was a sin—
That bade me stand out front and say: "Please, Mister, take me in?"
Nor do I seek the circus grounds, when all is moved away,
To mourn the vanished glory of the those that used to be;

—J. W. Foley, in N. Y. Times.

A Post-card Collector.

I am one of your Canadian girls. My father is a farmer, so I have spent most of my life on a farm. I was born in the Canadian Northwest. You asked us about our 'pets. I have a dog, cat and two peacocks. I love them all very much, especially my good dog, "Ben." One of my peacocks will eat out of my hand. He likes corn the best. It is surprising what little food they eat. A person would think they would have to eat a great deal of food to have such lovely colors. Would any of the girls and boys mind exchanging post cards? I am a collector of post cards, and will be very pleased to exchange. I must close because I do not want to take too much of the "Precious Corner." Wishing it every success,
DORA WILLIAMS,
White Oak P. O.

If any others would like to exchange post cards, they can send their names and addresses to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto. I hope someone will write to Dora Williams, and make an exchange.
C. D.

A Farmer's Daughter.

I look for "The Farmer's Advocate" every week so as to read the Children's Corner. I thought I would write a few lines, and be among the rest of the girls. My sister and I had a setting of duck eggs given to us two years ago, and this year we have twenty-six ducks out, and forty eggs still under hens. It is cute to see them all running around together. We have seventy-five chickens out, and forty-one turkey eggs setting. I walk two miles to school every day. I am in the Fourth Book, and we have a real good lady teacher. We milk nine cows, and my brother, who is ten years old, takes the milk one and a half miles to the factory before he goes to school.
MARY PARISH (age 13 years),
St. Thomas P. O., Ontario.

A Little Boy's Letter.

I think I will write a little letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." If I don't spell the words all right, why next time I'll do better. I am a little boy, seven years old. My birthday is on New Year's Day. I go to school. I am in the Part Second Reader. I have two sisters; one is nine years, and the other is one and a half years old. We have two cats and two kittens, and a dog. His name is Carlo. I have a pet calf. I used to lead him out to water and feed him. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time.
HERBERT E. DAWSON,
Lorenz, Ont.

Riddles.

I see in "The Farmer's Advocate" that other girls are sending riddles, and, as I know quite a lot, I thought I would send some also for the Children's Corner.

1. If a man gave seven cents to one boy and eighteen cents to another, what time would it be? Ans.—Quarter to two.
2. Which would you rather, that a lion ate you or a tiger? Ans.—You would rather the lion would eat the tiger.
3. If you were to ride a donkey, what fruit would you represent? Ans.—A pear (a pair).
4. What coat is finished without buttons and is put on wet? Ans.—A coat of paint.
5. Why cannot a fisherman be generous? Ans.—Because his business is to selfish (to sell fish).
6. What is the difference between a sewing machine and a kiss? Ans.—One sews a seam nice, and the other s'ems so nice.
7. What time of day was Adam born? Ans.—A little before Eve.
8. What causes a cold, cures a cold and pays a doctor? Ans.—A draft.
(Sent by) MABELLE PARKER,
Hathley Que.

More About Pets

I have been wanting to write a letter to the Children's Corner. I go to school, and have a mile to go. Our teacher is a lady, and is very nice. My father keeps Ayrshire cattle. We have about 18 head altogether. We sold two of them, so that would make 20. Our net cow is an Ayrshire heifer, and is three years old. Her name is Queeny, and she is nearly white, with a few red



True Friends.

A Country Cousin.

I have been thinking about writing to "The Farmer's Advocate" for the Children's Corner for some time. I go to school, and am going to try my Entrance at midsummer. I have taken twenty music lessons from a nice lady teacher. We have on our farm seven horses, one pig, eight milking cows, thirteen young cattle, nine sheep, ten lambs, and a lot of little ducks and chickens. We raised Jubilee, one of the fastest horses in Canada.
CORA TUNIS (age 13),
Greensville, Ont.

From a Country Girl.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I have for some time been silently enjoying the "Children's Corner" of "The Farmer's Advocate," and now I have decided to write to you. I go to school every day. I live one mile and a half from school. I study reading, spelling, writing, geography, history, arithmetic and grammar. We have a little dog named Prim, and he can slide down the hill on our little sleigh, and he often gets upset. He sleeps in a box in the woodshed. I will close now, wishing you all a happy summer.
EVA A. HODGINS (age 11),
Shawville, Que.

From a Very Young Cousin.

I see so many letters in "The Farmer's Advocate" from little boys, I thought I would write a few lines too. I live on a farm about four miles west of Strathroy. I have to walk about a mile to school, but have not missed a day since Christmas. I have been going to school a little over a year, and hope to pass for the Second Book at Midsummer. I like my teacher very much. Our dog, Toby, kills mice, and brings them to the little kittens. He calls them just like their mother. We have four horses, and

about thirty head of cattle. We have twenty sheep and sixteen lambs, but no pigs. We have about twenty-seven little chickens, and one hundred hens.
HANSON HULL (age 7),
Napperton.

Do a Kindness.

Do a kindness, do it well;
Angels will the story tell.
Do a kindness, tell it not;
Angel hands will mark the spot.
Do a kindness, though 'tis small;
Angel voices sing it all.
Do a kindness—never mind;
What you lose the angels find.
Do a kindness, do it now;
Angels know it all somehow.
Do a kindness any time;
Angels weave it into rhyme.
Do a kindness—it will pay;
Angels will rejoice that day.
Kindly deeds and thoughts and words
Bless the world like songs of birds.

A Canadian Country Cousin.

We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about 16 years. I always delight in reading it. The minute I get the book, I turn to the Children's Corner and read every letter. My father is a cheese-maker, and has made cheese for twenty years. I go to school, and am in the Fourth Book. I know quite a few riddles, and would like to send you a few if they would be acceptable. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success,
MARY E. CRAMER,
Glenvale, Ont.
P. S.—My riddles are:
Round as an apple, busy as a bee,
prettiest little thing you ever did see.—A watch.
Round as an orange, steep as a cup,
all the king's horses couldn't draw it up.—A well.
Round the house and round the house,
and leave one track behind it.—A wheelbarrow.
A houseful, a holeful, couldn't catch a bowlful.—Smoke.
M. E. C.

An English Emigrant.

I am only a stranger, but I thought you would be kind enough to put my letter in the Children's Corner. I am an English boy. My father and mother are dead. The people I live with take "The Farmer's Advocate," and the first place I look at is the Children's Corner. I just love to set the hens. We have five hens set now, and some little chickens. I came across the great North Atlantic Ocean. I thought I would make an acquaintance with you.
FRANK DAW (age 13),
Otonabee, Ont.

An Industrious Girl.

This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," and I hope it will not go to the waste-paper basket. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years, and find it very helpful in many different ways. I go to school, and have about a mile and a half to walk. I study reading, writing, geography, history, spelling, physiology and grammar. I like reading and geography best. I am in the Junior Fourth class. We have five cows, and I am learning to milk. I milk one every night. Besides cows, we have horses, pigs, calves, and chickens. We have one hundred and fifty acres on our farm. We live two miles from the village of Roseville. I have read a lot of books, some of them are: "Black Beauty," "From Log Cabin to White House," "Lena Rivers," "The Shadow of a Sin," "St. Elmo," "Tempest and Sunshine," "Links in Rebecca's Life," "Glenarry School Days," and some others. Well, I guess I will close, for fear I am taking up too much of your valuable space. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success,
A. MAE VEITCH (age 12),
Waterloo Co., Maple Grove.

A Friend.

A friend whom you have been gaining during your whole life, you ought not to be displeased with in a moment. A stone is many years becoming a ruby. Take care that you do not destroy it in an instant against another stone.

The Quiet Hour.

Toronto Children's Fresh-air Mission.

I have just received the Eleventh Annual Report issued by this Mission, and wish to tell you about it so that you may put a kindly shoulder to the wheel and help to move the train that carries Fresh-air children from the hot city streets into the cool, healthy country. Now that I am working in the city, I see the other side of the question. I hardly dare to go along some of the poorest streets near me because the children hang round me so with eager, questioning faces, and the cry: "Are you going to send me to the country?" We would gladly send them all if that were possible, but we have to pick and choose, sending the delicate ones and the poorest first, and as many as we can of the others too. It costs a good deal more here, because in many cases the Mission has to pay the board of the children as well as their travelling expenses. But when the parents can afford to pay something, they are always glad to do so. These children have no other playground than the paved street, where they play until ten o'clock at night and often later. They certainly sound as though they were having a very good time there—judging from their shouts of laughter—but it is not very healthy for either body or soul. I often see the little ones trying to scrape up a little earth from the cracks in the pavement to make into mud pies—you see, they find even a little earth hard to get. Yesterday I was potting a few pansies, and could hardly get enough earth to plant them in, and the little I found was dry and poor. However, the pansies look very healthy, and so do most of our children—in spite of disadvantages. But that is no reason why you should not have the pleasure of helping to make Christ's little ones perfectly wild with delight. Some of you can offer to take two children for a fortnight, and surely every household where "The Farmer's Advocate" is read can send—and will send—at least five two-cent stamps to the treasurer of the Toronto Fresh-air Mission. It will be money well invested, of that you may be sure, for here is a chance to offer a gift to our Lord Himself, according to His wonderful declaration: "Whosoever shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth ME," and "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto ME." It has been well said that "God's best gifts are not things, but opportunities." Here is an opportunity for you, won't you catch it on the fly, and write to the Mission to-day?

Here are some quotations from the Report, which only reached me an hour ago. You see, I am not wasting much time in passing it on to you:

Are you looking for a safe investment or a partnership in a paying business? If so, the Toronto Children's Fresh-air Mission will interest you. God's own promise is Prov. 19: 17, "He that hath pity upon the poor LENDETH UNTO THE LORD; and that which he hath given will He pay him again."

Did you ever visit a poverty-stricken home and see the distress there?

Would you like to hear the pitiful cry of the needy, or the moan of a sick child?

Have you little ones at home and yet have no sympathy for the poor's children?

The Fresh-air Mission is carried on amongst our needy and deserving children during the hot summer months; sending them out to the homes of Ontario farmers for a two weeks' holiday, where they are received and cared for in the Master's name.

During the winter months we do all in our power to relieve their distresses. Warm clothes are provided, hungry ones fed, and the Gospel preached. Scores of these children have learned to know their best Friend, and are now trusting Jesus as their personal Saviour.

Last year about 350 were given the holiday treat, and if one could only hear from the children the stories of "life on the farm," we would all want to increase our "stock" in the Fresh-air Mission.

The average cost per child for the holiday is only about ONE DOLLAR, and let us make plain here, that we trust our Heavenly Father for everything, the homes, the children and the money. Never do we ask directly or indirectly for money, simply publishing a small report each year and leaving it to each one what their responsibility is. If God has taken you into partnership in this Fresh-air Work, ask Him what part He desires of you.

Let us tell you how a child's life was saved through this work. Frankie was born of godly Scotch parents, and when only a baby his father and mother died, leaving him to the care of an aunt. This person, though very respectable, was poor and had a hard struggle for a living. Not getting proper nourishment and living in a small house, where fresh air was at a premium, Frankie soon became weak and sickly. A doctor's advice was sought and after a time, there being no improvement, he said to one of our workers, "Three months will finish his life if not gotten away to the country." After much prayer, a home was offered, and Frankie sent out. The change worked wonders, and in three months one would hardly have known the child.

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways do nobly, giving us every possible assistance, and we wish again to thank them this year.

"A child that was born to sorrow,
A child that is pinched and lame,
Who watched through the flight of the
hot summer nights
For a holiday that never came."

JORDAN COTTAGE.

A new feature of the work was that of a Summer Cottage at Jordan Harbor. Some kind friends, "whose hearts the Lord stirred," wished to do something for the poor children in Toronto. A farmhouse was placed at their disposal, and they at once communicated with Mr. J. J. Kelso as to how to get the boys and girls. Knowing of the Fresh-air work in connection with the Toronto Mission Union, Mr. Kelso passed on the letter, with the result that Jordan Harbor was visited and all arrangements made for the summer's work. Our share in the work was to secure the boys and girls, and two workers to look after them while on their holiday. The kind friends provided everything else, and it was very sweet to see the good things come in day after day.

The children were sent in batches, numbering from ten to seventeen every two weeks, with two workers, sixty boys and girls thus enjoying a holiday.

There were some who looked on with suspicion, thinking that city lads were different from other boys, and predicted a general smash-up of trees, fences, household furniture, etc., but by the time the holidays were over, the suspicion was gone, as the trees were still in place and laden with fruit, fences were up and household furniture had not suffered.

One of the pleasures looked forward to was the afternoon trip to the lake and an occasional picnic on the hill, after the bathing was over.

But the important event of the two weeks was the picnic given by our friends on their lawn, at which the children could swing, play games, visit the horses, cattle, etc. What a notable day it was, and how well they all behaved!

The life at the cottage was made as homelike as possible, and every morning all gathered round to hear God's word read, and to commit in prayer to a loving Heavenly Father's care the work and needs of the day. Each Sabbath afternoon we had our own Sabbath School, as there was none near enough for the children to attend.

The young ladies who have undertaken this work hope to be able to continue it another summer.

2 Cor. 8: 12—If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.

CAN YOU MAKE ROOM?

"I wish we lived on a farm," said a city friend, "for then we could take some of these Fresh-air Children every summer." "I wish you did, too," said one of our workers, "for we have so many deserving ones who are begging to go." And yet it means a good deal of self-sacrifice to our friends in the country

to take these children. What do you think of a man and his good wife, who, being blessed with 11 children, the oldest 18, writing to our Mission and asking if they might help in the work by taking two needy ones? Of course, they got their wish, and one hardly needs to tell of the blessing that home received in giving that holiday.

Needy children are like the poor spoken of in God's Word, "Always with us." No fault of theirs that they are poor and unhealthy; no fault of theirs the crowded quarters and close confinement, where to play is impossible, and the only outlet the narrow street. Did you ever stop to think of what it must be to live amid such surroundings?

Last summer, after the outing, I visited a home "in the rear" and found a hard-working little mother with a heart full of gratitude for what had been done for her two children. Best of all, she said, they had learned some beautiful "songs" (Gospel hymns), and also an evening and a morning prayer.

Of course we are dependent on our friends living in the country for these homes. We believe our Heavenly Father will open the hearts of His own children to take these needy ones for a two weeks' holiday.

"In saving a man you save a soul;
In saving a child you save a soul and a life."

WHAT WE ASK OF OUR FRIENDS WHO TAKE THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

To take them for two weeks' holiday, to be strict and not withhold correction when it is necessary.

