

**PAGES
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The Farmer's Advocate

"Persevere and Succeed."

and Home Magazine

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 25, 1908.

No. 822.

EDITORIAL

CONTROLLING THE LIGHTNING BOLT.

We wish to draw the special attention of our readers to an article headed "Re Lightning Losses and Prevention," by A. Lindback, Provincial Fire Commissioner of Manitoba. Before publication, this article was submitted to a practical man, who has given the subject of lightning protection very careful and intelligent study, and has erected and repeatedly described in our columns a cheap and simple, though effective, homemade lightning-rod, consisting of nine strands of soft, galvanized, No. 9 wire, twisted together. This form of rod, erected, and grounded according to directions, has been fully endorsed by eminent authority, and has, according to several instances of presumptive evidence, proven entirely efficacious in drawing off a lightning bolt harmlessly into the earth. For the lightning-rod idea is by no means a humbug. The humbug consisted in the exorbitant prices charged and the shady tactics employed by that erstwhile class of gentry, the lightning-rod agents. It is not out of place to mention that a considerable number of these homemade rods have been put up in Middlesex County, as per instructions in "The Farmer's Advocate," and a lesser number in other sections of the country. In view of these facts, the following comment on the above-mentioned article will be read with interest:

"Mr. Lindback's article contains the best lot of condensed suggestions I have ever seen on the subject. There is nothing in it but what I can endorse. The paragraph referring to the liability of the human body to draw a stroke from a rod, I would understand as emphasizing the danger of actual contact with a lightning-rod during a storm.

"Some insurance companies, at least, doing business in the Western States make it a condition of insuring cattle against lightning that grounded wires be attached to all wire fences at specified distances. The same rule, if applied in the East, would, no doubt, lessen the increasing losses from that source.

"Mr. Lindback's last suggestion, that farm insurance companies make a special classification for rodded buildings, and have an inspector to see that all are in order, if acted on, would eventually, I believe, result in practically wiping out the enormous annual losses from lightning fires which are borne at present."

MONOPOLY IN NOMENCLATURE.

The letter headed "Naming Clydesdales," appearing in this issue, raises a question of especial interest to breeders of all classes of pedigreed stock. The system of granting to breeders the exclusive privilege of using, in the registry of their animals, a certain name as a prefix or affix, has been adopted by several of the British breed societies, and has been in use for years. And there would appear to be no valid reason for objection to this arrangement as applied to a farm, flock or herd, or their products, since it tends to engender a feeling or sense of pride in the owner, inciting the ambition to excel, and to make a worthy reputation for himself and his stock. Several other breed societies, both in Britain and America, at the inception of their pedigree records, adopted and have continued the system of excluding duplicate names, no two animals being allowed registry under the same name. And to this rule we have heard no objection, but believe it is generally considered a sensible provision, avoiding the confusion and misunderstanding incident to

the registry of many animals under the same name, as, for instance, in the case of the noted horse, Prince of Wales (673), in Volume One of what is commonly known as the Scottish Clydesdale Studbook, in which no fewer than fourteen other horses are registered under the same name, though, of course, with different numbers. The only way in which it would appear possible to avoid this difficulty in the case of a record in which the principle of "one animal, one name" has not prevailed, is to fix a date in the near future from which no two entries shall be made under the same name. This would appear to be fair for all, and would, to some extent, at least, mitigate the objectionable feature. But the granting, at a late period, the special and exclusive use of a name, or part of a name, that has been in common use, certainly has the appearance of bestowing a monopoly, which, if allowed to anyone, should be conferred upon the breeder by whose skill and judgment the animal of note was produced, rather than upon the fortunate party becoming the owner, and profiting thereby. For this reason, if for no other, many will doubtless sympathize with Mr. Findlay, who recorded his protest against the motion in the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the right to the exclusive use of the name Baron, which has for so long been common property. While there could be no reasonable objection to granting the owners of Baron's Pride a patent on the use of the word Netherhall (the home of the noted sire) or any combination of the name of the horse with that of his home, there certainly does not appear to be good ground for giving away the name Baron, which is so commonly used in connection with other words in the naming of horses and other stock, as in this respect it appears more objectionable than in the case of either or any of the three or four names previously granted by the Scottish Society. It is true that the demand for a monopoly of the use of a name has not been great in Clydesdale circles, but there is no knowing how soon it may become epidemic over the seas or here, or on whose toes it may tread, and the Canadian Society will do well to give the question careful consideration before committing itself to a system which may lead to abuse of privilege, or may not be wisely applicable to conditions in this country.

THE FAMILY FETISH.

Secretary Sangster's reference to the more clear defining of "families," while having little necessary connection with the subject-matter of his letter, namely, the granting of an exclusive privilege for trade purposes, yet serves to recall incidents in the history of successes in animal breeding, some of the most pronounced of which might, in their inception, be regarded as accidents, so unpremeditated and unexpected were they. The great Clydesdale sire, Darnley, so potential a factor in the uplift of the Clydesdale breed, was, we are told, practically a catch colt, the product of mating his dam, who had been bred all season to the Keir stud horse, with Conqueror, "with no other thought than that of getting a foal out of her somehow," the result proving a "prince of the blood."

In Shorthorn history, we are informed that Hubback, the most influential of the early sires of the breed in the foundation of the erstwhile popular Bates Duchess family, was a little yellow, red and white bull, of no special pretensions, serving cows at a shilling a head when bought by the Collings for ten guineas. And Champion of England, the sire which made the Cruickshank herd famous, and well-nigh transformed the type of

the breed, was the product of a sire bought at butcher's price, of which the purchaser was so nearly ashamed that the bull was kept out of sight in a back field with a few cows that had proved difficult to settle in calf, one of which was a plain cow that from this mating produced the prodigy whose blood, more than that of any other, has coursed the veins of champions galore in the leading Shorthorn show-rings of the world in the last quarter of a century. The success of these outstanding individuals in their influence on the character of the breed was doubtless due largely to the superior judgment of their breeders or owners in using them and their offspring in a system of judicious inbreeding to intensify the potency of the blood; but when that system became a fetish, and the "family" fad was practically worshipped, as in the case of the Duchess tribes, inferior and disreputable specimens being used for breeding purposes, the result was the wreck of the family, and of fortunes as well. The danger lies in paying more attention to pedigree than performance, to breeding from inferior individuals because of their more or less remote relationship to a star performer, and not on account of superior merit in themselves.

An important lesson to be learned from the history of prepotent sires is the wisdom of retaining the services of such as long as their usefulness lasts, rather than relinquishing them for untried or unproved ones. And danger lies in the use of inferior or even mediocre scions of a noted family, when better individuals of sound breeding and respectable relationship are available.

CONTINUATION-CLASS WORK.

The Ontario Minister of Education's annual report has not been made public, and it is now the month of June. This is most unparalleled. Either the report is necessary and useful—and if so, should come forth during the session of the Legislature—or it is unnecessary and useless, and if so, it can be dispensed with entirely. Perhaps the day of reports is past. Before me lies, however, now, one report, which has reached daylight from St. James' Square. This is the report of the Inspector of Continuation Classes, R. H. Cowley, Esq., M. A. Although this report is dated January 15th, 1908, and covers in full the entire calendar year of 1907, yet it was not available to the public until the end of April. It took over three months from the date of presentation to the Minister until it was published. Certainly, this is procrastination with a vengeance. But one might ask, why has the Minister himself not issued his own report for 1907? Who knows why?

There is very much that is of public interest in Inspector Cowley's prompt annual 1907 report, and a careful reading of it convinces one that Mr. Cowley is a most energetic officer. He reports great progress in this particular branch of our school system. The school boards are enthusiastic, and the schools are doing good work. Their great progress and growth is due to the Inspector's readjustment of the Government grants, and to his unerring tact and sympathy with the people. Mr. Cowley desires to place before his schools a definite objective point, and would make it one of not simply culture, but of economic service to the future citizenship of our people. Definiteness of aim will make the work more practical, and, if practical, the rural classes will appreciate and support. There is no doubt of this.

There were enrolled in 1907 nearly 5,000 students, and of these, 40 per cent. were from the farm. That is, two out of five were from the soil, and the Inspector states that of every three from the farm, only one returns. This means that

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.

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is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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LONDON, CANADA.

over 600 return to the farm, while 1,400 go into professional life. This steady drain of the best life of the Province it is necessary to check. It is injuring the rural districts, and the Department of Education is worried as to a remedy. But such results are the natural consequence of our petrified uniform school system. Mr. Cowley justly blames our school system for it. The course of study, the character of the teaching, the nature of the examination papers—all diligently point the way to the High School and the professions.