To notify children's parents of their home-coming.

To kindly write Secretary as to children's conduct (good or otherwise).

We desire to send them all out the first week in July, commencing Wednesday, July 4th.

Friends to meet the children at the railway station, and see them safely on the train on their homeward journey.

We send the children two by two, so as to prevent homesickness.

We pay their railway fare both ways.

We ask only for Christian Homes, where the children will be received for the Master's sake.

We try to send our best behaved and most deserving boys and girls.

Kindly say whether boys or girls are preferred.

We cannot send their names before going out.

If the same children are desired again, kindly let the Secretary know.

In your correspondence please say whether Miss, Mrs. or Mr. State Post Office Address and nearest Railway Station.

We wish to have by June 20th the names of Friends who desire to take our children.

Please join us in earnest prayer that above all our boys and girls may learn to know and trust Jesus as their personal Saviour.

The Secretary is Miss Florence Roberts, 21 Searth Road, Toronto; the Treasurer is Martin Love, 506 Church St., Toronto.

I hope that if you do help this work along, either by offering a fortnight's home to some poor children, or by sending a little money to help in paying expenses, you will mention "The Farmer's Advocate," so that I may be able to tell you some day how great your help has been. Don't put this paper away, and say, "I will do something about it some day soon." Time slips by so quickly at this busy season, and the children should be sent out the first week in July.

HOPE.

God Work.

"If there is one rule above another which I wish to impress on those who are starting out in life," writes Charles Kingsley, "it is this—take pains. Take trouble. Whatever you do, do thoroughly. Whatever you begin, finish. It may not seem worth your while at the moment, to be so very painstaking and exact, but after years you will find that it was worth your while, that it has paid you by training your character, and that you have given your success to others, and not to the respect of others."

About the House.

Food Values: Sugar.

Now that preserving season is in sight, a few paragraphs devoted to the consideration of sugar may not be inopportune. The sugar most familiarly known is, of course, the ordinary commercial article, formerly made from sugar cane, now largely from beets. The chemical constituents of cane sugar, beet sugar and maple sugar are, however, practically identical, so that no one may consider herself cheated who is given the beet product instead of that made from the cane.

There is another group of sugars, the glucoses, comprising dextrose or grape sugar, levulose or fruit sugar, and invert sugar, a mixture of the two, found principally in honey. Since all the cane or beet sugar eaten must be changed into either dextrose or levulose in the intestine before it can be digested, and the sugar in fruit and honey is already ready for assimilation, it will be seen that sweet fruits and honey contain sugar in a very digestible form. Jam is also good, as in the cooking a chemical action set up by the acids and the heat converts the sugar into a more digestible form.

As with other things, however, sugar must not be eaten to excess. Strong solutions of ordinary sugar are likely to cause, by irritation, an excess of mucus in the stomach; while in some cases the fermentation set up by any of the sugars is likely to prove troublesome. Lactose or milk sugar is the least liable to fermentation, hence is it that we find a milk diet so often recommended in case of stomach trouble.

Nevertheless, it must be remembered, sugar, when used in moderation by people in ordinary health, is a most valuable food. Being practically a pure carbohydrate, its fuel value is very high. Most of all is it a muscle food, and it not only gives energy to do work, but lessens fatigue. Swiss guides and Arctic explorers have long found it indispensable; the endurance of the old Scotch soldiery who used to ride forth with a bag of oatmeal and another of brown sugar at their saddle-bows is a matter of history; while shipments of chocolate candy have come to be a matter of course in modern warfare.

When to all this it is added that sugar is one of the best known stimulants to appetite (except in some cases of illness), it will be seen that sugar is a real food, not a mere luxury, and that a sweet used as dessert is an economy of strength and endurance, not an extra of no practical use.

Seasonable Recipes.

Strawberry Snow.—Make a boiled custard, by any of the recipes given recently in "The Farmer's Advocate," of milk, corn-starch, yolks of eggs, sugar and enough crushed berries to flavor. Chill and turn into a glass dish. Whip 4 egg whites stiff. Add 3 tablespoons sugar and beat until dry, then add half a cup cocoanut. Cover the custard with this "snow"; scatter whole berries over the top and serve.

Hot Strawberry Shortcake.—Sift a pint of flour with 2 teaspoons baking powder and a pinch of salt. Chop into this 1 tablespoon each of butter and lard, and add enough water to mix with a knife into a very soft dough, handling as little as possible. Press out into a cake half an inch or more in thickness, and bake. When done split it, butter freely, put split berries between and over the top and serve with rich cream. A very nice strawberry cake may be made by using any recipe for layer-cake instead of this one for shortcake.

Strawberry Pancake.—Make a rich pancake batter with eggs, and cook in three large pancakes, butter, and put in layers, with crushed berries and sugar between and on top.

Strawberry Whipped Cream.—Rub 24 lbs. strawberries through a sieve, and add 4 lbs. of sugar and 1 quart whipped cream. Put a layer of macaroons or stale cake in the bottom of a dish. Add a layer of the strawberry whip, then a layer of the cake, and so on until the dish is full. Pour the tea with cream, whipped until soft and cold, and serve.

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With the Flowers.

The Chrysanthemum.

HOW TO CARE FOR IT THROUGH THE SUMMER.

After chrysanthemums have stopped flowering they should, as suggested in this department last winter, be cut back and permitted to send out fresh shoots, some of which may be cut off as slips and started in sand. During the summer all of these roots, whether old ones or cuttings, may be set out in the garden. Chrysanthemums will do well in almost any kind of soil, provided it has been enriched enough with manure. They should be cultivated once a week, and never permitted to suffer for want of water. In fact, there is very little danger of over-watering chrysanthemums, and as long as the foliage is a healthy green one may take it for granted they are not getting too much. If it should begin to turn yellow, cut down the supply somewhat.

When the plants are 6 or 8 inches high, pinch back to 4 inches, and if you want large flowers, allow only 4 branches to spring from this main stalk, removing all others very carefully. When these are 4 inches long, pinch back again, repeating the process again about the first of August. The plants should now be sturdy and symmetrical, not long and spindling, as they would be if no pinching back had been done.

According as buds appear rub them off, with the exception of the first or best one on each shoot. This will ensure large blossoms, and be more satisfactory in the end than if a great number of insignificant flowers were permitted to form. Do not shower the tops after the buds form, as doing so at this time sometimes causes the buds to blast.

In September or October, lift the plants and bring them into the house. The ground should be thoroughly watered the day before in order to induce the best condition for moving, and the earth should be carefully cut to a considerable depth, so that the roots may be disturbed as little as possible.

Chrysanthemums are particularly susceptible to attacks from green and black aphids; but these may be kept in check by powdering with tobacco.

There are several kinds of chrysanthemums on the market, in white, yellow, pink and bronze. The forms also differ widely from the small, round, pompon species, through the large, incurved-petalled kinds to the immense loose Japanese varieties. The last named are, however, by far the most beautiful, and may well be chosen by those who wish to have the best there is in the chrysanthemum family.

The Primrose.

A correspondent has asked for some notes on primrose culture. Primroses may be propagated by division of the roots when several heads appear, or by planting the seed. The best soil is a mixture of leaf-mould, loam and sand, and if the plants are grown from seed, they should be put in very small pots at first and shifted as often as necessary. When ready to bloom, they should occupy pots 5 or 6 inches in diameter. In potting primroses, the crown of the plant should always be raised somewhat above the surface of the soil, and the latter made to slope downwards towards the edge of the pot; otherwise there is danger of rot. Water about the same as geraniums, and when the buds appear, give diluted manure water once a week. Primroses, like other hairy plants, object to having the leaves showered. They do best in a somewhat shaded place.

Primula obconica, one of the species of primrose, needs a great deal of water. It is almost a perpetual bloomer, but should not be permitted to exhaust itself by summer flowering, if the best flowers are to be expected from it in winter. This is one of the most satisfactory of the primroses for those who can handle it with impunity. Strangely enough, upon some skins it has a sort of poisoning effect, causing an eruption something like eczema.

Re Dwindling Asparagus Plant.

A Farmer's Advocate reader tells us that on examining the soil in which a dwindling asparagus was trying to grow,

she found a great many small white maggots.

When these are found, give the pots a thorough soaking with lime water once a week. Use a teaspoonful of lime to a pint of clear water. In such cases, however, the soil has usually become sour, and the plants will be the better of re-potting.

Notes for the Flower Garden.

Do not neglect to keep your pansies picked off. Allowing them to run to seed will make the blossoms smaller, and will cause the plants to stop blooming earlier. Give pansy beds plenty of water, drenching them all over with it. Roses, cannas, tuberous begonias, gladioli, dahlias, caladiums, poker plant, coleus, castor bean, nasturtiums and sweet peas, all need a great deal of water also.

Make cuttings intended for winter bloom this month.

Lilies, as well as roses, are the better of mulching during the hot weather.

Don't forget to water your window-boxes every day. They dry out very quickly.

Cut Flowers.

Flowers for bouquets should be cut with a sharp knife, not broken, early in the morning, and placed in a cool, shady place where drying winds will not blow on them. Every morning, the ends of the stems should be clipped and fresh water supplied. In sending them a long distance, the best plan is to place them in a pasteboard box lined with oiled paper, and with a layer of damp sphagnum moss in the bottom and about the stems. Sprinkle with water before closing the box.

The Ingle Nook.

The good old summer-time is back with us again. Soon will the droning whirr of the mower and sharp click of the binder resound through the land; and while the goodman is out bronzing his neck and arms in the sun, and breathing in the air crisp with ozone and redolent with the scent of new-mown hay (blisteringly, gaspingly hot sometimes, too—but never mind that), the goodwife in the house over the meadow will be drawing the window-shades, and entertaining her afternoon visitors in a dim funereal light which makes it seem a sacrilege to speak aloud, and a rank profanity to laugh.

"The flies come in so when the blinds are up," she says, and so you have to sit looking longingly at the little slit of light along the bottom of the "blind," and half envying the bluebottle of the bumblebee that you see ambling past in a sort of perpetual picnic in the greenery and the sunshine.

It's a mistake to keep out the sunshine. It is a doctor, a disinfectant, a router of low spirits—what you will that is all good and nothing evil—and one of the crowning foolishnesses of the day is the persistency with which people insist on keeping within their homes, carpets, and upholstery, and curtains that will fade. Better have muslin curtains and grass matting, and plain wood or wicker furniture, for the living rooms and bedrooms at least—and let the sunlight in.

But the flies? Well, no, they are not agreeable. True, it is held by some that as scavengers they work about as much good as evil in the world. Yet they soil the furniture, and interrupt one's slumbers, and get over one's food disgustingly. Moreover, they sometimes convey disease; for instance, by feeding on the sputum of consumptives, then on food which is to be eaten by others, or by prowling about on putrefying matter, then upon a scratch or cut—an occasional cause of blood-poisoning. . . Upon the whole, little wonder is it that the problem how to keep them out and still admit the sunshine should be a pressing one with the housekeeper who would do all things well.

In finding out how to answer this question, some knowledge of the life-history of the fly is likely to be of assistance. (We think we "did the fly up" about this time last year, by the way, but perhaps it will bear repetition.) In the first place, you will notice that early in spring a few very large flies come buzzing about. These are females, the sole survivors of the past winter, which have

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L. L. POUND, GLEN COLIN, ONTARIO.

managed to exist somehow, hidden away in sheltered crevices. Now they are on the rampage for a suitable place in which to deposit their eggs. A stable or barnyard forms just a place de luxe for this purpose, and the more moist and dirty the barnyard is the better; one that has been scraped well and had all the manure drawn from it during the winter is not half as choice a spot. Failing a stable or barnyard, the fly chooses any decaying matter, a garbage heap, a damp bundle of old weeds still left in the garden or dooryard; anything unsightly or ill-smelling. A day or so after the eggs, 150 in number, are deposited, they hatch out into tiny white maggots (larvæ), which, in about ten days more, have changed into regulation hard-shelled pupæ. A few days later the pupa-cases burst open, and the flies emerge full-grown. Flies never grow from smaller into larger ones. When smaller ones than ordinary house flies appear, it may be taken for granted that they belong to another species.

This process is repeated over and over again during the summer, hence it is little wonder that when preserving time comes there is a fine host of them ready to swoop upon the sticky preserving pans if there is any possible means of ingress.

Without doubt, clean, dry barnyards and dooryards are a great help in mitigating the nuisance of flies, and ostensibly the house that would be wholly free from them should be as far as possible from barns or stables. However, much may be accomplished by keeping everything upon which they may feed covered and out of the way as much as possible, and by the use of screen doors and windows, and that modern instrument of torture, sticky fly paper. It is said that the surprising absence of flies in most drug-stores is due to the use of oil of sassafras sprinkled about. We cannot recommend this from experience, but think it might be worth trying.

Before leaving this subject, I must add one more hint, which I found the other day in Smith's Entomology. You all know how the poor cattle suffer from flies during the hot weather, how the cows sometimes even grow thin and fall off in milk because of them. Smith says the nuisance may be done away with by rubbing the animals, wherever the tail cannot reach, with a mixture of fish oil and carbolic acid—just enough carbolic being used to give the mixture a decided odor—and the applications to be made once in every five or six days.

I suppose this suggestion belongs rather to the stock department, but as the women are the most likely to be stirred by sympathy for the suffering animals, it may not be out of place here. Anyway, I have always been so sorry for the poor "beasties"—so you'll just have to forgive me.
 DAME DURDEN,
 "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Salad Recipe Asked for.

Please send me the recipe for potato salad, the one the London Normal School domestic science class used, and mentioned in a recent issue.

Victoria Co., Ont. BUSY BEE.
 Will Margaret Guthrie kindly send the recipe for potato salad referred to?

In the meantime, lest you should be needing them, here are a few other recipes:

1. To 1 pint mashed potatoes add the smoothly-rubbed yolks of 3 hard-boiled eggs, reserving the white, cut in transverse slices, to garnish the dish. Slice 1 cucumber pickle, add 1 teaspoon mustard and a little pepper and salt. Heat 1 small cup vinegar, dissolving in it a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Pour the hot vinegar over the pickle and seasoning, and add the potatoes by degrees, rubbing in thoroughly.

2. Put the potatoes through a ricer, and to 2 cups add a little onion juice and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salad dressing. Add 1 cup chopped celery.

Notice!

Will Ingle Nook correspondents kindly remember to enclose name and address with every letter sent to us. As long as a pen name is used the real one will not be printed.—D. D.

The Man with the Hoe.

[Written after seeing Millet's world-famous painting. This painting which was valued at \$20,000, was burned in the recent San Francisco fire. The "man" portrayed was one of the down-trodden European peasants, such as might be found in many parts of Russia.]