Mr. Cowley says emphatically that our educational system has "undeniably given the student a distinct bias toward the professions and the mercantile pursuits." He sees in the fact that farmers' sons have to repair to large urban centers for a higher education, a machine-like and insidious temptation to take the farmers' sons away from their natural environment and occupation, and dazzle them with the false, artificial allurements of city life. The truth of Mr. Cowley's contention is not even debatable. When shall it be possible to place a good liberal education at the farmer's door? This, in point of patriotism, would be better for our country than glittering arms and stately fleets.

Mr. Cowley is quite decisive in his report. He calls for a Secondary School, that shall provide general culture, unbiased toward any occupation or distinction. This is the key to his report, and he pleads for and points out the way to a class of rural school that shall be to the agricultural class what the High Schools have been to the professions. One is justified in saying that the High School does not by any means meet the needs of even all our urban demands. To many of our city boys and girls it is not a profitable course. It is the school, after all, of but the few, and there is no use in blinking the fact. The course in general education is a culture course—necessary and desirable, but not to any great extent appropriated by city boys and girls. There is something other needed. Our High Schools need as great a shaking up as our public schools, else they, too, will soon have outlived their practical usefulness. Their culture power saves them. There is need of new courses adapted to modern human life, otherwise we may develop a class of merely literate proletariat.

The Continuation School is the missing link between the rural school and higher citizenship,

and for this reason this school should be so equipped as to mold the rural youth while in their homes. To do this, the Continuation Schools are made local rural High Schools, which means they will be the farmers' colleges. In this connection, Mr. Cowley has a responsible task in arranging the course of study so as to be complete and adapted to the rural needs. He seeks efficient and highly-trained teachers, and, to some extent, experts in the scientific branches. His teachers will be a powerful personal stimulus to rural communities. The personal supervision possible in these two or three master schools will be at the maximum, and this is where these schools will tell on character and future citizenship. Temptations to leave school will not bear with so heavy pressure on these rural schools until the basis of a good education has been deeply laid, and after that, temptation ought to be futile.

Mr. Cowley's ideal for the present is the production of a well-informed, educated rural population, proud of its own efficiency and talent, both natural and acquired, with efficient means to impart the same continuously to posterity.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Cowley is meeting with success in connecting the rural schools more closely to the Ontario Agricultural College. That he will succeed in convincing the College that it should do the work of a college only, and leave to the Continuation School all academic subjects, is more than a dream. It will enable the College to better concentrate its efforts on the special work for which it was established and exists, much more to the general advantage of Ontario than the teaching of writing and spelling, etc., which has hitherto clogged its progress, and taken boys from home at too early an age.

The Inspector urges a wide course of study—a broad course of literature, art, and in general reading, so as to produce an intelligent, widely-read and reading citizenship. The course of work in the Continuation Schools is strenuous, and he believes it may be relieved by reducing the examination pressure. The "approved school" he does not condemn. It has, so far, no terrors for him. Perhaps it has not for any Inspector who is noted for efficiency, integrity and backbone.

Mr. Cowley enjoys, to a remarkable extent, the confidence of the people and of the Legislature. No higher tribute could be paid to the cause he has initiated than the financial response from the Legislature. The rural members know a good thing when they see it, and they have been on the lookout for inspiration for many years. Even urban centers have been calling for Continuation Schools, and there seems no good reason why they should not have them. It would mean that thousands of our youth would continue their education much longer than they now do, and any change that will conduce to that happy end should be applied. High Schools take the rural boys from home, and, unfortunately, make a break—a decided break—in a boy's education at an age when he would be better of less change and variation. He would be better under fewer teachers, too. No boy under 16 years should be under more than, at most, two or three teachers during the school day, for the sake of the stability of the boy's character. Better discipline and more uniform development of his powers will be evident. He will learn better to obey under one master than under many masters. This is certainly true of boys up to 16 years of age.

Mr. Cowley rather anticipates opposition from the High-school men, but why should educated men oppose the wider diffusion of a higher education among our people. There should be no rivalry. The need exists for Continuation Schools in order to remove two evils, viz., premature leaving age, and lack of aim in our school system. The High Schools do not reach the rural classes as a class, and they cannot. High Schools are largely urban schools, and they fail to make, for all our people, education a training for livelihood as well as for life. There should be the greatest co-operation among these schools, for all are operated for the common good. There is not the slightest doubt that Continuation Schools have come to stay, and High-school men may as well see to it that their own schools are more efficient, else there will rise up so many independent technical schools, Commercial High Schools and Manual Training Schools, and Continuation Schools, to supply urban demands, that the field will not be left under their command. Adaptation means modern growth in the spirit and need of the day. Where it is wanting, there is death. I recommend the Inspector's report to the reading public, for he advocates equal educational opportunity for all the people, and this a sound principle.

Ottawa.

R. STOTHERS.

While the farms of Europe and America call out for labor, vast masses horde in city slums, ignorant, hungry, and destitute. In the greatest cities the poverty and congestion are the worst. It is not confined to the Old World, for New York, Chicago, and even more moderate cities, such as Montreal and Toronto, have their slum districts, festering abscesses in the civic life, producing a prolific crop of immorality and crime.

OUR MARITIME LETTER.

THE MARCH OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The march of agricultural progress in these Maritime Provinces has, all will admit, been steady and satisfying, if sometimes slow in pace and marked by a half-heartedness which is not over-edifying. In late years we have witnessed the almost complete reformation of pastoral processes in so far as they relate to field culture, at least; indeed, the whole range of operation involved in the term has undergone change—change which in some cases amounted to complete replacement. The intensive has displaced in most cases with us the extensive methods, and, hard as the old partizan fought for his system, example and the results he could not shut his eyes to compelled him to accommodate himself volens volens in the end to the new state of things. We have few if any men of any consequence in these Provinces now who persist in the fatal system of taking everything from the soil and returning little or nothing to it, as was the case in the old days, when land was cropped to oats as long as it would grow anything, and until its virgin fertility was totally squandered. The stupid cupidity of the rustic who would kill the goose which laid the golden egg was verified in this class of farmer. But they were not altogether to blame. The common practice ran that way, and for one man who thinks, there are a hundred who blindly follow the crowd. Now, the practice being altogether at the other tangent, it is easier to command the general attention in suggesting improvements in any department of farming. And now, too, most farmers think a bit for themselves; they should be the profoundest thinkers in the land. There is enough in successful culture of the field to occupy to its depths the mind of the greatest man ever born into the world. The day is gone when "only a farmer" meant anything like the gross and unlovable creature caricatured by an American poet as "the man with the hoe." Strange as it may sound, even this twentieth century will see the farmer the only gentleman in the land. And he will fill all the requirements of the most exacting definition more completely than anyone else.

It is not necessary to go into the narration of what can be seen in this new country to-day in the shape of beautiful steadings, with buildings for their occupants constructed on the most magnificent scale, and fitted with all that money can obtain or a reasonable ambition covet; with shelters for the flocks and herds which would have been considered good enough for men but recently; with enclosures and plantations challenging everyone's admiration; with everything in machinery that human ingenuity can invent; in a word, with all the cherished results from science and riches which but short years apast were thought to be available to princes alone. Prosperity has been general with the farmer in these parts, as elsewhere in this blessed land; and that prosperity he has not turned to naught. But, like everything else in this world worth calling a vocation, there is an infinity of development ahead of agriculture with us. New avenues of enterprise are every day opening up before us, and those who man the towers of outlook must be ready to see them and direct the feet of the advancing host effectively through them to the green fields beyond. Official agriculture, if we may employ the term, is supposed to do something satisfying for its salary. Sometimes it does, sometimes it does not; but it is the vogue with all sorts of administrations to assume an attitude of patronage toward agriculture, assuredly. Most people know that no mistake can be made in prospering this basic interest. Unfortunately, public places become loaded up often with fossils and parasites, and it requires more than an earthquake to bury them out of sight, to put them where they can do no harm to an excellent cause, at least; and, except for the very first-class men who cannot be replaced easily, it is good for the bureaus to get a shaking up occasionally.

The new Government of our sister Province is casting about to see what can be done for agriculture as a profession within its borders. New Brunswick has a great area of good farming lands. Its forest need careful watching, lest the exploiter damage irreparably the public domain; but, in maintaining and extending in a sane way the forests, there is much ground for expansion in field culture. It was the opinion of the first explorers of the country that it should grow enough field products to feed a vast population. It has drawn its produce, in most part, from other sources. It were a pity not to develop the farming possibilities of so promising a division thoroughly. The Government recently installed has started out well. It has appointed a commission to inquire into the state of agriculture in the Province, and report to Parliament not only the actualities, but the possibilities, of the case. No doubt something of benefit to New Brunswick agriculture will accrue from this inquiry and proposals, and we will all watch for the report and subsequent action upon it with deep interest. It

is a long stride in the agricultural progress of Maritime Canada, we trust, and its results will be felt far beyond the limits of the division concerned directly in the new report. A. E. BURKE.

HORSES.

STATE FAIR CLASSES FOR AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSES.