"God made man in His own image, in the image of God made He him."—Genesis.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
 Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
 The emptiness of ages in his face
 And on his back the burden of the world.
 Who made him dead to rapture and despair,

A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,

Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
 Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?

Whose was the hand that slanted back
 this brow?

Whose breath blew out the light within
 this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave

To trace the stars and search the heavens
 for power?

To feel the passion of Eternity?
 Is this the Dream He dreamed who

shaped the Dream
 And pillared the blue firmament with

light?
 Down all the stretch of Hell to its last

gulf
 There is no shape more terrible than

this—
 More tongued with censure of the world's

blind greed—
 More filled with sighs and portents for

the soul—
 More fraught with menace to the uni-

verse.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
 Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him

Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
 What the long reaches of the peaks or

song,
 The rift of dawn, the reddening of the

rose?
 Through this dread shape the suffering

ages look;
 Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;

Through this dread shape humanity be-

trayed,
 Plundered, profaned, and disinherited.

Cries protest to the Judges of the world,
 A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
 Is this the handiwork you give to God,

This monstrous thing distorted and soul-
 quenched?

How will you ever straighten up this

shape?
 Touch it again with immortality;

Give back the upward looking and the
 light;

Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
 Make right the immemorial infamies,

Perfidious wrongs, immodicable woes?

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
 How will the Future reckon with this

Man?
 How answer his brute question in that

hour
 When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the

world?
 How will it be with kingdoms and with

kings
 With those who shaped him to the thing

he is—
 When this dumb Terror shall reply to

God,
 After the silence of the centuries?

—Edwin Markham.

Recipes.

Coconut Cake.—Three eggs (whites of two of them for frosting), 2-3 cup sugar, 2-3 cup milk, 1 2-3 cups "Five Roses" flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda. Make icing with the whites, 1 dessertspoon sugar, and grated coconut.

Almond Cake.—One cup butter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 cups "Five Roses" flour. Flavor with almond extract, and dot baked almonds in the cake.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

HIRED MAN QUITTING.

A hired out to B last fall for a year at \$125 a year. A was to the city at Easter holidays, and was offered a job as joiner at \$3.50 per day. Cannot A leave B at the end of the month's notice, and also collect his wages? A cannot stand the work that B requires him to do.

Ans.—He is not entitled to do so.

LIFE TENANT AND REMAINDERMEN.

If A gives B a deed of a tract of land, holding a life lease against it, could A, if B died before A, withdraw this deed and dispose of the land otherwise? Or Can B's heirs get possession of the land after A dies? A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes.

A COW'S PEDIGREE.

I attended an auction sale of farm stock last winter, and purchased two thoroughbred cows. They were advertised as such. After they were knocked down to me, I asked the proprietor for the pedigree. He gave me the certificate for one, but the other one was not registered. He said he would get it for me, but refuses now to do so. Can I compel him to get the certificate at his expense? A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—Judging from your statement of case alone, we cannot see that you are in a position, legally, to do so.

QUITTING WORK ABRUPTLY.

I was working for a farmer. I agreed to work for him at the rate of \$100 a year. I had been there 5 months last April. The farmer had been seeding all day, and left me the chores to do and work beside. They keep between 50 and 60 head of cattle. And when he came home at night, he said the work I had done, besides the chores, he could have done in an hour himself. Thinking I did not satisfy him, I packed my bag before I got into bed that night, and got up in the morning and went out to town, and when I went back to get my wages, he said I should not receive a cent. I must also mention I was up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and was never finished till between 8 and 9, and a good many times I was never finished till between 9 and 10. Now are those not too long hours for anybody to work? What sleep do they get? What I want to know is am I entitled to my wages?

Ans.—No, at least not to all of same. You could only legally recover such amount as the court might consider reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances.

DITCHING MATTERS.

A few of us farmers are going to meet to arrange about a ditch. I would like to have the ditch, as my land is lower than the rest, and I was thinking about 3 and 7 inches as marked. Have not the parties above a right to help to pay for the ditch, supposing I thought 4 or 5 in. was sufficient for my water? If they would not join in the ditch, are they not supposed to carry the water across you without any disputation? If A claimed that he was pasturing his, and would just as leave the water run over his land, what then? Would we all have to join and carry out water underground to the creek? W. J. B., Ontario.

Ans.—The parties should arrange the matter between themselves, if possible, and their agreement should cover all points you mention. In the event of their not being able to agree, the engineer of the municipality should be called in. That is the regular, and, indeed, practically the only satisfactory way, by which the matter can be disposed of. There are several points besides those stated that are bound to come up, and we could not venture upon answers to even the questions asked without being upon the ground, as the engineer must necessarily be in order to base an award.

CEDAR HEDGE DYING PLANTING MAPLES -PRUNING ORCHARD.

1. I have a young cedar hedge which seems to be dying, and I have put manure around it this spring, which does not appear to help it.

2. Is it too late to set out young maples from the lush? How should it be done, and what care do they require after?

3. Is it too late to prune apple trees? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Probably the soil is too dry. Cedars like moist soil. Try a heavy mulch.

2. Yes, it is now too late. Maples may be transplanted by digging them up, leaving as much soil on the roots as possible, and transporting them on a stone boat. Make large holes to set them into, and spread the roots as nearly as possible to their original position. Keep the soil well cultivated around them for a few years. When setting out, prune the top back severely.

3. June is, by many, considered the best time to prune apple trees, especially if they are to be pruned heavily. They will sucker less than if pruned in the dormant season.

GAPES OR ROUP.

I have a lot of chickens that were doing well till they were about a month old; and now have all got the gapes. They sneeze nearly all the time, and act as though they were choking. I feed them bran and barley chop and wheat. I have them in a smoke-house and small coops outside. They are only dumpy a few days before they die. Can you tell me of anything to give them to save them? I always call them in shelter when it rains. Some days they are worse than others. MRS. J. S.

Ans.—There are two diseases or troubles that may be the cause of the chickens gaping. If the chickens have gape worms in the windpipe, it is easy to make sure of this by killing one chicken and examining the windpipe. There will be found located in the windpipe small reddish-colored worms, varying in length from 1/2 to 1 inch. Some practical poultry-keepers place the affected chickens in a barrel or box that is comparatively tight and covering the top with a piece of cheesecloth or loose cotton, and dust lime through. It is claimed that the affected chicken breathe the air which is filled, more or less, with the lime, and which causes the dislodgment of many of the worms.

Where there are only a few chickens affected, perhaps the most satisfactory treatment is to make a loop with a horse hair. This is introduced into the fowl's throat, and is drawn out in spiral form, with the idea of pulling the worms with it. This method, it is claimed, requires several applications. Others recommend very highly the dipping of a feather in turpentine and inserting this, which will cause the chickens to sneeze and cough up the worms. Personally, I have not had any experience with this trouble, and the treatments given above are those used by the majority of growers in affected districts. A small portion of camphor in the drinking water is also recommended.

There is not, so far as I am aware, any very satisfactory treatment. The only thing that can be done in the way of prevention is to rear the chickens on new ground over which the affected chickens, or chickens of previous years, had not been allowed to run very freely. As long as one is trying to raise birds on affected grounds, so long will the birds have the trouble.

When these worms become very thick, the chickens gasp for breath. The cure is to get rid of the worms. With chickens as old as is mentioned in your letter, I would be more inclined to believe that they had taken cold, and perhaps had a mild form of roup. This trouble is quite common this season with chicks at one month of age, probably due to constant changes in temperatures of the last two or three weeks. Should this be found to be the trouble, the only thing that can be done is to keep the quarters clean and disinfect the drinking water. For such purposes, we use potassium permanganate in the proportion of about as much as will stay on a five-cent piece to one gallon of drinking water. This will make quite a high-colored liquid. Give the birds all of this they wish to drink, and no other drinks.

W. R. GRAHAM

PROBABLY GAPES.

What is the trouble with hens that open their mouths and gasp for breath, and, later on, squak and make a great noise and become very thin, at last can scarcely breathe? SUB.

Ans.—The symptoms seem to indicate gapes, although this trouble usually makes its appearance in birds from four to eight weeks old. This gives ground for the suspicion that the trouble is some form of roup. See answer to Mrs. J. S. elsewhere in this issue.

RAILWAY AND GAS COMPANY.

1. Have the _____ Railroad Company got a charter from Government to force the railroad through farm property or along the public highway?

2. If the Government granted a charter, is there a set price for the land and damages, and what is the amount?

3. Have they any right to force the farmers to let them lay their gas-pipes on the farms? M. A.

Ans.—It will be necessary for you to see the company's charter, or a copy of it, in order to obtain the desired information. A copy may be had on application to the Provincial Secretary at Toronto, and payment of the fee demanded therefor by his department.

TEACHER LEAVING PREMATURELY.

A teacher in a rural school gave notice on April 25th of intention to leave at the end of June. Then about May 15th sent notice that she would close school and leave May 23rd on account of sickness, and requested that her salary be paid up to June 23rd.

1. Can this extra month's salary be claimed, no doctor's certificate having been shown to the trustees and the agreements calling for two months' notice?

2. The trustees offered her payment in full of May 23rd; but she would not take any money unless paid in full to June 23rd. Could she claim even payment in full to May 23rd after said refusal and lack of due notice?

3. Can teacher return or send substitute to teach from June 23rd to end of June, i. e., full salary for the year, which commenced after midsummer vacation, 1905? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.

2. We think so.

3. We do not think that she is entitled to do so.

Veterinary.

CONTRACTED HOOF.

What is best treatment for a contracted hoof on a two-year-old colt?

Ans.—Apply a linseed poultice to the feet for two nights in succession, then apply a blister composed of cantharides, 1 dram; biniodide of mercury, 1 dram; lard, 1 ounce, to the coronet, once a month. Turn out to pasture after the first blister. Oil the hoofs with tanner's or train oil. Damp, low-lying pasture is best to prevent hardening of the hoof.

WEAK FETLOCKS, ETC.

Colt is now two weeks old. When two days old it began to knuckle on fore fetlocks, and has puffy swellings on the outside of knees.

Ans.—If the colt goes so far forward on his fetlock joints that the skin comes in contact with the ground, he must be given artificial support. Many devices are used for this purpose. I usually use a piece of thick felt, such as is used by harnessmakers for housings, etc., reaching from the hoof to the knee, and wide enough to overlap a little on the leg. Six straps with buckles are stretched on this, and a piece of green hickory or elm placed the full length between felt, and straps in the front and on each side. Wrap the leg with batting, and then apply the support. This will prevent the joint going either forwards or sideways, and it will soon gain strength. The support should be removed and left off for a few minutes twice daily to allow the limb to cool off. Other devices are used. The points to be observed are to strengthen the limb without scarifying it, or making it sore. It is probable the enlargements at the knees will spontaneously disappear. If not you can blister them in the fall after weaning, but do not interfere with them now. V.

What Kind of an Animal is Man?

Mr. Bryan has stated, in a recent article, the difference between the Individualist and the Socialist with remarkable clearness. When all the froth of discussion is pushed aside, the fundamental difference between the ordinary well-meaning citizen of to-day, who is generally an Individualist, and the average Socialist comes down to a guess about the real nature of the animal man. The conservative person, who believes that society must develop on pretty much the same lines that exist to-day, thinks that man is a predatory animal who has evolved whatever good characteristics there may be in him through a fierce competitive struggle, and he can see no reason why man should change his nature in any practical reach of time by any change in the social system. Therefore he looks with suspicion on all Utopian plans according to which man would be expected to work without the competitive spur. The Socialist, on the other hand, no matter what fringe of further opinion he may have, thinks that the competitive struggle is responsible for the evil in the world, and looks for an improvement in man, and hence in society, only when competition is eliminated. He thinks better of the nature of man than the Individualist; he believes that the best results may be got out of him without the stern discipline of competition. So the matter rests with psychology—will man relieved from industrial competition lie down and wallow, or will he continue to hustle for all he is worth?

All of us answer that question according to our individual experience of life and our own temperaments. Older men who have had most experience with life, who have observed men of all classes and over a considerable period, are rarely Socialists. They know too well the weakness of human nature, and they know the need there is of the spur to get the average man to exert himself. Young men, who have faith in place of knowledge, who think from theory rather than experience, become Socialists. Strong men, so placed in the struggle that they have a good point of attack, usually enjoy the fight, and ask nothing better than a tolerably fair chance. But men who have been unfavorably placed in the fight, men who are idealists or tender of heart, and who hate the struggle—such are attracted by the visions of the Socialist. And no one can deny that the latter class is gaining rapidly in numbers, and also that many men of the other, more conservative, class now accept without question much of the Socialist's beliefs.

"Now, let's see about this portrait you're to make of my wife," said Nuritch. "Water colors rub out easily, don't they?"

"Oh, yes," replied D'Auber; "It must be in oil—"

"Wait a minute. Just make the head and neck in oil and the dress in water color. Then it'll be easy to bring it up-to-date every time the style changes."

When Bishop Phillips Brooks sailed from America on his last trip to Europe, says the Boston Herald, a friend jokingly remarked that, while abroad, he might discover some new religion to bring home with him. "But be careful of it, Bishop Brooks," remarked a listening friend, "it may be difficult to get your new religion through the custom house." "I guess not," replied the bishop, laughingly; "for we may take it for granted that any new religion popular enough to import will have no duties attached to it."

A churchman tells about a time he was travelling through the country with an evangelist. At a village in Ohio, a meeting was held, at which an announcement was made that the proceeds of a collection to be taken would be turned over to a missionary fund. In the audience was a man who was publicly known to oppose foreign missions, and who was also suspected of being an agnostic of the deepest dye. The churchman in the course of the collection passed this man the box. The other pushed it away with a sneer on his face. A sudden inspiration came to the churchman, and, thrusting the box under the fellow's nose, he said: "Here, take some—it's for the heathen."



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

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

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

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

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

Farm for Sale!

Lot 19, Con. 10, Tp. of Markham, Ont.

Consisting of 150 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, situated 1 1/2 miles from P. O. and school, 2 1/2 miles from Locust Hill station and creamery on C. P. R., and 4 miles from Markham on G. T. R. This farm was the home of the late John Miller, of Markham, and has produced a number of prize Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep, as well as the famous Banner oats that did so much for the oat growers of Ontario a few years ago. On the place is a small herd of pure-bred Shorthorns and flock of registered Southdown sheep, besides various other stock. As I have decided to reside permanently in Texas, where I have spent the past five years, I will sell farm, stock, crop, implements, etc., complete, or will sell separately.

George Miller, Markham, Ont.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED ROCKS—June eggs, half price. Circular giving full particulars free. W. W. Dods, Alton.