With a view to developing the breeding of American carriage horses, a movement was inaugurated in 1907 by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in co-operation with the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, to provide a uniform system of classification for American carriage horses at the State fairs. The department's classification (which, by the way, includes four classes for stallions, five for mares and fillies, one for foals, and one for stallions and get) is the work of the committee on heavy-harness horses of the above Association. This committee is organized to represent the Federal Department of Agriculture, the American Trotting Register Association, the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, and the American Morgan Register Association. The classes provided are open only to horses of American blood registered in one of the three above associations' records. In the case of mares recorded in the American Trotting Register, they are eligible whether registered as standard or non-standard. The type sought is described as follows: "Not under 15 hands for mature horses; smooth, compact and symmetrical conformation; neck of good length, inclined naturally to arch; sloping shoulders; well-set legs of medium length; sloping pasterns and good feet; short, strong back; well-sprung ribs, well ribbed up to coupling; smooth loins; full flanks; straight croup, with well-set tail; full round quarters."

Entries in all cases are supposed to be judged on conformation, style, action and manners as a suitable type of carriage horse. Special attention will be given to trueness of action. Good knee and hock action are essential. Entries in all classes should trot and walk straight and true, and judges are especially to avoid horses showing any tendency to pace, mix gaits, paddle in front, or sprawl behind.

The objects to be served by the introduction of this classification are declared as follows: "The widespread adoption of this movement is of the greatest importance to farmers and breeders who own horses suitable to get American carriage horses, for the reason that the fairs are in very close touch with farmers, who are the breeders of most of the carriage horses sold on the American markets, and the value of the American horse for carriage purposes is rarely appreciated by the farmers who breed them."

Hundreds of horses are sold annually by farmers at really insignificant prices, which, after some months of finishing and handling, are sold as carriage horses at prices up into the thousands. Furthermore, there is a continual sale of stallions to supply this trade. These horses are usually of only moderate value as speed producers, but are of excellent carriage type. If kept entire, and properly mated, they could be of inestimable value as foundation sires of the American carriage horse, but, as a rule, they are castrated and lost, so far as breeding value is concerned. With the powerful educational influence of the fairs and stock shows thrown into the solution of the carriage-horse problem, the farmer will not only be educated to appreciate the intrinsic value of the native light horse for carriage purposes, but will recognize the worth of the stallion with good conformation and quality, but only moderate speed, as a sire of carriage horses, and the problem of fixing the type will be one of early solution.

It is said the movement to provide this special classification has been well received. The effort was commenced too late to have it generally adopted in 1907, although four State fairs did so in that year, the Iowa State Fair and the Blue Grass Fair of Kentucky having undertaken it of their own initiative. The character of the exhibits, while not all that could be desired, was considered as good as could be expected. Eleven State fairs have provided the classification for 1908, either in whole or part, and considerable interest has been shown by county and district fairs. The list of eleven State fairs includes Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas, Tennessee, Illinois; Tristate Fair, Memphis, Tenn., and the Missouri State Fair. In addition, the Blue Grass Fair, in Kentucky, retains the specifications and classifications adopted by them last year.

NAMING CLYDESDALES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the exclusive use of several names were granted in the registration of Clydesdales there. The word "Gartly" was given exclusively to A. McMennie; that of "Montreave" to Sir John Gilmour; "Silver" to the Seaham Harbor Stud, Ltd., and "Baron" to A. & W. Montgomery. In a letter, the Secretary has requested the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada to co-operate with them in protecting the use of these names in Canada as well. This matter was discussed by the executive here, and it was decided to refer the matter to the annual meeting of the Association. Meanwhile, as they were all favorably disposed toward this movement, the registrar has been requested to endeavor to persuade all applicants for registration to avoid their use as far as possible for the balance of the year.

This is a matter on which I would urge as free discussion as possible. The indiscriminate use of names made popular through some animal of superior merit, or the successful efforts of some devoted breeder, cannot fail to be perplexing to future students of Clydesdale history. Records which have followed some system which simplifies the study of the breed, have gained an added value by doing so. Others, which have not, have been losers by not doing so. The great Percheron stallion, Brilliant, left a name which has been lost through its indiscriminate use, until, to one not very familiar with the breeding of this breed of horses, it means nothing. The "family" system of the American Trotting Register has added value to that record. The maternal "family" of the Shorthorn pedigree has certainly added value in the same manner.

In Vol. 14, C. C. S. B., there are sixty "Barons" recorded, many of which are not closely related to the great sire of Netherhall. Vol. 15 is only better in that it has 58 "Barons." This cannot fall to cause some uncertainty in the future, especially in the recording of four-cross fillies and Canadian-bred horses generally.



Sir Spencer (13211).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1904; sire Sir Hugo, by Sir Everard.

There is, perhaps, no breed of animals in existence which owes so much of its merit to a few outstanding sires as does the Clydesdale. This is a fact well known to all horsemen. It is also an incontrovertible proof of the value of good pedigree, and the importance of the work of preserving the "family" strain, inasmuch as it places wider and more exact knowledge at the command of the breeder. The crossing of Prince of Wales (673) upon the "Darnley" "family" of mares was a process by which the Clydesdales of Scotland gained in fame and popularity by leaps and bounds. What a galaxy of grand breeding sires this one incidental cross produced. It was followed by others, not many in numbers, but momentous in their results and their proportions.

The time is palpably ripe for the repetition of such history in Canada. Should Canadians have the fortune to find themselves heirs to such a heritage, there is no better means of knowing it early, and reaping to the full its advantages, than some system of keeping exact record, not only in books of registration, but, easily and fully and unmistakably, in the popular mind as well.

Were "families" more clearly defined, the principles of breeding would be taken greater advantage of. Where a good stallion produced a prizewinning foal, it would prove an inducement to the owner of another mare by the same sire as its dam to breed to that stallion. The writer feels confident that a discussion of this question will prove of interest to your readers, and that you will welcome a discussion of the matter through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

J. W. SANGSTER.

Sec'y Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

CHAMPING ON THE BIT.

A correspondent says: "I have a three-year-old colt I am breaking in, which has formed a habit of biting at the bit. Have tried every means I can think of or have been told about by neighbors, but to no avail. Will you kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, what is your idea of the best method of stopping him."

Champing the bit is one of the lesser vices which a horse will sometimes acquire. In some cases it is the result of a nervous and irritable disposition, when very little can be done to remedy the condition. In other cases the trouble can be traced to defective teeth, or possibly the colt will be getting his third permanent molar. The irritation caused by cutting this tooth may be the source of the champing. If you do not need to work him this summer, turn him out to pasture; the change may be beneficial in more ways than one. And he may forget the habit. To try different "rigs" on him would probably only make him worse, as it would add to his nervousness. Sometimes a bit which hangs low in the mouth offers more temptation to a horse to champ than one that fits his mouth closely.

SOME SCOTTISH OPINIONS.

The Highland and Agricultural Society includes in its latest report the opinions of correspondents upon different phases of horse-breeding. Some of these we reproduce. The first subject is: "Breeding from Unsound Horses."

The correspondent who raises this question writes: "Of late years, a good many horse-breeding societies have been formed all over the country. Landlords and tenants alike subscribe to the funds of these associations. A deputation is selected to appoint a horse to travel the district, and the owner of the selected horse receives a premium on condition that mares belonging to members of the society are served at a low rate.

The work done by these societies is too often spoiled by the fact that they neglect to have a guarantee that the horse is sound. Again and again we see premiums paid for an animal which afterwards is found to be a 'roarer' or a 'shiverer,' or having some hereditary defect which invariably comes out in his stock. The deputation see a flashy-looking animal, good at the 'grund,' and they seldom even try him for wind troubles. Societies should insist on having a veterinary certificate that the horse they are getting is sound. We would then find that fewer of our young horses would develop nervous disorders when being broken to work."

Most farmers will cordially agree with what this correspondent says. While the large majority of horses which travel Scotland are, we believe, perfectly correct in this respect, there will always be a few of what a potato man would call "rogues," and these may do great mischief and cause no little loss before being discovered.

A useful suggestion under this head, by Mr. M. Gilchrist, Ballindalloch, is that horses should be fed four times a day in place of three times. Mr. Harry Hope says a great thing is to get horses well driven. He finds married men better horsemen, as a rule, than single men. Mr. W. S. Ferguson and Mr. G. D. Clark make suggestions to somewhat the same effect, the latter remarking that the finding of men who love their horses and do not abuse them is now exceedingly difficult.

Mr. Cunningham urges careful grooming and attention to the feet of horses. Mr. J. R. C. Smith says nothing contributes more to the well-being of horses than an even temperament on the part of the men, and regular feeding; while Mr. George Bell, as improvements in management, suggests the discarding of bad feeders and rash workers, more attention to grooming, better ventilation of stables, dismissal of plowmen known to ill-use horses, and the withholding of feeding when not required.

Mr. Bell makes the further very practical suggestion that wide end ridges in plowing would frequently save tearing off shoes, blemishes, and cases of lameness.

Another subject discussed was "The Working

Life of a Horse." Some of the opinions follow:

This is a matter that obviously depends on a variety of circumstances—the constitution of the animal, the way he has been cared for and fed, and the class of work he has to do. Most of the correspondents, however, agree that horses at farm work will, on the average, work efficiently for about twelve years. Mr. C. M. Cameron puts the average at 14 to 16 years; Mr. M. Gilchrist at a year or so less; Mr. Campbell at 14 years; Mr. Wallace at 10 years on heavy land, and considerably more on light land; and Mr. Cunningham at 8 to 10 years. Mr. John Marr has frequently had mares working and breeding until over 20 years. Mr. John Speir, in his district, where carting is heavy, finds the average working life of his horses to be from 8 to 10 years. On this footing, he puts the cost of renewing per annum at one-eighth or one-tenth of the cost of the horse, less its selling price.

Mr. Harry Hope, in East Lothian, finds that, with their extensive system of cultivation, 10 years of efficient work is about the most, on the average, that they can get out of their horses. Personally, Mr. Hope writes down the value of his horses by £6 each per annum.

A correspondent asks whether, by giving his horses oats at morning, noon and evening, and then turning them out to grass at night, they should keep in good working condition.

Generally speaking, they should. Horses are very often better off by spending the night in the cool, out of doors, than by sweltering in a hot stable; but, of course, heavy feeding of grass makes them soft, or, if the pasture is not good, they may not get enough bulky fodder. Horses that have a few feeds of grass each spring, cool out, and generally have better health than those that are kept on dry feed during the hot weather. If horses get grain three times a day, with grass at night, and fall to keep in working condition, the trouble will likely be found in some other quarter than the feed box.

LIVE STOCK.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING SWINE.

THE BOAR.

The boar should be given plenty of exercise, and kept in a thrifty, healthy condition. If he is kept closely housed, he will not prove as good a breeder for as long a time as if he were given a fair amount of exercise, but do not let him run at large and forage for his living, as he cannot pick up enough food to maintain his strength. He must be fed a little grain. A breeding boar should be kept in medium condition, neither excessively fat nor too thin. He may be bred to a few sows when he is eight months old, and at a year old he should be in his prime, and, if in good flesh, it is seldom that he is over-used.

Oats should form a considerable part of the meal ration, as they are muscle-formers, and not too fattening. Bran, barley or wheat middlings are also good if fed with the oats. He should be given plenty of succulent food, such as sugar beets or mangels. Give him variety and make his food as palatable as possible, but never feed more than he will eat up clean.

THE SOW.

It is very essential that breeding sows be given plenty of exercise. It is necessary at all times, but especially so during the period of gestation.

In summer, the sows should be turned out to graze. If one has a permanent pasture or a field of clover or alfalfa in which the sows may run during the summer, it will keep them in excellent condition, and they will require very little or no other food. If there is good water flowing through the pasture, so much the better; but if not, supply it. They must also be given shelter.

During the winter the sows may be allowed to run around the strawstack or in the barnyard. A shelter must be provided for them to sleep in; a portable pen answers the purpose admirably. It is better not to be too warm, so long as it is dry, free from drafts, and well supplied with straw in which they may huddle.

Mature, thrifty sows can be maintained in excellent breeding condition on a ration consisting largely of roots, preferably mangels or sugar beets. During a cold snap, some grain should be given. As the sows become further advanced in the period of gestation, it is necessary to give more nourishment in less bulk. Therefore, the allowance of mangels should be gradually decreased, and the complement of grain correspondingly increased. As the period advances, oats, shorts, or middlings, is excellent, but corn or barley should be used sparingly, as they are too heating.

A week or ten days before farrowing the sow should be placed by herself in the breeding pen, so that she may become thoroughly accustomed to her new surroundings before the critical time arrives.

The pen should be light, dry, and well ventilated, but not draughty in winter. There should be a guard rail running around the sides of the pen about eight inches from the floor and ten inches from the wall, to prevent the dam overlying her young. Very little bedding should be given the sow, and this should be of short straw. If a large amount of long bedding were used, the newly-farrowed pigs might get tangled in it, and be lain on by their mother.

When the sow is taken in at first, restrict her feed for a day or so, and feed on soft, light feed, and have the sow used to you, so that your presence may not excite her.

If the sow is long in farrowing, place the newly-born pigs in a box until parturition is complete, then give them to her so that they may suck. If it is cold, place the little pigs in a box with a hot-water bottle, and cover them up till they are warm.

Never feed the sow directly after farrowing or you may lose her, and also the pigs. If she lies for ten or twelve hours, do not offer her anything, but when she does rise give her a drink of luke-warm water. Fresh, warm skim milk is also good, and will answer for the first forty-eight hours, then you might mix in a little middlings, and at each feed increase the meal, until she is getting all the feed she will eat up clean.

Care must be taken to prevent her from becoming constipated before and after farrowing. Never feed apples during the period of gestation, nor when the pigs are sucking, as they are too acid, but give her all the nutritious, palatable food that she will eat up clean.

When the pigs are big enough to begin eating a little, give them a small trough where the sow

It is my belief that in summer pigs can be more cheaply raised on pasture supplemented with a light grain ration, as the hogs, having unrestricted access to earth, and taking plenty of exercise, are vigorous and healthy. There is never any trouble with paralysis, or with pigs going "off their feed"; and, with good fences, a large herd can be carried in this way with a minimum of attention, and, when finished and slaughtered, they will kill out firm, evenly-fleshed, and will shrink very little in curing and shipping.

R. W. HODSON.

EXPENSIVE BEEF PRODUCTION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is a very simple fiction, this idea occasionally advanced, that a special-purpose beef breed is essential for the economical production of meat. As a matter of fact, the precise opposite is the case. The special-purpose beef-bred cow is the most extravagant source of beef supply under any prevailing conditions except the range, and even there she is not sought, ranchers preferring to graze young cattle bred in the mixed-farming sections, rather than herd a cow twelve months, in the chance of obtaining a calf. Eliminating the ranch, and confining our inquiry to ordinary farm conditions, such as exist generally throughout America, we find that the only point in favor of the special-purpose beef-bred dam is that her calves turn out a somewhat superior quality of eating, and yield carcasses with a larger proportion of coveted roasts and steaks than will the stock out of less perfectly-modelled dams. It may also be said that she lends herself to a convenient

and congenial system of farm management, whereas the dual-purpose or the special-purpose dairy cow requires to be milked by hand, thus involving a heavier charge for labor, more skill, and more exacting attention.

Having said this on behalf of the special-purpose beef-bred cow, all is said. Yielding her every point that may be reasonably claimed, we still find her heavily handicapped, for her total annual product consists of her young calf and what nourishment she imparts to it during the first six or eight months of its life. Inasmuch as the milk is worth for calf-feeding, probably not over twice as much as a corresponding quantity of good skim milk, the season's yield may be written down as worth ten or, in rare cases, twelve or



Polo Pony, Arthur.

Winner of first and Lady's Field Cup, London (Eng.) Polo Pony Show, 1908.

cannot get at it, and put a small quantity of warm milk in it, with a little meal mixed in. By the time the pigs are six to eight weeks old, they will have almost weaned themselves.

If you wish to get two litters in a year from a sow, the pigs must be weaned when they are six weeks old, and the sow bred as soon as she is in condition.

After the pigs are taken away from the sow, see that her udder does not become inflamed for want of being milked, and if she still gives a large quantity of milk, cut down her feed and give her only dry food, such as whole oats, for a day or two, and allow the pigs to suckle once or twice in twenty-four hours.

After the pigs are taken away from the sow, do not be too generous in feeding, but make them take exercise by scattering a little grain on the floor. If they become too fat, they are apt to die of "thumps." The best pigs will die first.

After weaning, feed often and lightly, if possible, but only give what they will eat up clean; never let food accumulate in the trough. Feed three parts middlings to one part ground oats soaked in skim milk, or in water if milk is not available. At the age of three months old, a little barley may be mixed in the feed, and, as the pigs grow the quantity may be increased. Give plenty of skim milk and roots for dessert. Always provide a small quantity of charcoal, as it prevents indigestion, and also mix some sulphur in the feed, as it is a mild laxative.

fifteen dollars. As for the calf, experiments in beef-making indicate that when a well-bred calf is reared for beef, it usually keeps it busy to pay its own board bill, without putting aside anything to pay for the annual keep and yearly depreciation in value of its dam. Seldom does such a calf command more than two or three dollars at a week old; but let us place it at five. Now, adding the value of calf and calf feed, we have fifteen, and, in rare cases, twenty, dollars, as the annual gross revenue of the cow. From this, deduct a dollar for service fee, and four dollars to cover risk, such as cow failing to breed, or to raise her calf, and we have the magnificent sum of ten or, occasionally, fifteen dollars to pay for a year's keep of the dam—about the price of a ton of hay. Compare with this a very ordinary yield of 3,500 pounds of marketable milk produced by the despised dual-purpose cow, or 4,000 pounds produced by a special-purpose dairy cow (both conservative estimates), and, valuing it at 80 cents a hundredweight, we have a prompt cash return of \$28 and \$32 per annum, respectively, saying nothing at all of the value of the calf, which may easily be and often is worth more for herd-replenishing purposes than the \$5 valuation on the beef-bred calf. Let us place the value of these calves at \$2 each, over and above bull service, thus bringing the annual product up to \$30 and \$34, respectively. The risk in the case of the dairy matron is a consideration, but is not so much of an item in the case of the dual-purpose

cow, for the moment she ceases to produce she may be advantageously fitted for the shambles. The greatest risk is incurred with the special-purpose beef-bred cow, for if she fails to produce a live calf she has been maintained twelve months for nothing, hence the propriety of the four-dollar contingency item included above.