METAL BROOD COOPS—Rat, mink, louse proof. Greatest hit in poultry-raising. Agents wanted. C. Hoskins & Co., Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.

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

WHITE Wyandottes, the popular business breed, Duston strain. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes, exclusively. Strongly fertilized eggs from heavy laying Martin and Duston strain. One dollar per fifteen; dollar fifty per thirty. Daniel T. Green, Brantford.

ATTENTION! POULTRYMEN.

The choicest prizewinning birds from the best strains of any variety of Wyandottes. Only high-class birds for sale. Address:

JAMES HOULTON, GREAT MALVERN, ENGLAND, or **S. HOULTON, CALGARY,** Canadian Representative.

Single-comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 per setting, from choice prize stock. A fine lot of **Yorkshires**, imported and home-bred, all ages; also a grand young **Shorthorn Bull**. **W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O., Maple Park Farm.**

Barred Rocks EGGS for hatching from a pen of E. B. Thompson's strain; headed by a prizewinning cockerel. One of the best we ever owned. \$1 per setting. **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg.**

Grand Trunk Railway System.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

\$32.00 to \$32.50

TO POINTS IN MANITOBA, ALBERTA, BASKATCHEWAN.

Via North Bay, July 3rd, 17th. Via Sarnia and N. N. Co., July 4th, 18th. Returning within 60 Days.

TOURIST RESORTS

The season is here. Get away for a few days, and visit the Highlands of Ontario. Tourist tickets on sale daily.

For tickets and full information call on

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent. **E. RUSE,** Depot Ticket Agent. London, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. H. Medcraft, of Sparta, Elgin Co., Ont., has gone to England to select an importation of Shropshire sheep to supply the increasing demand from the dock. He is bringing out 24 head of the finest type and quality, and will be pleased to correspond with parties wishing to purchase, or will be pleased to show his importation to visitors looking for good Shropshires.

Mr. Hawthorne, of the firm of Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont., sailed, June 7th, for England, Scotland and France to buy Clydesdale, Hackney and Percheron stallions, also a number of Percheron fillies, and expects to land home the first of August. Parties wishing to buy a first-class stallion or a Percheron filly should inspect this lot after they have landed, or the firm will be pleased to correspond with parties wishing to buy.

The three-year-old dual-purpose Short-born bull, Duke of Evelyne, whose picture appears on another page in this paper has been used three seasons in the herd of his present owners, where he has proved a very useful sire, and is now for sale, as advertised in these columns. He is a massive, well-fleshed, good-feeding animal, estimated to weigh nearly 3,000 lbs., and was sired by Emperor 38653, of the Kinellar Wimple tribe, his dam being of an excellent milking family.

Mr. L. L. Pound, of Glen Colin, Elgin County, Ont., announces in our advertising columns that on June 20th, Jubilee Farm, his pretty and attractive home, with all his pure-bred Berkshires, Hackneys, grade cattle and farm implements, will be sold. The farm, containing 62 acres, lies directly between Aylmer and Tillsonburg, two of the most beautiful towns in Ontario. The soil is sandy loam, basement barns, driving-house, horse barn, cement hog-house, twelve-roomed dwelling house, eight acres pine, elm, ash and maple, pure water (the very best), churches, schools and post office at a nice walk, telephone, and five cheese factories to choose from. Sixty head pure-bred Berkshires and the registered Hackneys, Jubilee Dixie 187, 1401, with her stock of Toronto and London prize-winners, and Jubilee Sensation 194, 1402, the winner of the blue in Toronto, will be offered for sale. These horses are well enough known to render further comment unnecessary. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.

T. S. COOPER'S JERSEY SALE.

The annual sale, on May 30th, of imported and home-bred Jersey Cattle from the Lindon Grove herd of T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., was, as usual, a great success, and proves that the Jerseys are admirably holding their own as high-class dairy stock, the average price obtained for the 115 head sold on this occasion being \$392.47. And this included 37 heifers and heifer calves, 11 bull calves, and 5 yearling bulls. Fifty of the best females averaged \$616, and the 62 females in milk averaged \$516. There was a larger attendance than usual. Three thousand was the estimate, after lunch was had, and buyers were present from 17 States and Canada. The highest price of the day was \$2,500 for the seven-year-old cow, Lady Veronia (imp.) 195785, by Claudius. Twelve females, all cows in milk, by Eminent 2nd, averaged \$557 each. Seven, by Caiest, all cows in milk, averaged \$725. Two heifers, by Golden Jolly, and one each, by aristocrat and Golden Lad's Champion averaged \$1,000. Seven daughters of Houpla were led in at once, showing great dairy quality, and "choice of the lot, with privilege of taking all" was bid for, Mr. Roberts being the purchaser, and he took the entire lot at \$3,500. Four daughters of Caiest were sold in a similar way, going at \$900 each to Mr. Willets. Mr. David Duncan, Don, Ont., secured the yearling heifer, Leda's Golden Belle, sired by Leda's Golden Lad, and bred to Blue Belle's Golden Fern that sold as a calf for \$3,000. He is a son of Golden Fern's Lad, and out of the famous Old Blue Belle that sold in the Cooper sale in 1904, when 14 years old, for \$3,600.

The Maritime cattle stanchion is manufactured by the Bailey-Underwood Company, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Look up the advertisement, and read what is claimed for this invention.

JUDGES FOR WINNIPEG.

At a recent meeting of the prize-list committee of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, the following judges were selected for live-stock classes: Of Heavy Horses—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Standard-bred Horses and Roadsters—Dr. Scurlfield, Crystal City, Man. Carriage, Thoroughbred, Hackneys and Saddle Horses—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa. Shorthorn Cattle—Capt. T. E. Ro son, Ilderton, Ont. Other Beef Breeds—Prof. Rutherford, Manitoba Agricultural College. Dairy Cattle—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa. Sheep—A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg. Swine—J. H. Grisdale. Poultry—S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES OF ASBESTOS.

Asbestos is a fibrous mineral which is absolutely incombustible and a bad conductor of heat. One of the uses to which it is put is to wrap it around steam pipes, to prevent the loss of heat from the latter. Fireproof curtains for theatres are woven out of it. By degrees it has come into use for the production of various small objects of practical use in the household. A writer for The Technical World Magazine declares that it is employed for stove mats, flat-iron holders, pads to go under oil stoves and for lamp wicks. It goes into paint and plaster which render houses partially fireproof, and also in ice boxes. Being a non-conductor of heat, it is also a non-conductor of cold. Storage-rooms on ocean steamships are lined with asbestos, and it is equally serviceable in the domestic refrigerator. Chemists find asbestos fibre the best nitre medium, and because of its non-absorbing qualities it is valued in hospitals.

Known to some extent in ancient Greece and Egypt, the existence and uses of asbestos seem afterward to have been forgotten until quite recent years. Since 1866, the Italian mines have been the chief source of supply in Europe, and until twenty-five years ago they were the only mines in the world. At the present time, however, asbestos is being mined in varying quantities in Russia, Australia and Africa, and most largely of all in America. It occurs in some nine or ten of the States, of which Georgia produces the largest quantity and Vermont the highest grades. But of the grades suitable for the highest class of manufacture—which, in other words, means the grades suitable for spinning and weaving—the Province of Quebec has practically a world monopoly.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

Profitable Dairying is the title of a neat, 174-page handbook on the subject, by C. L. Peck, of Pennsylvania, a dairy farmer of considerable experience, and from 1895 to 1903, a lecturer on agriculture in his State. The book treats in a concise and practical way of the cow, from secretion of milk to the origin and characteristics of our chief breeds, the feeding of dairy cattle, and general care of cow and product, concluding with a chapter of remedies for cow ailments and tables of composition of digestible and manurial matter in a variety of food-stuffs. The author does not presume to comprise all that is known on the subject, but hopes he may have contributed some new ideas to the sum total of dairy knowledge. The book is well gotten-up, nicely illustrated, and is worth reading by dairy farmers. One serious omission we must note, we find nothing whatever about cheesemaking, or care of milk for cheesemaking. Surely the author does not intend us to infer that butter-making is the only profitable phase of dairying! Another criticism, though the title page bears the date of 1906, the book gives in detail the old-fashioned Schmidt treatment for milk fever, following it with a paragraph describing the oxygen cure, which begins: "Just prior to the publishing of this book, a novel remedy for milk fever was announced and has received recognition from the agricultural department of the United States, etc." The book may be obtained for 75c. through this office.

GOSSIP.

The advertisement of a choice farm for sale, with crop, in Markham Township, near G. T. R. and C. P. R. Stations, and less than 25 miles from Toronto, should attract the attention of someone desiring a good farm and a comfortable home in the garden of Canada.

J. G. BARRON'S SHORTHORN SALE.

At the auction sale, on June 1st, of Shorthorn cattle from the Fairview herd of Mr. J. G. Barron, Carberry, Manitoba, a very large attendance of breeders and farmers materialized, and the result was highly satisfactory, the cattle being of an excellent class and in fine condition. Mr. T. C. Norris, as auctioneer, rendered splendid service, and the prices, while not sensational, were such as should be gratifying to the seller and profitable as an investment to the buyers. Thirty-eight females of the Fairview herd averaged \$188, and 5 bulls averaged \$133, grand total, \$7,809; grand average on 43 head, \$181.50. Highest price, \$335, for Louisa Cicely, purchased by E. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie. Highest price for bull, \$160, for Pilgrim's Pride, 11 months old, purchased by John McRae. Thirteen head sold for \$200 and upwards.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ASSESSOR — PATHMASTER — MAGISTRATE COMPLAINED OF.

1. Can an assessor be a pathmaster at the same time legally?
2. What is the penalty for a magistrate who boycotts, or what protection is there for the party who becomes his prominent victim?
Ans.—1. We do not see anything to hinder.
2. The matter may be made one of complaint to the Attorney General of the Province, and in the result the offending magistrate might be effectively disciplined.

BUSINESS ASSESSMENT.

I am a farmer, assessed for over \$2,000 on a small farm. Have a small blacksmith shop for my own convenience. Sometimes when the blacksmith in the village is not working, some of the neighbors come to me to get a horse shod, which altogether would not amount to over \$30 or \$40 per year. Can the assessor legally put a business assessment on me? I do not keep open shop.
Ontario.
Ans.—We think that you might successfully appeal against such assessment.

SCHOOL FENCING.

Some years ago the trustees of a country school section bought a portion of land for a school site. Is it the duty of the trustees to do all the fencing, if such is not mentioned in the deed? Or has the adjoining owner a right to do an equal share? If so, can he build his share of barbed wire which might prove injurious to the children?
Ontario.
Ans.—It is the duty of the board of trustees to erect and maintain the entire fence at the expense of the school section.

A TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOR.

About thirty years ago I got a deed of my land, and the description in the deed reads, "one hundred acres, more or less, reserving thereout to A, B and his assigns a right of way at all times two rods wide along the western limit of said lot." At the time my deed was made, and ever since, there was, and is now, a gate at the southern end of this right of way which opened onto the public road. (This right of way is my road out to the public road as well.) Six years ago, this property, for which the right of way is reserved, changed owners. There is now a tenant occupying it who persists in having this gate open. What proceed-ings must I take to compel him to always close the gate after using it?
Ontario.
Ans.—The tenant is only entitled to make a reasonable use of the lane, and it is certainly unreasonable that he should leave the gate open as he does. Have your solicitor write him that if he continues to do so, he will be regarded as a trespasser, and that legal proceedings will be taken against him accordingly, and warning ought to have the desired effect.

A Night in Devil's Gully.

It was the edge of the forest at last. I had wandered for hours since I missed my companions in the endless mazes of that gray Tasmanian forest, till I had almost made up my mind that I should have to spend the night there. The idea had been far from cheerful, and it was with a start of pleased surprise that I found myself, almost without any warning, in the open once more. It was just sunset; the western sky was still one blaze of crimson glory, and the long shadows from the opposite range were flung darkly across the lower ground before me.

Not a breath of wind was stirring. It was so quiet, indeed, that after the first minute or two I could hear the rush and murmur of the little stream which appeared to run through the bottom of the valley, though it was invisible from the spot on which I stood. The sound reminded me that I was thirsty, and I made my way with hasty strides down the slope to where the rivulet—for in this summer weather it was no more—found its way through a channel almost hidden by a luxuriant growth of tree-ferns and shrubs. I leaped hastily down the bank to the bed of pebbles below, and, leaning my gun against the bank, knelt on the stones and took a long draught of the deliciously cool water.

When I got up and looked around, the first thing I noticed was the strange way in which a great rock hung beetling over the bed of the stream, almost like a tower that had somehow got tilted to one side. It was but a few yards higher up the stream than where I stood, and my eye caught sight of a path ascending the bank which looked as if it had been used quite lately. I felt my spirits rise at once. After all, my luck was not so bad as I had begun to fancy. This was a good deal better, at any rate, than being lost in the bush. The path looked as if it had been a good deal used, and even if nobody came along at that night, I had only to wait for daylight to see the track for myself and find my way back again to my friends at Gartmore.

I paused to think what I should do in the meantime. As far as I could see, there was no particular reason why I should not make a bed among the clumps of fern that covered the ground near the banks of the stream; and yet, somehow, I didn't like the idea. There might be snakes about, and even water-rats would be disagreeable companions. The great boulder looked as if it had a flat top, and if I could only climb it I should certainly be out of harm's way during the night.

A dozen steps brought me to the foot of the rock, and as I looked up I saw that it was even higher than I had supposed. It seemed to rise almost perpendicular on two sides, while on a third it overhung the bed of the stream; but on the side nearest me it sloped more gradually. I was still looking at it doubtfully, when a distant sound from the forest, like the noise caused by the breaking of a branch, decided me to try it. I grasped my gun and scrambled up the face of the rock. It was not so difficult to climb as I had fancied, and in two or three minutes I had reached the top.

"Not such a bad place, either," I said to myself as I looked around. The top was nearly flat, or, if anything, slightly hollowed out, and there were tufts of grass and beds of moss upon it that promised to make something of a bed. I was satisfied that it would answer my purpose, and at any rate I wasn't likely to be disturbed by anything there. I was tired with my long tramp, but as yet I didn't feel sleepy, so I took a seat on the edge of the rock with my legs hanging over, and prepared to enjoy a smoke.

It was very quiet. As I listened, I couldn't hear a sound except the low musical gurgle of the stream below me. Then I suddenly remembered the sound that had seemed to come from the forest as I stood hesitating at the foot of the rock. What could it have been? It was not loud; but for the silence around I should perhaps hardly have heard it at all. But it certainly sounded like the noise of a breaking stick, on which something had put a heavy foot. There had been no wind at all, so it must surely have been some living animal. I was just in the state of mind in which

one is inclined to speculate lazily on passing things of little importance. It might have been cattle in the forest, of course, but I had been told that cattle in Tasmania were kept within fences. I listened for another sound of the same kind, till I had almost persuaded myself that I heard something move on the hillside. I strained my eyes in the attempt to see what it was, but the night was too dark to make out anything even a few yards off. At last I gave it up. What did it matter, after all? It was most likely only my fancy; but even if there were anything there, I was well out of its way on the top of my rock. I don't know how long I sat there smoking and dreaming, but at last I began to grow sleepy, and before I mustered up energy enough to find a place to lie down, I must have dozed off where I sat.

I woke with a start and rubbed my eyes, uncertain for the moment where I was or what had happened. It was light; only a gray, uncertain light, indeed, but enough to enable me to see the shadowy outline of the wooded range in front, and after the first few seconds to distinguish vaguely more than one of the great boulders that stood up here and there along the bottom of the little valley, looking like ghostly sentinels in the dim light. The moon herself had not yet risen above the forest range behind me, but the whole of the eastern sky had already grown white with her coming. I was looking at the sky over my shoulder, when I was startled by a sound that seemed to come from the shadows in front. It was not a sound I had ever heard before, but by an instinct I felt sure that it came from some living creature. It was not loud enough to be called a roar; it wasn't sharp enough for a bark, nor shrill enough for a scream, nor dull enough to be mistaken for a grunt; yet in some strange way it seemed to have something in common with each of these. I turned with a quick start, and instinctively my hand reached out for my gun. I peered eagerly into the gray shadows for a glimpse of something which might explain the sound, but all was vague and misty. The edge of the forest on the higher ground loomed out darkly in the reflected light from the sky, but the tree-ferns and low shrubs that marked the course of the stream were blurred and indistinct in the ghostly mist, and I could no longer catch even a glimpse of the water that gushed and gurgled below me in the darkness. I glanced upward at the brightening sky and waited.

The light increased little by little. With each new minute the dark forest lines took more and more the shape of individual trees. Then the gray mist that hung over the low ground began to grow thin, and the heads of the taller tree-ferns and bushes began to show above it, like tree-tops on a river flat in flood-time. Again! And this time nearer. It was the same strange, composite sound, and now it made my nerves creep and my blood run cold. What could it be? I gripped my gun tightly with my hand, and laid it across my knees. Whatever it was, I would at least be ready.

It came like magic. Suddenly the broad face of the moon showed above the forest ridge. It was four or five days past the full, indeed, but still its silvery disk, clear and bright, threw a flood of light across the valley. I bent forward eagerly, and searched the still misty hollow with my eyes for the first sign of the thing that had startled me. Yes, there it was at last. Along the bank on the opposite side of the stream something was moving. Its movements were leisurely, almost slow. It was not so very large,—not larger than a fairly large wild pig, though it was certainly not a pig. It looked strange and weird and unnatural. What was the reason? The chief thing seemed to be its color. It was black,—so densely, absolutely, intensely black that it seemed to me at the moment as if I had never seen anything really black before. What could it be? I had lived all my life on the neighboring continent of Australia, and I had seen and hunted most of the wild animals there. I had chased kangaroos on horse-back and stalked them on foot. I had shot wallabies and bandicoots by the score, and more than once, when I couldn't help it, I had killed an iguana. I had shot native bears, and once in northern Queensland I had even killed a large python. But what was this? I

had never seen or even fancied a creature like it. What could it be?

Whatever it was, it didn't hurry itself. Slowly and deliberately it came down the bank to the stream, and I could see it dimly in the shadow—a blacker spot in the darkness—stoop and drink. It seemed to be a long time about it, but it moved at last. It was coming across. I watched it as it waded slowly and deliberately through the water and climbed the bank on my side of the stream. Then it stood still, and it seemed to stare up at me as I sat in the moonlight. By this time the moonshine was falling full upon me, and I felt certain he was looking at me with a strange, questioning gaze. Suddenly he raised his head and repeated the cry I had heard before. Now that I saw him, I felt that it was exactly the cry I should have expected from him,—so strange, so weird, so savage.

It was by an impulse, rather than the result of thought, that I did it. A curious feeling of repulsion and antagonism, which I could not have reasonably explained, prompted the act. Something in his appearance, something in his savage cry, may have led to it, but at least I felt that I was in the presence of an enemy. I raised the gun to my shoulder; I covered him deliberately; I fired. Even in the very act I fancied his eyes fixed me with a fierce stare of hatred. I could have sworn he was looking me in the face at the moment. I fired, and for several seconds I lost sight of him in the smoke, but I knew I hadn't missed my aim. A cry, wilder, stranger, more savage than before, followed the report of the gun. And—yes, it was answered. Not one only, but half a dozen cries, each like an echo of the first, rang out a weird reply. Then I knew what it was,—a devil. Strange as it appears to me now in looking back, I had up to that moment utterly forgotten the Tasmanian devil. I had supposed the creature to be extinct, indeed, but I might have remembered the tales I had often heard as a boy of its demon blackness, its strange cries, and, above all, its temper of insatiable revenge.

As the smoke cleared away I saw him again. He was rolling on the ground, trying to tear himself savagely with fierce white teeth that glistened in the moonlight. Then he gave another of those fiendish cries, and again there came the answering echoes. He struggled to his feet, and his eyes seemed to look for me with savage, cunning glances. I watched him as if I had been fascinated, and saw him suddenly stumble along the bank towards my rock. He came slowly and painfully, but he reached the foot of the great boulder at last. I put my hand hastily to my belt and drew out a cartridge—it was one of less than a dozen that were left,—and rose slowly to my knees. As I did so, I remembered that my cartridges had been intended only for shooting birds, and were certainly not meant for game like this.

He gave another cry, and again the echoes came from far and near. He had roared himself up, and put his feet on the sloping face of the rock, while all the time his eyes seemed to be fixed on mine with looks of fiendish malignity. Suddenly there was a cry close behind him, and, as if encouraged by the sound, he made what appeared to be a desperate effort, and the next moment he was scrambling, rolling or climbing up the face of the rock with a motion that was quite indescribable in its clumsy eagerness. As he did so, another black figure appeared at the bottom, and I heard a splash as a third began to wade the stream. It was growing serious indeed. I waited until he had got within a few feet of me, and then I fired. He gave a snarling howl, and rolled to the bottom.

When the smoke cleared, I could see him on the ground, but the other had begun to climb in his place. Slowly, carefully, doggedly, he came on, as if his one object in existence was to reach me. I waited till he got near the top, and then fired. He rolled half-way down, and then he seemed to cling to the rock and stop. Then he began to crawl up again, gnashing his teeth, and snapping fiercely at the places where the shot had wounded him. I had to fire again, this time almost into his face, before he rolled down again. And so it went on, with a sameness that grew more and more horrible, with a persistency which seemed to me nothing less than dia-

bolical. One by one they came in answer to the cries of the wounded; one by one they attempted to storm the rock, with the same slow, desperate, untiring energy. I used up my cartridges, and yet they came. I clubbed my gun and felled them one by one. It was like the most horrible of nightmare dreams. No sooner did one disappear than another took his place. Battered, bleeding, hardly able to crawl, still they crept up, one by one.

I seemed to myself to have stood there for hours. My head had grown dizzy, my arms had become weak and numb. I could scarcely raise the gun to strike, and everything seemed to sway and quiver before my eyes. The attacks had gradually become more rare, but I think the strain of watching for them was more terrible than ever. A burning thirst, too, had begun to creep over me, and a sense of horror which I could hardly resist. It seemed long since I had struck the last blow, but I didn't dare for a single moment to relax my watchfulness. Suddenly—it appeared to be within a yard of my foot—there was a black face, with fiendish eyes that gleamed, and great white teeth that glistened in the moonlight. With a sudden, desperate effort I heaved up the gun and struck at it. I thought the creature answered the blow with a diabolical laugh; and that was the last thought of which I was conscious.

Something cool fell on my cheeks, and I opened my eyes. It was Tom Boyd's anxious face that was bending over me; it was his hand that was sprinkling water on me.

"Tom," I gasped,—"Tom, where are they?"

Tom laughed. "The devils, you mean? Oh, they're all about among the scrub. I fancy you've cleared Devil's Gully for good and all."

Note.—The animal known in Australia as the Tasmanian devil is one of the only two survivors of what must at one time have been a widely-distributed class of animals, to judge from the fossil remains already found in many parts of Australia. Like nearly every mammalian quadruped of the continent, the devil is a marsupial; but, with the solitary exception of the so-called Tasmanian wolf, he is the only surviving marsupial animal that is carnivorous, and may be regarded as a beast of prey. The devil is now very scarce, and will soon be extinct; but in the early convict days of the island—when Tasmania, then called Van Dieman's land, was the penal settlement for the worst class of British convicts—they were plentiful, and many ghastly stories were afloat of their attacks upon escaped convicts who had taken to the bush. It is believed that the name of devil was bestowed on the animal by the convicts, who had learned to look upon them with almost superstitious fear, partly in consequence of their appearance, but still more owing to their untiring perseverance in following up an enemy to the last with what looked like undying hatred. No specimen has ever been found on the continent of Australia.—Owen Hall, in Lippincott's.

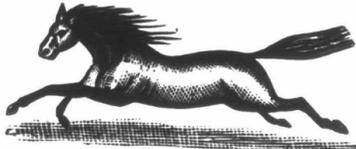
Never ask a man what he knows, but what he can do. A fellow may know everything that's happened since the Lord started the ball to rolling, and not be able to do anything to help keep it from stopping. But when a man can do anything, he's bound to know something worth while. Books are all right, but dead men's brains are no good unless you mix a live one's with them.—Old Goryon Graham.

The prize list for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, to be held July 23 to 28, as announced in the advertisement in another column, is now ready for distribution, and furnishes the usual liberal bill-of-fare. The Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations of Great Britain each give two gold medals to be competed for. With the energy and trained experience of the President (Mr. G. H. Greig) and the manager (Dr. A. W. Bell), and the evident desire of the directorate to make the coming exhibition in harmony with the importance of the Canadian West in the eyes of the world, it is assured that the exhibition this year will rival in varied interest the great exhibitions of the East.

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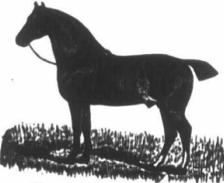


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(8 head) mares and fillies; also one stallion, coming 2 years old. These are a first-class lot, some of which are winners at some of the best fairs in America. Also young **Shorthorn** cows and heifers, and two bulls, age 9 to 14 months.
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DR. MCGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE
 for Broken-winded Horses. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. The Dr. McGahey Medicine Co., Kempville, Ontario.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes. **BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa,** have sure cure

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

How Much is a Horse Worth?

That is the question that the editor of the Horse Show Monthly recently had put to him by a person who was certainly old enough to know better. However, a civil question is deserving of a civil answer, independent of the matter of its sanity. If anyone should ask you "How long is a string?" you should reply to him to the best of your ability. The spirit might move you to smite him, and proceed on your way, but that would be wrong.

A horse is worth as much as he brings to the purchaser—who is satisfied with his bargain—pays for him. He is also worth all he will bring to the man who wants to sell. It is related of Phil Chinn (yes, he is one of those Kentucky Chinn) that he traded an old overcoat for a horse that proved a stake-winner, and broke down as soon as Mr. Chinn sold him for \$17,000, after winning many races with him. There is a newspaper carrier in one of our large cities who has a pony that he has repeatedly refused \$150 for, although he knows that the animal would not bring \$40 at an auction sale. It is the moral quality of this pony that makes him valuable, and unfortunately moral qualities are not vendible.

However, there is large interest attached to the prices that men pay for horses, just as there is to the amount of alimony some women get judgment for. An employee of the Walnut Breeding Farm, at Lexington, Ky., recently completed and made public a list of the sums paid for champion harness horses in the United States in the last fifty years.

According to this, the first of the famous old-time trotters that changed hands at a high figure was Pocahontas Girl (2-16 $\frac{1}{2}$). This mare brought \$40,000 in 1864.

Since that time, other trotting mares that have sold for big prices are: Sunol (2-08 $\frac{1}{2}$), \$41,000; Maud S. (2-08 $\frac{1}{2}$), the champion trotter for many years, for whom Robert Bonner paid \$40,000; Nancy Hanks (2-04), the champion trotter of her time, for whom the late J. Malcolm Forbes paid \$40,000; Goldsmith Maid (2-14), sold for \$32,000, while Lady Thorne (2-18 $\frac{1}{2}$) went for \$30,000. The highest price ever paid for a trotter was \$125,000, paid by Forbes to Leland Stanford, of California, for the stallion, Arion (2-07 $\frac{1}{2}$) in 1892. Three years previous to that, Axtell (2-12) was sold to a syndicate for \$125,000, and has proven a most prolific sire of speed.

When the horses owned by Forbes were sold to close out the estate, the trotting stallion, Bingen (2-06 $\frac{1}{2}$), went to A. H. Parker, of Bedford, Mass., for \$32,000. Last November, M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn., paid \$21,000 for Cresceus (2-02 $\frac{1}{2}$). Other stallions that sold for large sums were Director (2-17), for \$75,000; Red Wilkes (2-40) for \$60,000; Anteco (2-16 $\frac{1}{2}$), for \$55,000; Bell Boy (2-14 $\frac{1}{2}$), that met death by fire shortly after selling, for \$51,000, the largest price ever realized for a harness horse at a public auction.

Robert McGregor (2-17), sire of Cresceus, sold for \$50,000, as did the successful Ohio sire, Wilton (2-19 $\frac{1}{2}$). Acolyte (2-21), the pet of J. S. Coxey, of Coxey-army fame, cost him \$40,000. Other high prices secured for trotting stallions were \$42,000 for Stamboul, \$35,000 for Antevolo (2-19 $\frac{1}{2}$), \$35,000 for Dare Devil (2-09), \$35,000 for Conductor (2-14 $\frac{1}{2}$), \$31,000 for The King, and \$30,000 each for Jay Gould (2-21) and Ralph Wilkes (2-06 $\frac{1}{2}$), and \$20,000 for Directum (2-05 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Quite a number of geldings have sold for high figures. Rarus 2-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Dexter (2-17 $\frac{1}{2}$), both champions of their day, sold for \$36,000 and \$35,000, respectively. Prince Wilkes (2-14 $\frac{1}{2}$) sold for \$30,000 in 1899. The Abbott (2-06 $\frac{1}{2}$) brought \$26,000 under the hammer five years ago. E. E. Smathers paid \$40,000 for Major Pelmar (1-59 $\frac{1}{2}$). C. K. G. Billings secured a bargain when he paid \$12,500 at auction for the champion, Lou Dillon (1-58 $\frac{1}{2}$). The top price paid for a pacer is \$60,000, the amount M. W. Savage is said to have paid for the champion, Dan Patch (1-54 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Barber—Is the razor hurting you?
 Customer—I'd never known there was a razor on my face.
 Barber—That's good.
 Customer—It reminds me more of the time when I used to try to shave with father's old jackknife.