Assume that the dairy cow requires twenty minutes a day for milking. In 300 days, this would mean 100 hours, worth, at 15 cents an hour, \$15.00. The rather shorter milking period of the dual-purpose cow permits us to estimate the cost of hand-milking her at, say, \$14. This leaves us a net annual return of \$16 in the case of the dual-purpose cow, and \$19 in the case of the special-purpose dairy cow, as contrasted with a paltry \$10 in the case of the beef-bred matron. While none of these figures are princely, it is easy to see how the all-beef cow falls down in attempting to earn profit under usual farm conditions.

Moreover, by intelligent, systematic effort, the annual production of the hand-milked cow may be increased to double or treble the mediocre basis of our calculation, whereas the yield of the other is practically fixed by the appetite of her calf. It all resolves itself into this principle, that, for the economical raising of beef, a class of cows is required that will be capable of squaring their own maintenance accounts at the pail, allowing the youngsters to start in the feed-lot without the handicap of paying for their mothers' board bills. The best means of accomplishing this is the dual-purpose cow. The only difficulty nowadays is in securing a strain of really dual-purpose stock. The old-time dual-purpose breed has run almost entirely to beef. An alternative plan is to use a first-class beef sire on the less-valuable cows of a dairy herd, the best ones being, of course, bred to a first-class bull of their own breed, in order to furnish an annual quota of heifers from which to select replenishment for the herd. It goes without saying that all the produce of the cross should be vealed or reared for beef. None of the heifers should, on any account, be retained in the herd for dairy purposes, or disappointment will surely follow. For this purpose of crossing on a dairy herd, the Aberdeen-Angus bull has given splendid results, getting, it is said, a large proportion of black polled bullocks of really high-class beef type, out of Jersey cows, though Holstein and Ayrshire dams are better for the purpose. Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of Iowa Agricultural College, reports splendid results witnessed by him in Scotland, where Angus bulls were crossed on Ayrshire cows for the production of feeding cattle, the dairy herd being, of course, kept free from the product of the cross. He visited farms in Perthshire and Midlothians, where land rents of \$12.50 per acre were being paid, with these methods in vogue.

The hen lays eggs by the dozen and the hundred. The sow rears and suckles two litters a year of eight or ten pigs each on an average, and her progeny may be marketed six to nine months after birth. The sheep commonly produces twins, and, besides suckling them, yields a crop of wool, which goes a long way to pay for her keep. She requires little attention, and almost pays her way as a weed destroyer. The cow and the mare usually bear only one fetus a year, and it must be kept from one to four years ere it may be marketed. Hence, to rear beef cattle or colts economically, the cow must milk liberally, and the mare must be worked. A system of beef-raising under which the dam is expected merely to produce and suckle a calf a year, is not adapted to high-priced land. It is too expensive. DON.

THE FARM.

FARM NOTES FOR JUNE.

By John Fixter, Farm Supt. Macdonald College.

1. Keep down all weeds in the fields, along ditches, and especially the roadside.
2. Do your statute labor this month, and do a decent day's work. One day extra will do good.
3. Use the hand wheel hoe on the roots as soon as they appear.
4. If mangels or carrots have missed, resow with turnips.
5. Thin carrots, mangels and turnips before haying, and cultivate often.
6. Thin corn plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate often; close at first, further away as the plants grow.
7. Spray potatoes with Paris green and Bordeaux mixture, and cultivate often.
8. Prepare for the clover harvest; have horse fork, rope and track in perfect order.
9. Keep the mower knives sharp; also the sides and points of the guards.
10. As to clover—common red, cut it when well in bloom. Use the tedder freely before coiling.
11. Save part of the clover field for seed.
12. In drawing hay, have end pieces on your rack for convenience in loading.
13. Draining may be done this month in pasture fields that are to be in hoed crop next year.
14. Bees—Give plenty of room for surplus honey, and prevent swarming as far as possible.

Have hives in readiness in case they swarm. Do not extract any honey this month; allow it to ripen.

15. Renew all queens over two years old.

16. Have some mares served this month to the very best sires procurable. Every farmer should raise two or more good colts each year.

CLOVER SEED A PROFITABLE CROP.

(Press Bulletin.)

As was predicted a year ago, there has been a decided shortage of clover seed this spring. A light crop in Europe, the United States and Canada caused the stocks for this spring's trade to be abnormally low, and this resulted in unusually high prices for good seed.

At present, the indications are that the foreign exporting countries will not produce more than an average crop of clover seed, and the Ontario supply is likely to be short. In some sections of Ontario, the clover crop was seriously affected by drought last season, and the amount available this year for seed production may be limited. Much the same conditions prevail over a considerable portion of the clover-seed-producing area of the United States; so that unless the yield from the areas which were not seriously affected by the adverse weather conditions last season is exceptionally heavy, a shortage of seed for next spring's trade is more than probable.

In view of the conditions cited, the advisability of utilizing every available clean field, or part of field, for clover-seed purposes is urged.

In growing clover and grass seed for the market, it is important to bear in mind that the standard of purity demanded in the Canadian trade is higher than it was a few years ago. The demand for seed of first quality has substantially increased. The result of this demand for seed of good quality has been that the seed-grower finds impure seed an almost unmarketable commodity, while the production of good clean seed has grown to be a remunerative industry. Hence, the

RE LIGHTNING LOSSES AND PREVENTION.

Reports to this office for 1907 show that losses caused by electric storms in Manitoba amounted to about \$50,000.00.

Of this sum, about \$40,000.00 has been lost on buildings, and \$10,000.00 on stock killed.

The lightning losses have been increasing from year to year, one of the companies writing mostly rural business having an increase of something like \$2,000.00 over 1906.

A great many of these losses could undoubtedly be avoided by proper precautions; the increase, for instance, in the loss of stock or cattle is to a great extent due to the increased use of wire fences. A bunch of cattle will drift with a storm until they fetch up either under the shelter of some trees or bushes, or are stopped by a wire fence. The electrified cloud induces the electricity from the earth, and all things on earth become more or less electrified by induction; hence, during an electric storm, the strands on a wire fence get charged with electricity, and unless proper provision is made to ground the current, it will jump from the wire to the animal nearby or coming in contact with it. The grounding wire must connect with every strand of wire in the fence, and reach down to the moist earth, in order to be effective; but one grounding is sufficient for each 300 feet.

As to buildings, a lightning-rod should form a circuit from the ground along the comb of the building to the ground again. If on a dwelling, it must be placed that the chimney from the cook stove is protected.

On a two-story house having a one-story kitchen, the danger is less from the high chimneys, for, during the thunderstorm season, they rarely have issuing from their throats the column of hot air that will draw lightning, while the cook stove, like death, has all seasons for itself.

A rod should not run over a porch, because of the liability of the human body to draw a stroke from it.

The holdfast should be of material that cannot rust, and should keep the rod at a distance of an inch or two from the roof or wall.

The lower five feet of a barn rod should be boxed to protect it from wagons and from animals which might use it for a scratching-post.

When a lightning-flash jumps an open joint in a rod, it makes a heat like that of an electric arc-

lamp, which is 4,000 to 5,000 degrees F. This is more likely to result in damage to the rod than to the building, but is reason for holding the rod from the building.