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390 acres, level land, partly fenced; some improvements; good spring; within 1/2 mile of store, creamery and post office. This is only a sample, we have scores of others. Write us for full particulars of Alberta Lands.

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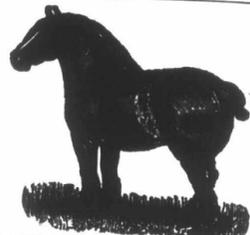
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at the

Model Farm

Guelph, During June

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

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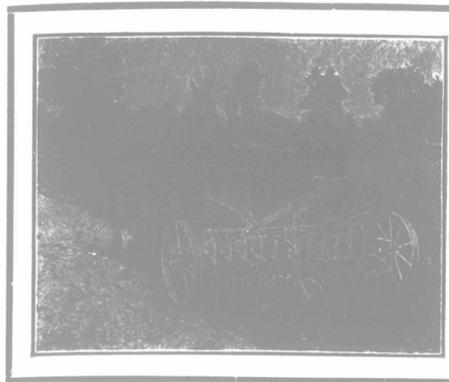
GOSSIP.

THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE MARKET.

Calgary, Canada, July 25, 1905.
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O., The West, as you no doubt know, is a great horse country, and we have a large stock of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. We believe you have the best liniment on the market, and although the sale in this country is large, it could be greatly increased by a little advertising.

JAS. FINLAY.

Messrs. W. Willis & Son, Newmarket, Ont., write: "We have had very fair sales since New Year's, and have lots of enquiries for Pine Ridge Jerseys, as you know we keep Jerseys that work. Mine of Pine Ridge has averaged 40 lbs. of milk per day since Jan. 1st. Samantha has done as well, only has not been in milk quite so long. We have three two-year-olds that calved lately, with just splendid udders, and teats well placed. These were sired by Ida's Sonny, dam Count Oxford's Ida Imps. Sonny, dam Earl Fenton, the grandson of the champion, Flying Fox, which we got from Mrs. Massey, has grown to a fine large bull, and his calves are showing fine quality. We have had 16 calves up to now, and 13 of them are heifers, so he is doing well that way. We have a fine yearling bull from Polly of Pine Ridge, the first-pure three-year-old cow at Toronto in 1902. We made over \$1,000 cash in butter and cream from 12 cows last year, saving nothing of what we used in the..."



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These Prices are Net Cash.

The twine is put up in 50-pound jute sacks, and is manufactured from **Select Fibre; Quality and Length Guaranteed.** Please specify at once what quality and quantity required. Purchaser pays freight, and cash must accompany shipping instructions. Apply J. T. GILMOUR, Warden, Central Prison, Toronto, Ont.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE

I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief - 40419 - (79877); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring.

HUGH THOMSON,
Box 556 St. Mary's, Ont.

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For sale: a few good females of all ages, by imp. bull. Will sell right.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario, Drumbo Station.

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HEREFORDS.—We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) **A. S. HUNTER,** Durham, Ont.

Volume 27 of the Shire Horse Studbook of Great Britain, thanks to the courtesy of the Secretary and Editor, Mr. J. Sloughgrove, 12 Hanover Square, London, W., has been received at this office. The volume comprises 1,140 pages, the pedigrees of stallions numbering from 22,950 to 23,884, inclusive, and of mares from 4,681 to 4,998, also a list of the officers and members of the Association, and of the prizes awarded at the London Shire Show of 1905.

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A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

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Two about 16 months and three from 8 to 10 months old. Priced right to do business.

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Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2 year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address: **A. F. O'NEIL,** Maple Grove P.O. or **M. H. O'NEIL,** Southgate P.O. Ilderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Luonan Sta., G. T.

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Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale. **JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,** Forest Sta. and P.O.

HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you. **J. A. LOYERING,** Coldwater P.O. and Stn.

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 826, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service. **A. G. SPAFFORD,** Compton, Que.

For Sale: Grand Shorthorn Herd Bull

Fit to head any herd. Four years old. Active, sure and gentle. Has not been over-worked in any season. Price reasonable to quick purchaser. Write or call on **J. & H. Baskerville, Evelyn, Ont.** See illustration on page 957, this issue.

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds, the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot. **THOS. REDMOND,** Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

LUMPS ON LEG OF STEER.

I have a two-year-old steer, which has several lumps on front leg from knee up to shoulder, the largest being about two inches in diameter, and they do not seem to be attached to the bone, but are quite hard, and have been there for quite a while.

1. What do you think is the disease, and how is it cured?
2. Can a person sell a steer in this condition?
3. Can a buyer refuse to take this steer because I did not tell him about the lumps, although they were there when he bought him?

Ans.—1. It is difficult to account for the appearance of such lumps. It is not considered a disease, and does not affect the health of the animal.

2. Yes.

3. We do not think a buyer should refuse to take him under the circumstances as stated.

KNUCKLING—SIDEBONE.

1. Filly was worked at two years old. She is now three, and after working or driving, she will stand with hind fetlocks badly knuckled, and the joints crack when she starts.

2. Horse has a sidebone which I wish to remove without destroying the hair.

Ans.—1. This is partial dislocation of the fetlock joints, due to too much work when too young. A long rest and repeated blistering will effect a cure. Blister with 1 1/2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip hair off all around the joints; tie so that she cannot bite them; rub well with blister daily for two applications; on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her on pasture, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering once every four weeks until cured. It is hard to treat these cases without giving rest. If the filly must be worked, the best treatment is showering with cold water frequently, and applying bandages when in the stable.

2. Sidebones cannot be removed. The lameness may be cured by blistering as in question 1. If this fails, get your veterinarian to fire and blister. A sidebone is one of the lateral cartilages that has become converted into bone, hence it can be removed only by an operation, which is not practicable.

Miscellaneous.

NETHERBY.

Would you please give the studbook number of the Clydesdale stallion, Netherby? A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Netherby (imp.) [126] (1494), imported in 1864 by Jos. Thompson, Columbus, Ont.

FOOD AFFECTING FLAVOR OF EGGS.

An experiment was conducted by the North Carolina Experiment Station (U. S. A.) to determine the effects of food fed to the hen upon the flavor of her egg, and results are worth recalling, since they throw a light upon the subject. Cut wild onions—bulbs and tops—were given in mash to the hens. At the beginning of the trial half-ounce per head was fed daily to the hens of different breeds, but no noticeable flavor of onions could be detected until the fifteenth day, when a slight "onion" flavor was perceptible. Then the amount of onions fed was doubled for four days and afterwards discontinued. The eggs laid during these four days savored so strongly of onions that they could not be eaten, but the flavor became less noticeable day by day after the feeding of onions had been stopped until a week had elapsed, when no foreign flavor was noticeable. It would seem that flavor can be readily imparted to eggs by feeding, but that different foods which are not so strongly flavored as onions might probably be fed without imparting any distinct flavor to the eggs.

MISSOURI PROPOSES A 25-MILLION-DOLLAR BOND ISSUE TO CONSTRUCT GOOD ROADS, AND IF ANY STATE IN THIS BROAD UNION NEEDS THEM, IT IS THIS SAME FERTILE BUT NOTICIOUSLY MUDDY OLD MISSOURI.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists,** 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 5 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Double-bred bull, **Rosy Morning**, and **White Hall Rammed**. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1905. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply **T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.**

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable. **Londesboro Station and P. O.**

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address **W. G. SANDERS & SON,** Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals. **DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.**

PROSPECT STOCK FARM. For sale: 4 Shorthorn Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooksville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R. **Peel Co. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont. e**

Shorthorns Bargains on Quick Sale.—One 10 mos. bull; weight, 900 lbs.; by imp. bull and great milking dam. Choice quality. Also cows and heifers. Write and get prices, etc. **A. M. SHAVER,** Ancaster, Ont. Hamilton, G. T. R.; Mineral Springs, T. H. & B.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to **THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.**

FOR SALE 2 Shorthorn Bulls

Aged nearly one year; dark and light roan. **WALLACE TUFTS & SONS,** Box 718, Welland.

A widow named Huggins has sued a New York man for breach of promise. Isn't it contributory negligence for a widow to have a name like that?

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

MISSOURI PROPOSES A 25-MILLION-DOLLAR BOND ISSUE TO CONSTRUCT GOOD ROADS, AND IF ANY STATE IN THIS BROAD UNION NEEDS THEM, IT IS THIS SAME FERTILE BUT NOTICIOUSLY MUDDY OLD MISSOURI.

"QUALITY" OUR MOTTO

HARMONICA

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

COMPASS

READING-GLASS

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

"FARMER'S ADVOCATE QUALITY"

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

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

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

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 Sent by..... P. O.....
 Premiums desired.....



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

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

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

SCOTCH Shorthorns

A fine lot of imported cows with calves at foot, from first-class imp. sires. Also a fine lot of one and two year old heifers. Three high-class young bulls of the best quality and breeding at easy prices. Am taking orders for any breed of cattle, sheep or swine to be imported in time for the exhibitions the coming season.

H. J. DAVIS,
 Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.
 C. P. R. and G. T. R. Main Lines.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Bull in service: Scotland's Fame = 47897 =, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) (81778) = 45202 =, dam Flora 51st (imp.), (Vol. 19.) Present offerings: Two heifers rising 1 year old, two bulls rising 1 year old; also young cows and heifers of good quality and breeding, mostly well gone with calf. Also stallion rising 1 year old, sired by the well-known Macqueen, dam from imported sire and dam, and one filly rising one year, sired by King's Crest (imp.). Will sell at a bargain if taken soon.
JOHN FORGIE, Claremont P.O. & Sta.

FOR SALE—A few young bulls from a few days to six months old; cows and heifers all ages; one bull (calved in May) with imp. British Statesman and imp. Diamond Jubilee on top of pedigree; also Loyal Duke = 55026 = (imp.)
FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, ELMVALE STATION, G. T. R.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent **Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady James and Roses.**

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

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.

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

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawith Duds, Broad hooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clarets, Kilblean Beautys Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90065), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 62548 =, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long distance phone in house.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
 Established 1855. Will offer imported Rosicrucian of Dalmeny = 45220 =. Recorded in both Dominion and American herdbooks. Also young stock of either sex. **"Shorthorns," James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.**

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Writing of the weeder, Wallace's Farmer hits the nail on the head in two sentences:

"We do not know of any more useful implement on the farm than the weeder, provided the farmer understands how to use it properly. We don't know of any more useless article in the hands of a man who has not mastered its use and does not understand the principles of soil cultivation."

"Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, in a determined tone of voice, "I want you to go and look at that furnace."

Mr. McSwat crawled out of bed, thrust his feet into his slippers, and went down two flights of stairs into the basement.

He returned in a surprisingly short space of time.

"It's still there, Lobelia," he said, crawling into bed again.

CHICKENS NURSED BY A CAT.

A few days ago, Mr. Simpson, a tradesman, of Aston, near Birmingham, England, received some chickens, hatched in a Hearson incubator, for exhibition as an advertisement for Spratt's chicken food. Before being placed in the window their chirping attracted the attention of an old cat, who gently drew them into her basket. Since their removal to the window, the cat has continued nestling them in her own fur, and regularly washes them.

A man was before a Tukesbury court the other day charged with stealing some fancy ducks. The Magistrate languidly listened to the fancier's long description of the stolen property, sniffed the air, and then remarked:

"Why, those ducks can't be so very valuable—of such a rare breed—I have some of them in my own yard."

The complainant turned red and exclaimed:

"I stated, your honor, that the ducks found in the prisoner's possession were not the only ones I'd missed."

Three men determined to rob a certain house. So, on the night chosen for the deed, they gathered in front of the building. One of them entered and started upstairs. He had his boots on, and when near the landing they squeaked. A female voice was heard in one of the rooms.

"You go right downstairs and take those boots off. I'm tired of having to clean up mud and dirt after you. March right down and take them off."

The burglar turned about, went down the steps, and, joining his companions, said:

"Boys, I couldn't rob that house, it seems too much like home."

GOSSIP.

POLITICS AND FARMING.

I know plenty of men who will read machine politics by the half-acre, and shy like a mule colt at anything printed about farming, writes W. F. McSparran. And this, too, where we have Farmers' Institute fellows telling us over and over how they have worked wonders on "worn-out" land.

Years ago about the hardest work on the farm was that of pitching off and mowing away hay and grain. It required a strong man to pitch a load of hay or heavy sheaves over the beam of a barn, or up through a small door in the side of a shed, and many a wet shirt was the result of trying to do the job in three quarters of an hour. Now it is different. A load can be placed anywhere in the highest building in a few minutes, and with very little labor. About thirty years ago a young man appeared on London market with a patented device for unloading hay. Later on, the sheaf lifter for unloading bound grain was added. That young man was M. T. Buchanan, the present manager of the firm of M. T. Buchanan & Co., of Ingersoll, and the success that has crowned his efforts may be judged by the number of such unloading outfits that are being used throughout the country. Almost every farmer has one of some sort in his barn. Thirty years' experience with M. T. Buchanan & Co., of Ingersoll, Ont., enables us to speak with confidence as to the quality of the unloading tools made by them. They do good work, and give good satisfaction.

A BAD CASE

KIDNEY TROUBLE

CURED BY

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Kidney Troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills. Mr. Joseph Leland, Alma, N.W.T., recommends them to all kidney trouble sufferers, when he says:—I was troubled with dull headaches, had frightful dreams, terrible pains in my legs and a frequent desire to urinate. Noticing DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS recommended for just such annoyances as mine, it occurred to me to give them a trial, so I procured a box of them, and was very much surprised at the effectual cure they made. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending them to all kidney trouble sufferers.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns.

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau (imp.) (39099), formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Present offering: A few females of different ages. Also for sale: Clydesdale mare and yearling stallion, sired by Major Carrick (imp.).

N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

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

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Shorthorns and Berkshires

For Sale: The two-year-old show bull, Proud Archer = 49812 =, from an imported sire and dam of good milking strain, and ten fine young Berkshire sows, bred to our imported boar.