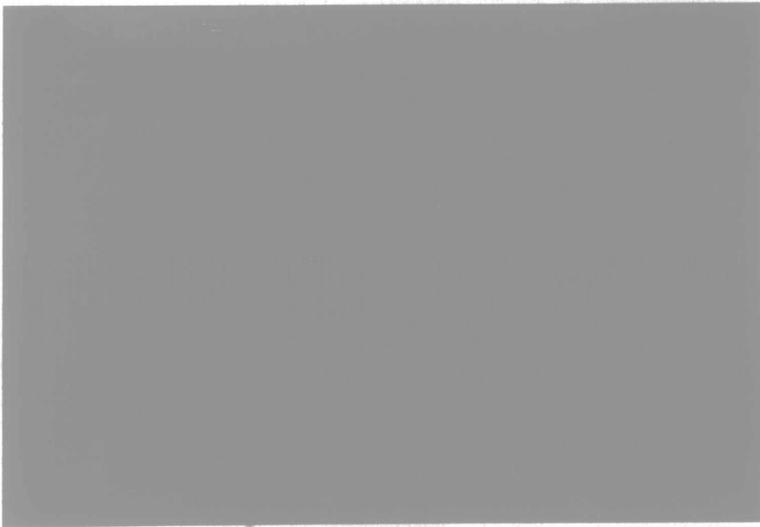
The two ends of the rod must go near enough to the underground water-beds to be in earth that is always moist, and should be supported on the copper plate or lodged in a bed of charcoal. A rod should be grounded on the upper side of a bank barn, because of the difficulty in reaching permanently moist earth.

I would finally suggest that, if the farm insurance companies would make a special classification for "rodded" buildings, and have their inspectors inspect rods each spring, there would be a material reduction in lightning losses, and an inducement for farmers to "rod" their buildings.

A. LINDBACK.

Provincial Fire Commissioner.

Winnipeg, Man.



Chiddingstone Malcolm.

Shorthorn bull. First and champion at the Oxfordshire County and Bath & West of England Shows, 1908. Exhibited by Sir Richard Cooper.

necessity of taking every possible precaution against the presence of noxious weed seeds.

The first step in the production of good clover and grass seed is to procure the cleanest possible seed. If this is used on clean land, and is followed by a thorough system of weeding in the field, the product will be clean. The field weeding is of prime importance, although it is often overlooked. When we remember that every growing weed, if allowed to mature, will produce from 10,000 to 50,000 seeds, it will be readily understood that the removal of these plants must make a great difference in the market value of the seed.

With red clover, the best results are obtained by pasturing, or cutting the first crop early. This allows a stronger second growth for the seed crop, and also lessens the danger of damage from the clover-seed midge. If the clover is pastured, the stock should be turned off early in the season, and the field mowed, in order to cut down the weeds and produce an even second growth.

Alsike and red clover may be harvested with a reaper or a mower, with or without a table attachment. If no table attachment is used, and the clover is well ripened, it should be cut and raked when the dew is on, in order to prevent shelling.

The clover huller is the best machine for threshing alsike and red clover, but the ordinary grain separator will do the work fairly well if properly regulated. The grain separator will not hull the seed as thoroughly, and in consequence there is more waste of good seed, unless the straw be threshed a second time. But the fact that there is no clover huller available should not deter farmers from saving at least sufficient seed for their own use.

G. H. CLARK.

Ottawa.

Seed Commissioner.

A Bumper Hay Crop, and How to Handle It.

In at least some sections of the country haying is upon us, and, as the crop is heavy, it is specially important that it be cured with all the despatch consistent with the making of a prime article of fodder. It is important, however, that quality be kept in mind as the paramount consideration, for the economy of making poor hay, to be supplemented in feeding with expensive concentrates, is never, to our mind, apparent.

While great improvement in haying methods has taken place, as regards expedition, at any rate, there is room for much more, and just now is an opportune moment to compare notes. To this end, we have arranged to place before our readers a budget of contributions from a list of practical correspondents instructed to deal with the following points:

1. How do acreage and promise of meadows in your locality compare with 1907 and previous years?
2. At what stage do you aim to commence cutting, and why?
3. Describe your favorite or customary practice in mowing, tedding or turning, raking, coiling, loading, unloading, and mowing or stacking, with special reference to labor-saving implements, particularly unloading devices.
4. Have you ever used hay caps or seen them used, and with what success?
5. What do you consider the most important controllable factor in the making of good hay?
6. What would you consider the average cost per ton of making and storing clover, timothy and alfalfa hay, respectively?

WIDE-SWATH IMPLEMENTS, BUT NOT THE LOADER.

In replying to your favor of May 30th, in reference to the prospects of the hay crop in this section, and our methods of curing and storing hay, allow me to express my appreciation of your efforts to give us useful information regarding the different problems that confront us as farmers.

The meadows, at time of writing, give promise of returning a bumper crop. Those on loamy soils are particularly heavy. On the heavy clay soils, especially those not well underdrained, the clover was badly heaved in the spring. It was necessary to plow several pieces and sow them with millet. The acreage is about the same as in previous years. Alfalfa is not grown very extensively in this section for hay. It is, however, becoming more popular, and several farmers sowed from one to three acres this year. What is grown at present is used mostly as a soiling crop, for which purpose it is unexcelled. We have cured some of it for hay in previous years, and considered that we never had hay more valuable.

We aim to cut clover when it is in full bloom, and a few of the earliest heads are turning brown. If cut too green, it is so sappy that it cannot be cured readily, while if left until a third of it is turning brown, the hay will be somewhat woody, and not nearly so palatable nor digestible. When curing alfalfa for hay, we cut it when half of it is in bloom; if left until it is in full bloom, we find that it will be woody and that a large number of the leaves will fall off when it is being tedded. We aim to cut timothy immediately after the second "blow" has fallen. We consider that what is gained in quantity after this stage is more than lost in quality. Our experience indicates that good oat straw is better feed than over-matured timothy hay.

Curing and Storing.—We are still old-fashioned enough to believe in coiling, and have never used a hay loader, although we do not claim that they are not useful. We begin mowing as soon as the dew is off, and continue until noon. We use a six-foot-cut mower—it would be better if it were seven—with a tedder and rake to match, each of these two latter taking two swaths of the mower at a time. One hour after the mower we start the tedder. We consider the tedder indispensable in the making of good hay. The tedder is kept going until five o'clock, when we aim to commence raking and coiling, endeavoring to have all that was cut that day in coils before the dew becomes heavy. After being in the coils one day, although it would be better if left two, we commence hauling. Two men pitching from the coils, and one man building the load, can handle hay very quickly. We have used both the slings and a double-harpooned fork for unloading, but, except in very short hay, we prefer the fork. There is always a lot of time taken up placing the ropes for slings. When building for the fork, we aim to have the load come off in four hauls. Build the lower back bundle first, then the lower front one, then the upper back one, and finish your load with the upper front bundle. When unloading, take the bundles that you build last off first. In

handling hay in this way, it is necessary that each bundle be well torn apart in the mow and well tramped down. If left in the mow in large hay-fork bundles, it is almost sure to spoil some, and will not come out again with a nice green color.

Owing to the fact that alfalfa has to be cut so green, it is more difficult to cure than common

EARLY CUTTING AND RAPID CURING.

Acreage is fully up to average. Promise of crop was never better at this date. Common red clover and alfalfa or lucerne are excellent.

Commence cutting alfalfa when three parts of the bloom is out. If cut earlier, the loss in weight in the crop will be considerable, and will



Time-savers.

clover or timothy. In our experience, we found it necessary to leave it exposed to the sun for a day after it was cut, and we also turned out the coils an hour or so before hauling.

The most important controllable factor in the curing of good hay, we consider to be the prevention, in as far as possible, of the hay coming in

contact with extraneous moisture, as dew and rain. weather is the controlling factor. If exceptionally fine, coil in the evening. If slow at curing, ted again next morning, and coil as soon as the hay is in fit condition to do so. Leave in coils two or three days, then open coils in three or four parts, so as to allow the air and wind to pass through before drawing to the barns.

be found much harder to cure. If cut when all is in full bloom, or slightly past, the stems become woody, and the loss of leaves in curing will be much greater. Common red is at its best when in full bloom, and when a few of the heads which first bloomed are beginning to turn brown. If the weather is showery, it is better to defer cutting a few days, as the injury from rain may be greater than the injury from over-maturity. Timothy should be cut when the bloom is off. If cut when in bloom, it becomes dusty, and is harder to cure. If left to get over-mature, it becomes woody, and much of the leaves and seed is lost. Stock will not relish it as well as if cut before the seed begins to ripen.

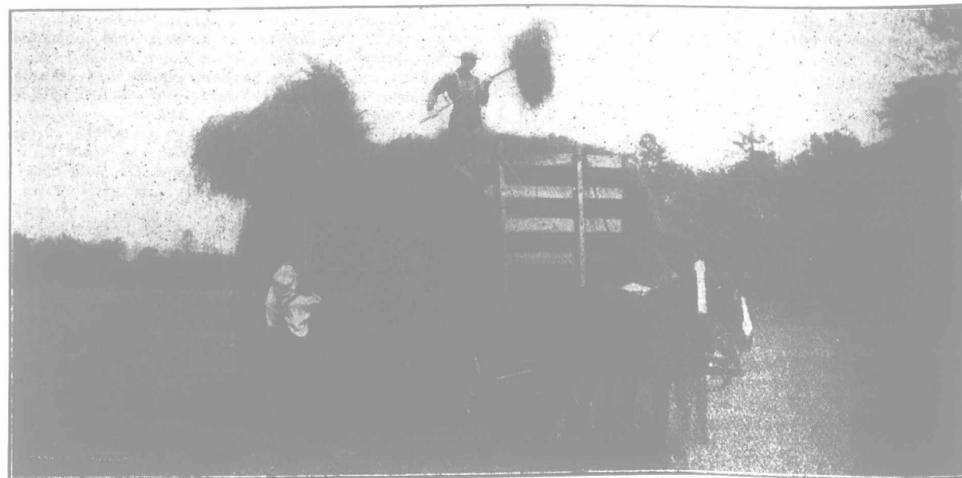
When prospects are for fine weather, begin mowing any time during the day. As soon as sufficient is cut, start the tedder. If two mowers are put in the field, start the tedder with them. The



Side-delivery Hay Rake.