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

Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C.P.R.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

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

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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Hillhurst Shorthorns

Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch = 46315 =, from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q. SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

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

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

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

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

JAS. MCARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

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

Hand Tools for Garden and Farm

We make a great variety of **LABOR-SAVING DEVICES**. Get our catalogue and study how you can save time, labor and material by using

EUREKA IMPLEMENTS

for planting potatoes, corn, and all kinds of seeds, and for cultivating all root and garden crops, and spraying. On sight you will want our

Combination Wagon Box and Rack

a perfect wagon box, that is always on the wagon, that may be quickly and easily adjusted into a perfect hay, stock, wood, corn or fruit rack without the use of wrench, bolt, key, hook, rod, chain or rope.

MADE IN CANADA. Our goods are better and cheaper than foreign makes. Write for catalogue at once to

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., LTD.,
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

Established 1842.
FREE! FREE!! FREE!!! ABSOLUTELY FREE.
\$100,000 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

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

GREENGILL HERD

of high-class

SHORTHORNS

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

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

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred.

Males and females, as good types as the breed produces. With breeding unsurpassed.

C. D. Wager,

Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

GLENAYON STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Berkshires

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

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.

Station: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.
Elora Station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry. Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Balloch, grand champion Toronto, 1903; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORNS.

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

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

SHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE

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

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

12 high-class yearling BULLS

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

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

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster=50068= Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of

High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. om

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

I am offering an excellent dark roan imported bull, nearly three years old, for sale. Also one yearling bull, and a few choice heifers of milking strains.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor=40359= (78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Ayr P.O.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—8 superior young Shorthorn bulls for sale. All from imp. bulls, four from imp. cows. Good enough to place at head of any herd. Apply

JAMES GIBB, Brookside P.O. and Telephone.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A Memphis (Mo.) man has discovered a new way to get rid of mosquitoes. He says to rub alum on your face and hands. When the mosquito takes a bite, it puckers his buzzer so it can't sting. It sits down in a damp place, tries to dig the pucker loose, catches its death of cold, and dies of pneumonia.

"Mary," said a lady to her cook, "I must insist that you keep better hours, and that you have less company in the kitchen at night. Last night you kept me from sleeping because of the uproarious laughter of one of your women friends."

"Yes, mum, I know," was the reply; "but she couldn't help it. I was tellin' her how you tried to make cake one day."

"I once ran for highway commissioner," observed Deacon Ironsides, "and the other man and I got exactly the same vote." "How did you settle it?" asked Elder Creepalong. "He offered to decide the matter by tossing up a copper cent, but I said that was gambling, and I wouldn't gamble if I never got an office in the world. So we pulled straws for it, and I got the right one. There's a little trick at pulling straws," added the good deacon, with a twinkle in his eye, "that everybody doesn't know. I'm generally pretty lucky at pullin' straws."

A country church offered such a very small salary that Mr. Spurgeon wrote to the trustee: "The only individual I know who would exist on such a stipend is the angel Gabriel. He would need neither cash nor clothes, and he would come down from heaven every Sunday morning and go back at night. So I advise you to invite him." The qualifications specified by another church were so many that Mr. Spurgeon recommended the corresponding deacon to take a large sheet of brown paper and cut out a minister of the size and shape desired.

MORE ELOQUENT THAN WORDS.

They were very young; but they had reached the stage of silence that to Scottish hearts is more eloquent than words. He walked sturdily by her side, his hands deep in his jacket pockets. She was demurely engaged in an imaginary hemming of her handkerchief. Presently the stillness of the summer night was broken. "Gie's a kiss, Jean." "Na," was the coy reply. "I dinna like. An', besides, I see nae partecular occasion." "Come on an' try." "Na." "Ay." "Gae 'wa', noo, Geordie; be quiet wi' ye. I'm gyaun to hae a scabbit mou', I ken fine, an'-oh! oo!—it's smitten, mind ye!"

TIMELY TIPS.

(Kimball's Dairy Farmer.)

- Be prompt.
- Don't put it off.
- Weeds are robbers.
- Clean up the place.
- There's no time like now.
- Kill the weeds. Begin now.
- Take time to be systematic.
- Drag the roads after a shower.
- These are the farmer's busy days.
- Poor fences make breachy animals.
- Start a patch of alfalfa.
- Don't be a next-year farmer. Do it now.
- Keep bees. Start with a few swarms now.
- Interest the boys and girls in the farm.
- Good pasture is the best balanced ration.
- Don't try to improve on the King road drag.
- Sheep are paying good money this year.
- Don't break your hoe handle leaning on it.
- Raise better corn this year than ever before.
- It's easy to pick out the roads that are dragged.
- Is the road past your farm the best in the country?
- Sunshine—It's good for the crops and good for your spirits.
- If everything is handy it saves a lot of time doing the chores.
- Two ways to market farm produce—in pig-skin and cream can.
- Cement water tanks don't dry out, and you can build them yourself.

SCOURS

KOW-KURE
FOR COWS ONLY

This dreaded disease which sweeps off hundreds of thousands of calves every year and strikes terror to the heart of the dairyman is the result of a weak stomach.

KOW-KURE

makes calves' stomachs healthy, vigorous and strong. Should scoura develop immediately after birth Kow-Kure will effect an immediate cure. One teaspoonful of Kow-Kure given as directed will cure scoura in calves and the disease can be effectually prevented from entering your herd by giving each animal a small dose regularly. It's the greatest cow remedy on earth, as thousands testify. Write for free booklet, "The Cost of a Lost Cow,"—just what you need if you are a cow owner; it's full of helpful hints.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Mfrs.
Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite=45214=, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride=36106=, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering

- 2 imported bulls.
- 15 young bulls.
- 10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.
- 20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20867, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

BELMAR FARM SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.
16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Manager. **PETER WHITE, JR.,** Pembroke, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Sired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45061

FOR SALE.

S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT.
Ripley Station, G. T. R.

GEO. D. FLETCHER,

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs,

and S.-C. White Leghorn fowl. Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (imp.) Joy of Morning=32070=, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching 75c. per setting.

Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Telegraph

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O.** Brooklin and Myrtle Sts.

BARREN COW CURE

makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid No. 3



The EMPIRE Cream Separator

Will make you less work and save you more work than any other

That's why it is so extremely popular with the women.

It really is a labor-saver. If you have ever used one of the old work-making cream separators you'll understand the difference at a glance.

When you have finished separating with an EMPIRE (and you finish sooner because of its greatly increased capacity) you take the bowl from the machine, unscrew the top, lift out the cones and wash them as easily, as quickly and as thoroughly as you wash two or three dinner plates.

Look at the picture and see for yourself. Contrast this simple bowl and its few parts with the bowls of other machines filled with forty discs, or complicated "nutting graters" and contraptions of all sorts. Which kind do you think you can wash the more easily?

And mark this: The advantage is not only in the time and work saved; a clean separator is absolutely necessary if you are to produce good sweet cream, free from odors. It takes only a small speck of impurity to ruin your cream. Your separator must be thoroughly washed; it must be absolutely clean if you are to get the best results from it.

The EMPIRE is the only separator which can be kept perfectly sweet and clean without wasting a half hour in washing it.

If you don't believe it, smell the bowl and interior devices of the complicated separators. Your nose will tell you.

The EMPIRE, therefore, not only means less work, less time, but also better cream. It is simpler than any other separator. It saves more time and labor than any other separator. It will make more dollars for you than any other separator.

Don't, then, I beg of you, buy a separator all about the Improved Frictionless Empire. Send your name to the EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, tell how many cows you keep and what you do with your milk, and they'll send you some mighty interesting matter on this separator question. You'll be glad to have it. Just address:

Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Get the Empire Books. Ask for the one you want—
1. Full catalog and price list. 2. Dairy Results=Dollars. 3. Money and the Way to Make It.



Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.
Any orders sent me during my stay in Scotland, care of A. MITCHELL, ESQ., Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, will have my careful attention.

FOR SALE—2 REGISTERED JERSEY COWS and 1 GRADE. All five years old, and due to calve in August. First-class stock. Will sell cheap to quick buyer.
B. LAWSON, Grumlin, Ontario.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD. Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.
ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address:
B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.
Phone 68.

Auction Sale!
Jerseys, Cheviot and Dorset Horn sheep, Poland-China swine, and Buff Orpington poultry, about June 20th. Particulars later.
Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

For Sale: Jersey Bull, registered, excellent St. Lambert strain. Large and handsome. Golden tawn color. Age five years. Gentle and sure stock getter. MARSHALL BROS., Inglesbrook Jersey Herd, Crowland, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).
WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

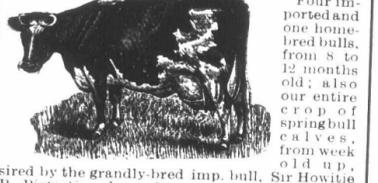
Lyndale Holsteins. For Sale: A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each.
BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain; our own raising. Sold out of females at present. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

WALBURN RIVERS, Foldan's Corners. Maple Glen Holsteins—Three sons of Sir Altra Posch Beets, whose grandam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grandsire has over 60 tested A. R. O. daughters—the most by any bull on record. Brother of Angie Cornucopia. Secure the best.
C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of springbull calves, from week old up, sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howie B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.
Cows from the

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph dairy test first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).
Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

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

Grove Hill Holsteins—Herd contains 55 head, in the advanced registry, a number of which are all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females.
F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.

"GLENABOY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by glass-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.
G. MAGINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Sta.

GOSSIP.

Volume 23 of the Hackney Studbook of Great Britain has been received at this office, thanks to the courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. Frank F. Eurep, 12 Hanover Square, London W. The volume contains 500 pages, the pedigrees of horses numbering from 9077 to 9515, and mares from 17075 to 17872, the awards of prizes at leading shows last year, a list of the officers and members of the Association, and portraits of prizewinning Hackneys.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., reports the following sales of Shorthorns: To Albert Lackrier, Newark, Ont., the nicely-bred bull calf, Red Banner, sired by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), and out of Lady Leaflet, by Strathallan Hero, by Indian Chief (imp.). To Joseph Matheson, Oxford County, the five-months-old bull calf, Spicy Lad, by Spicy Broadhooks (imp.), dam Beauty of Woodside 46th, twice a winner in the Shorthorn dairy test at Guelph, and an excellent dual-purpose Shorthorn cow. To David Miller, Maplewood, the excellent breeding cow, Lady Leaflet, of the Lavinia family, and a granddaughter of Indian Chief. I expect to land a number of good Scotch Shorthorns in July, which, with a draft of 25 head from the present herd, will be sold by auction at the Home Farm, Woodstock, some time in October.

CLYDESDALES FOR QUEBEC.

A promising shipment of Clydesdales was made last week from Glasgow to Mr. George G. Stewart, Howick, Quebec. As is usual with Mr. Stewart's shipments, the animals were selected by Mr. T. R. M'Lagan, Williamston, Crief. The shipment was made up of two colts and two fillies. One of the colts was Cambushinnie Laird, which, in the hands of Mr. M'Ewen, was second at Perth in 1905. He was got by the well-bred horse, Sylvander, whose sire and dam were both noted prizewinners, the dam having been first at the H. and A. S. Show, with Sylvander, a foal, at foot. The other colt is Valdemar, which, in the hands of Mr. George Alston, Loudounhill, was second at Galston. He was got by the renowned prize horse, Baron of Buchlyvie, while his dam was by the celebrated Lord Lothian (5998), the sire of many prizewinners. Of the fillies, one was by the Glasgow premium, Clan Chattan, the sire of the H. and A. S. champion horse, Royal Chattan, and the other was by the noted breeding and Cawdor Cup champion horse, Revdanta. This filly was in the prize list at Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Galston when owned by Mr. Alston—Scottish Farmer.

During the period from May 10th to May 15th, 1906, records for 95 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted by the American Association; six of which were begun more than eight months after calving, and one being a semi-official, full period of lactation record, reported by the Nebraska State Agricultural College. Ninety-four made seven-day, one made a thirteen-day, four a fourteen-day, nine a thirty-day, one a forty-three day, and one a sixty-day record.

Of this herd, 88 animals, of which over two-thirds were two and three-year-old heifers, produced in seven consecutive days 32,907.3 lbs. milk, containing 1,089.477 lbs. butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.31 per cent. fat. The average yield for each animal was 373.9 lbs. milk, containing 12.38 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent to about 26 quarts of milk per day, and nearly 144 lbs. of best creamery butter per week. When the average age of this herd is considered, the yield per head is remarkable.

In the list are the following cows quoted in Canada:

Josephine Sylvia 2nd 83791 (sire 28714, dam 44825), age 4 years 6 months 13 days; days from calving, 16; Milk, 295.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.10; fat, 12.233 lbs. Owner, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

Record begun at least a year and a half after calving.—Gretchen 1st, 1 year 10 months 8 days 20; days from calving, 252; Milk, 1089.477 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.58; fat, 7.44 lbs. per week; record, 10.887 lbs. fat contained in 100 lbs. milk. Owner, Thos. D. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

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

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P.O., Campbellford Stn.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE. At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.
J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES
R. HONEY, Brickley,

offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows ready to mate.

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 P. O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS
A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.

AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.
For particulars apply to

MACDONALD COLLEGE
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to
N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. o Clappison, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.
R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont. H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Props. Breeders of Pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Buff Orpington Fowls. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 13, and \$1 per 100.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

Select Ayrshire Bulls—A right good one, 18 months old. Four choice last Aug. and Sept. calves. Special low price on five March and one May calves.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford Ont.

Wardend Ayrshires We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep milking dams. Sired by White Prince, of Menie No. 182; bred by a Hume, Menie. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE Have some nice February calves for \$20 each, out of heavy milking dams. Sire Pearl Stone of Glenora; also some nice young cows and heifers.
D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds at any desired age. Prices reasonable. Apply as before buying. Intending purchasers contact Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

We manufacture these—neat, natty, strongly built, made to last, made right. If you will paint them once a year, we will guarantee them for ten. Better than that—with reasonable care, they will last an ordinary lifetime.

Our faith in them is such that if they are not as represented when they reach your station, you may return them at our expense. Can we make you a fairer or more liberal offer?

You want them. You need them. Send order. Do it now. We will be delighted to correspond with you. Write us. Get our free catalogue. Ask your implement agent about them.

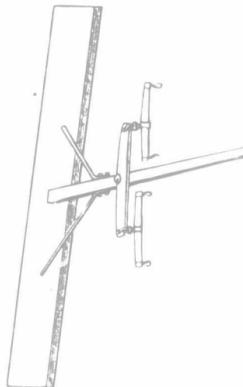
The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.,
5 JAMES STREET, TWEED, ONTARIO.

Road Leveller Wanted in New Brunswick.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am somewhat interested in the articles now being published in "The Farmer's Advocate" on the subject of roads. I would like some of your correspondents to give a plan of the best kinds of leveller or drag for filling ruts, as used in Ontario; also the best kind of snow plow for country roads. I hope to see the road question threshed out through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

JESSE CLARK,
York Co., N. B.



The cut shown herewith illustrates the road leveller in use—or should we say disuse—throughout Ontario. It usually consists of a piece of heavy timber, 12 to 24 inches high, 3 or 4 inches thick, and about 10 feet long. The bottom of the timber is bevelled on the back, and shod in front with a strip of heavy sheet iron. Two or three sticks, stuck in angling holes bored in the back of the timber, afford a resting place for a log, which may be needed as a weight. A braced tongue is attached, slightly angling, so that when drawn over the road the dirt will be drawn towards the center, thus helping to preserve the crown. Two or four horses may be used, but we prefer a leveller light enough for two or three to handle. If the work is done at the right time, i. e., when the surface is just about dry enough to crumble, a two-horse leveller will do the work to a nicety on any soil, except, perhaps, a very stiff clay. The trouble is that very few people use the leveller often enough, or soon enough. They wait till the road is too dry. The road leveller is an invaluable implement for keeping earth roads in shape. It should be used half a dozen times or so during spring, summer and fall, on each beat, by a man living along it who can do the work at just exactly the right time. It will provide good surface drainage, prevent ruts from becoming deep, prevent mud holes from forming, preserve the crown of the road, and keep the track in fair shape at nearly all times. The only trouble with the leveller is that it is not used half enough. Instead, we have got the habit of letting the roads get into wretched shape, and then going at them with a grader. This is expensive, and unsatisfactory. It is actually a question whether the misuse of the grader is not doing almost as much harm as its use is doing good. Certainly some money has been expended in its purchase and operation that would have given better results if employed in keeping the roads smooth by frequent use of the leveller.

Besides the leveller, there is an implement called the split-log drag, now being used largely in the United States. It was illustrated in our issue of April 12. It differs from the leveller in that its purpose is to puddle the road before it gets dry; whereas the leveller is used to pulverize and smooth a surface that is about dry enough to crumble. We would like to see the drag tried, as it may be an improvement over the ordinary leveller, but the latter we know is good. Probably some reader will send us a sketch of a good snow plow in use.

An Editor's Reply.—Why didn't you retaliate when that fellow struck you? "I didn't know him, and it is our rule not to pay any attention to anonymous contributions."

Is nature's specific for
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH,
COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM,
SEA SICKNESS, and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults.**

Its effects are marvellous.
Pleasant and Harmless to take.
Rapid, Reliable and Effectual in its action.

IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS.

PRICE 35 CENTS.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT,
Myrtle Station, Ontario.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are 28 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram.

Correspondence promptly answered.
Visitors always welcome.

R. R. Stations:
Midway, G. T. E. | **W. H. ARKELL,**
Teeswater, C.P.E. | Teeswater, Ont.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, and a whole lot of beauties from 2 to 4 months, both sexes. Pairs supplied not a kin. Our younger stock are mostly all the get of Newcastle Warrior, winner of sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1905. We also offer our present stock bull, Donald of Hillhurst, No. 44690, son of Imp. Joy of Morning, as his heifers are now of breeding age, together with a few choice heifers and cows in calf to above bull. All inquiries answered promptly. Daily mail at our door.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not a kin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-3-3. Also a few bulls.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not a kin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Two grand (imp. in dam) sows, bred to farrow in June, to a show boar; also a young litter ready to ship in April. Orders booked ahead and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. MOONEY, Powle's Corners P. O. Fenelon Falls Station.

Slmfield Yorkshires

Have still a few choice young boars from Summer Hill Chester, some young sows from imp. sire and dam; also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, bred again.

G. B. MUMA, Ayr P. O.
Ayr and Paris stations

Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O.
Lefroy Station, G. T. R.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. **The Wm. W. Co. Ltd., London, Ont.**

THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

Is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.

This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible danger ous, dreaded, hitherto considered incurable malady, Rupture. You ruptured people who have borne the painful agonies of Rupture surely will be glad to see this notice, for it means a NEW lease of life for you—one free from pain and suffering. Won't it be grand to be cured? You can be sure—hundreds of Canadians have been. Cut out this notice. Mark on the diagram position of Rupture. Answer questions and send all to me at once. I will send you Free A FREE TEST to show you how quickly you can be cured right in your own home. I'll also send you a valuable Book of Information for the Ruptured. You must write for these at once. Remember they are FREE. No ruptured person who has had these would part with them for money. You wouldn't either. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, 2 1/2 East Queen St., Block 279 Toronto, Ont.

Do you wear a truss?..... Does rupture pain?.....
On which side ruptured?..... Ever operated on for rupture?.....
Age..... Time ruptured.....
Name..... Address.....

I Have Imported SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

more prizewinning and high-class breeding sheep in the past twenty years than all other importers combined.

I WILL IMPORT anything you may need this year in cattle or sheep. Will leave for England on the 18th May. My address there will be: Care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng.

Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have the world's record for the largest per head winners at the greatest of world's fairs—St. Louis.

Also have the record for their 22 years in the leading show rings, including three world's fairs, of winning more first and champion prizes than all competitors combined.

Do you need a few real good ewes? Or a choice ram to head your flock? If so, write for circular and quotations to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative

The other day two good-looking old ladies entered a prominent bank. One of them wanted a check cashed. "But," said the cashier, "I don't know you; you'll have to get someone to identify you." "My friend, here, will identify me," said the lady. "But I don't know your friend," said the cashier. "Well," said the lady, with a wistful smile, "I'll introduce you."

Sale by auction of the whole of the world-renowned prizewinning flock of pedigree registered Southdown sheep, the property of **EDWIN ELLIS, ESQ., Summersbury, Guildford, Eng.,** by **STRIDE & SON,**

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8th, 1906

For the last 20 years the sheep from Summersbury have been shown both at home and abroad with unparalleled success, over £4,000 in prizes having been won, and the forthcoming final dispersal of the flock affords an unique opportunity to foreign breeders to obtain some of the finest specimens of Southdown ewes and rams in the world. Commissions carefully executed.

STRIDE & SON, Auctioneers, Chichester, Sussex, Eng.

WOOL

Consignments solicited. Write and get our prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario

SOUTHDOWNS

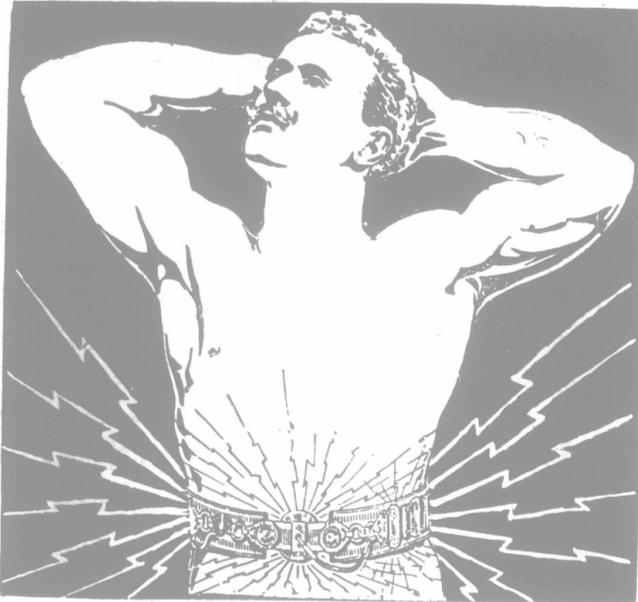
Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks.

COLLIES
At Stud, Holyrood Clinker,
Just imported. Fee \$10.00.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

OFFER TO MEN!

I Have Confidence Enough in My Treatment to Give My Electric Belt Free Until You Are Cured. I Ask No Pay In Advance.



I believe in a fair deal. If you have a good thing and know it yourself, give others a chance to enjoy it in a way they can afford. I've got a good thing. I'm proving that every day. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache to get the benefit of my invention.

Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man this Belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are ready to say to me, "Doctor, you have earned your price, and here it is."

That's trusting you a good deal and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt. But I know that most men are honest, especially when they have been cured of a serious ailment, and very few will impose on me.

As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick, don't trifle with me; but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Doctor.—It is with pleasure that I write you with regard to the Electric Belt. I purchased from you about four months ago. After using it and following the directions for 3 months, I felt like a new man, and it is now three weeks since I stopped using it. I am satisfied to say that your Belt is far ahead of medicine or any other electrical treatment I ever tried before, and it is worth its money many times. I can strongly recommend your Belt and shall always do it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy. Yours truly, O. JOHNSON.

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it, and know it by your own experience, before I get a cent.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense. Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. to 9 p.m. Sundays 10 to 1.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin
112 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Can.
Please send me your book, free.
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H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
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Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville,
Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
Vine Stn., G. T. R., near Barrie. **JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.**

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES Imported and Canadian-bred.
We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.
JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Ohio Improved Chester Whites
100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Breeding and safe arrival guaranteed.
H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

1. A rents farm to B on shares for one year. Is A, according to law, obliged to notify B that he must leave said farm when his time expires?
2. Should it be done in writing?
3. How long before time expires should notice be given?
4. Can you give a form of notice?
Quebec. **YOUNG FARMER.**
Ans.—Notice in such a case is not requisite.

KILLING HORSE RADISH.

In reply to a correspondent in Wallace's Farmer, who wanted to know how to kill horse radish, one reader advised taking a sharp spade, cutting off the crown of each plant, and applying one to two handfuls of salt, according to the size of the plant. Another recommends cutting off the plant at the top of the ground and applying a little kerosene oil to the root. Use a sharp hoe, he says, and carry the oil in a spring-bottom can. Another man says he once happened to include a patch of horse radish in a small hog pasture. He says the pigs went for it ravenously, digging the roots out and eating them. In a short time they had it killed so that it stayed killed.

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEE.

A hired B for twenty-two dollars a month to the end of August. After B had been working for A for six weeks, A paid B off.
1. Can B come on A for damages for breach of contract?
2. Ought not A to have given B a month's notice?
3. About what amount of damage can B collect, and what steps should be taken?
Ontario. **A READER.**
Ans.—1. Yes, unless such termination of the employment was by mutual consent, or it was a dismissal for good and sufficient cause.
2. The contract term could not be shortened by any notice, unless there was an express agreement thereto.
3. In the ordinary legal course suit would be entered in the Division Court for damages for wrongful dismissal, and the amount which would be awarded the plaintiff by the judge, or judge and jury, cannot be predicted with any reasonable degree of certainty. All the circumstances would have to be taken into consideration, and we would mention incidentally that inasmuch as B would be expected to obtain other employment without delay, or, at all events, to make earnest effort to do so, his succeeding or not in that direction would cut a considerable figure in the estimation of the amount of the damages.

Veterinary.

RUPTURE.

I have a Shorthorn bull that got a little wrong in his digestion. I gave him a purgative (1 1/2 lbs. of salts, and in a few hours, linseed oil). He got all right, did well, and served well. Later I noticed one of his testicles badly swelled, hard and feverish, swelling extending along the belly. Yet treated it for inflammation, but it does not seem to be much better. Do you think it will hurt him for getting calves? What treatment would you advise giving him, or what do you think was the cause? H. M.
Ans.—This is probably of the nature of a rupture of the cords, caused by slipping or straining. It is doubtful if the swelling will disappear. If it is hot and inflamed, bathe with warm water often and long, rub dry, and apply liniment composed of equal parts of ammonia, turpentine and raw linseed oil. It may or may not impair his usefulness as a breeder.

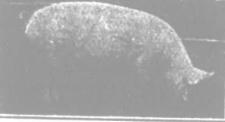
A story of Keir Hardie, the Labor member of Parliament, is recalled in England. He went into the library of the House of Commons, where he was intercepted by a policeman.
"Are you working here, mate?" asked the officer.
"Yes."
"On the roof?" which was a reference to the time.
"No, on the floor."

MEN PAY WHEN CURED

So many men have been cheated out of their hard earned money by Quacks and Fake Specialists, whose injurious dopes and so-called treatments are made to sell rather than to cure, and whose glowing promises and strong guarantees are never intended to be carried out, that they have almost lost faith in the honesty of physicians and in their ability to cure. In order to dispel all doubt, and prove to patients that he can really cure so-called incurable cases, no matter how many other treatments have failed to cure them, Dr. Goldberg offers patients a cure before they pay.
Dr. Goldberg has 14 Diplomas and Certificates from various Colleges and State Boards of Medical Examiners (a reproduction of which is sent with the first letter to each patient), and he has successfully treated men on his pay when cured plan for years, permanently curing patients suffering from severe nervous disorders resulting from overwork, business and domestic cares, dissipation, etc.
Nervous debility and all of the accompanying symptoms, such as headache, loss of memory, mental depression, strange sensations, irritability, sleeplessness, weakness, trembling, heart palpitation, cold limbs, physical exhaustion, etc., are promptly cured; and blood poison, prostatic trouble, early decay, skin diseases, bladder and kidney troubles are cured to stay cured. The prices are very reasonable, and no charges are made for examination and advice, no matter whether the patient takes the treatment or not. Dr. Goldberg has no free samples and no proprietary medicines to sell. He is strictly opposed to all stimulants which temporarily relieve, but after a short time leave the patient in a worse condition than before taken. His treatment is specially prepared for each individual case and goes to the bottom of the disease, purifying the blood, strengthening the nerves and general system. It eradicates all traces of disease, and makes men sound and healthy and able to meet their fellow men with a feeling that they are strong and manly and fit to cope with the most trying conditions before them.

The treatments are sent to patients in any part of the world under this pay when cured plan, and if you will write and state all about your case at once, your letter will receive prompt attention and you will be advised by return mail about how long it will take to cure you, and how much the treatment will cost you. Remember, you do not have to pay a cent for anything until you are cured. No matter how many others have treated you, or how serious your condition is, you should write today and take advantage of this liberal offer. All medicines sent Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation charges prepaid. Address: **DR. GOLDBERG, 208 Woodward Ave., Suite 611, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have in our 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 the champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

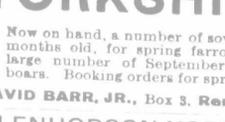
D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

RIVER VIEW FARM



ROBERT CLARKE
Importer and Breeder of
Chester White Swine
Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write
41 Cooper Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

Oakdale Berkshires



Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. o
DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

GLENHODSON YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

Sows bred or ready to breed, from choice imp stock, also young pigs, for sale. Buff Orpington, B. P. Rock and White Wyandotte eggs for hatching at \$1 for 15.
GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE

Choice young stock from imported prize-winning stock for sale.
GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.