The cost per ton of making and storing hay depends upon the conditions of the weather. During favorable conditions, I have figured the cost as follows: Red clover, \$1.30 per ton; timothy, \$1.20; alfalfa, \$1.50. B. J. WATERS, Middlesex Co., Ont.

weather is the controlling factor. If exceptionally fine, coil in the evening. If slow at curing, ted again next morning, and coil as soon as the hay is in fit condition to do so. Leave in coils two or three days, then open coils in three or four parts, so as to allow the air and wind to pass through before drawing to the barns.



Two to One.

If it is impossible to get help, the hay loader will be found most useful. If help can be secured, the loader may be dispensed with. For unloading, no hay barn or loft should be without a track for the horse fork (a wooden track is much preferable to iron).

Have used hay caps. They proved to be far too much trouble for all the good they were. The wind would blow them off as fast as you could put them on, and this usually occurs just before a rain storm. If the hay is coiled properly, you do not require them.

The point to emphasize is cutting at the right stage of maturity.

As to cost per ton, much depends on the weather, but it will average about as follows: Timothy, \$2.00; common red clover, \$2.50; alfalfa or lucerne, \$2.50 per ton.

JOHN FIXTER,

Macdonald College Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

LOADER AND SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE.

There are about the same number of acres as other years, but the clover is not as large an acreage as other years. Clover is very good. Very little alfalfa grown, but what is grown is looking well, started to blossom. Every farmer ought to have from one to five acres of alfalfa on his farm all the time; if not for hay, then just for hog pasture.

The stage of cutting must be governed by the amount one has to cut. We have forty acres this year—all clover—so we have to start when it is about in full bloom. I think the right time is when a few of the heads are turning brown. When cut early, it is a little hard to cure.

The cutting and curing of hay has changed a great deal in the last three or four years, on account of labor being scarce. I will give you my plan of handling hay as near as possible. Commence cutting as early as possible in the morning. I do not think the dew on it makes much difference. You can ted it that afternoon, if desired, but I find it better to let it lie till the next morning, about 10 o'clock, especially if you are cutting in the early stages, up to when the heads are half ripe, then you can ted it the same day. After tedding it, the next morning, if weather is good, and hay not very heavy, you may be able to draw a little of it in; but it will be best to ted it again in the afternoon, and the next morning, as soon as the dew is off, put it up in windrows with side-delivery rake, then it is all ready to load with the hay loader and start drawing. Hay is not left in coils as it used to be; it is put in windrow with rake, and loaded with the hay loader, and unloaded with the hay fork or slings. The change came about by scarcity of labor, and the implements do just as well. Hay caps are not seen or used here. I think if a farmer was going to make good hay out of alfalfa, they would be all right.

I do not know the average cost per ton in making and storing hay. I have heard said that it cost about \$5.00 per ton for clover and timothy. I have never tried to figure it out, as we have no scales handy.

W. B. ROBERTS.

Elgin Co., Ont.

\$1.50 PER TON OR LESS.

From present indications, hay in this locality will be an average crop this year, and better than 1907. The new meadows are very much lacking in clover. The clover made a start in the spring, but the extreme drouth of the summer and fall of 1907 killed considerable of it; in fact, in some meadows very little is left.

Not much alfalfa is grown in this locality as yet. Haying will soon be upon us, and it is well to commence in good time, provided the weather is favorable, as the crop is much more valuable than when left until overripe, and, where there is considerable acreage to be gone over, it cannot all be done at once. As soon as the first clover blossoms turn brown, the clover is ready to cut.

My method is to mow in the morning, then, about eleven o'clock, start the tedder going; and, if it is good drying weather, the hay will be fit to store in the afternoon; but if too sappy, I let it lie until the following day. But should there be appearance of rain, I would coil, let stand a day, and store the following day.

I do not think coiling improves the hay to the extent of the extra labor involved in coiling, and especially when using the loader. We have always used the horse fork for unloading, and find it very satisfactory. It is important that the hay be evenly spread in the mow and well tramped. I have never used hay caps. In curing hay, it is well to keep in mind the old adage, "Make hay while the sun shines." Cure quickly and store, as too much sun will lessen its value quite as much as a shower of rain. With a good set of haying machinery, hay can be stored for \$1.50 per ton, or less.

J. L. TOLTON.

Bruce Co., Ont.

CLOVER SCARCE IN FRONTENAC COUNTY.

Your letter to hand. The acreage of meadows in Frontenac is probably less than in 1907. So much of the new seeding being plowed up will account for this. Meadows are very promising at date of writing, except on shallow land, which is showing the effects of the prevailing drouth. If we get a good rain within a week or ten days, it is likely that meadows will be good.

morning as soon as the dew is off, putting up in the evening before the dew falls, and turning out long enough to dry well before drawing in, is a usual method.

When the hay is heavy, the tedder is very useful, although there are not many of these implements. The same may be said of hay loaders. Unloading is done by the fork, sometimes slings, dumped in the mow by horse-power. We know nothing of hay caps. Hay was largely a failure in 1907. Prospects now are a great deal better.

As to the cost of making and storing hay, it is hard to speak definitely, as so much depends upon local conditions. It would be somewhere around \$1.50 to \$3.00 per ton.

FRONTENAC:

SWEAT HAY IN THE COIL.

The acreage of hay is smaller this year than in 1907 or previous years. The promise of meadows is greater, and they have more clover. Alfalfa is not much used in this locality.

I like to commence cutting clover before the heads turn brown, and timothy after the first blossom. When weather is favorable, I mow in the forenoon, start to ted about 10 a. m., and go over it a couple of times; start to rake and coil it between 3 and 4 p. m.; leave in coils for two nights. On the third morning, shake in rows and ted again. Start to draw in about 12 o'clock. I prefer the hay loader for scattered hay, as it is faster, and use a hay fork for unloading, being

careful to keep hay well spread in mow, for if left high in center, it is more apt to heat.

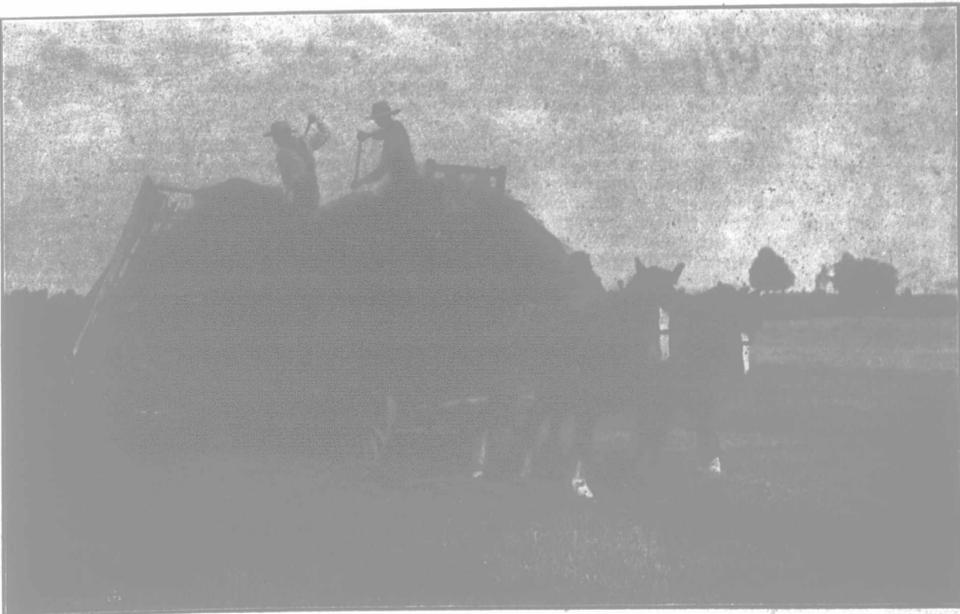
The most important controllable factors in the curing of good hay are to cut it before it gets woody, have it dry, but not so dry as to lose its leaves, before putting in the barn. Colling and shaking are very important, so as to have it sweat in the coil, then it will not take as heavy a sweat in the mow.

The cost of making and storing hay depends a great deal on the weather.

Renfrew Co., Ont. JAS. HY. BROMLEY.



Unloading Hay.



The Hay Loader.

CLOVER PROMISING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The acreage, and especially promise of meadows on our own farm and a number of others in this locality, are better this year than for several years previously. There is a splendid outlook for red clover on new meadows. I never saw it better on our farm. We have never grown alfalfa extensively, and what we have looks well where it did not winter-kill. On the same piece of new meadow, where the plots of alfalfa and red clover come together, there is a marked difference in favor of the latter. Our land is a sandy loam, with considerable marsh mud in it.

We generally aim to cut timothy when the last of the pollen is falling, but that is not always possible, so we begin when it gets well blossomed, and some years it is quite hard when finished. It feeds better if cut soft, and weighs better when hard. We generally cut clover (red) when it is fairly well blossomed, before it grows too coarse. It can be cut two and three, and sometimes as high as five, times during the season. The best time to mow is just as the dew is nicely off. The tedder should be put over it when it is nicely wilted, and, if possible, coiled before the dew falls (especially clover). Shake it out next day when the dew is off, and commence hauling as soon as it will "rattle." Clover (red) needs more tedding than timothy, and should have two days' sun, being teded several times, and coiled over night. We cut alsike clover with the timothy. In reference to loading devices, I would say that there is nothing so good as a good strong man with a good strong fork. The loader is not practicable on these dyked lands, with their numerous ditches. A pitcher in the barn is a blessing to humanity. It saves time and hard work, and makes one feel better-natured to see those huge forkfuls going away up so easily.

We have never used hay caps, but some use them who have plenty of money and help and time. Of course, the hay is better never to see dew, but "the game is not worth the candle."

The two most important factors in the curing of good hay are fine weather, with a nice breeze, and good willing hired help. If I had to go without one of these, I would take the willing men. But you say "good" hay. It is impossible to get up "good" hay in wet weather.

It certainly costs more to make and store clover than timothy. The advantage that clover has is its quantity to the acre per season, and its benefits to the soil. I would put the average cost of making clover hay at \$2.00 per ton, and timothy \$1.50. I am not in a position to estimate for alfalfa. JUDSON F. SHAW.

Hants Co., N. S.

EARLY CUTTING PREFERRED.

The acreage under hay will be about the same as last year, but the prospect is that we will have a very much heavier crop than last year. The grass in the meadows is much thicker, and the new meadows have such a strong growth of clover that we look for a bumper hay crop if weather conditions continue at all favorable. Alfalfa, in some instances, has failed to stand the winter and was thrown out, where the red clover alongside came through all right.

We commence cutting when the bloom is mostly gone off the timothy, and cut clover when in full bloom. This gives us the best quality of hay, and we find it much easier to save clover in catchy weather if cut green, as it will turn the wet better in cock than if it is ripe. As most of the hay is consumed on the farm, quality counts for a great deal.

We mow clover in the morning, as soon as the dew is off, and after a few hours shake it up and turn it over, and rake and coil up in evening before dew falls. If weather is promising, we leave in coil one day, then shake out and draw to the mow when the sun and wind have had time to get through it. Tedders and loaders are not generally used here, but all have horse forks for unloading. I use the double-harpoon fork, and find it the best. Till clover is a surer crop here, tedders will not be wanted much, though a year like this they would be in request.

We consider the most important controllable factors in curing good hay are, first, cut it in right season. If you have a large acreage, begin sooner so none will be overripe before you get through. If weather is catchy, don't cut too fast, and try to have help enough to save hay whenever it is in condition.

The cost per ton of making and storing hay will depend very much on whether the crop is light or heavy. If we can get two tons from the acre, the cost of cutting will be small, but if we go over two acres for the same amount, the cost will be much greater. Weather conditions also make a great difference in cost, as, with bad weather, it takes much more handling to get it properly cured. About \$1.25 per ton, we judge, would be the average cost of cutting, curing and housing where hay was a good crop and the weather good, and where good appliances were used. WALTER SIMPSON.

Queen's Co., P. E. I.

THE DAIRY.

AMONG THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The month of June is the time of year set for the annual meetings of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario. It is customary for members of the Ontario Agricultural College staff to attend a number of these meetings each year. I presume there are at least two objects in view: To keep the staff in touch with practical farmers and farm operations in various parts of the Province, and, in the second place, to provide a change for the staff; and we all know that a change is as good as a rest. The early part of the month of June is a beautiful month to see the country. Our soul was cheered as we noted the evidences of revival of hope on the part of the farmer in many sections. While all this is true from a visitor's viewpoint, we very much question if this is a suitable time of year for holding the annual meetings of the Institutes. Having already expressed my views quite strongly to the Superintendent, I may the more freely say that, in my judgment, the results to the Institutes would be much better if the annual election of officers took place at the time of the winter meetings. My reasons for thinking so are:

1. The winter meetings are more largely attended, and better representative men can be secured for directors. The tendency is for the old board to be re-elected in a lump. Many of them are not present. If a director does not take sufficient interest to be present at the annual meeting, he is not likely to be of much service to the Institute.

2. Farmers have more time to consider ways and means of making the Institute a power for good among farmers. It is not customary to have regular meetings in the forenoon in winter. One forenoon could well be devoted to a discussion of how to improve the work. Where a programme is on in the afternoon and evening, the attendance of those interested is likely to be greater in the forenoon, though, personally, we have seen the business of the year put through before the regular afternoon programme, with good results. Where a live president knows the rules of procedure, the work is done quickly.

3. The early part of the month of June is too busy a time for farmers to attend a meeting, more particularly in Eastern Ontario. I found farmers all busy getting their corn land ready, and some were just finishing seeding, owing to the wet season. It is folly to expect farmers to leave their work at such a time. The winter is the time for these meetings.

We trust we shall not be considered as going beyond our province by calling attention to this matter. Having been an Institute worker for 17 years, we may fairly lay claim to some knowledge of the subject. The Farmers' Institute has been a potent factor in improving conditions on the farm, and in awakening farmers to the benefits of knowing why, as well as how.

Our first meeting was at Amherst Island—the Jersey of Canada in the future. Mr. Henry Filson is president, and also a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate." What will Amherst Island do when Henry Filson passes on to his reward? Doubtless, younger men will take his place, but he has been a tower of strength to the farmers of the Island. Mrs. Filson and their two sons and youngest daughter, at home, made it very pleasant for us during our stay. The evening meeting was well attended. Addresses were given by Revs. Cumberland and Lindsay, and also by Mr. Fowler, an ex-student of the College. All these promised their hearty co-operation in the monthly meetings to be held during the coming winter. These ought to be a source of inspiration to all who attend.

The season has been backward on the Island—some not through seeding yet. Most farmers were busy getting the corn land ready. The heavy rains of the spring were followed by a dry spell, which caused the clay land to bake into lumps nearly as hard as a rock. Drainage is the great need on the Island, and also for most of the country along the lake and river east of Belleville. A well-thought-out scheme, whereby the farms could be drained, would be the salvation of many districts in the eastern part of the Province. We saw places where hope had evidently bidden farewell to the occupants of the farm, and blind despair led the owners or tenants in their weary round. We know of nothing more pitiful than a tumble-down house and barns sitting in the midst of a weedy field, without lawn, tree or shrub, the only ornament being a woodpile, accompanied by old fence-rails and dilapidated machinery. We saw a woman walking around such a place. Heaven help and pity a woman under such conditions. Is it any wonder that women on such farms go insane?

Our second meeting was at Frankford. Frank Mallory, B. S. A., is the genial president. Frank has aspirations for political honors, and expects to occupy a seat in the Legislative Assembly in the near future. More power to him! In addition

to dairying, farmers in this section are much interested in apple-growing. The president estimated that at least 100,000 apple trees had been set out in the vicinity of Frankford this spring. Farmers own the cheese factory, and also a co-operative fruit plant. By the way, the cheese factory will have to be moved at the end of the season to make way for the Trent Canal, which will run through the present site.

A brisk discussion took place on the whey-butter question at the afternoon meeting. A gentleman in the audience said he had offered the farmers \$100 for the privilege of making whey butter at the Frankford factory this season, and he would put in all the machinery. He had tested the butter, and found it to be excellent, and also said it had good keeping qualities, as he had used the last of his butter on May 24th, which was made last fall, and it was all right. Most of the farmers present were down on whey butter. All were not favorable to placing cheese in cold storage. The suggestion made to use whey butter for patrons, met with a strong protest. One man said farmers were entitled to the best butter that was made, and he did not approve of using such butter on his table. He always kept the best for his own use, whereas some sold their best and ate the poorest.

We were told that the arrangement with the company in Prince Edward County, who are making the whey butter for the factories of the county, is that the factory-owners are to receive one-third, the farmers one-third, and the company one-third. This is a very interesting experiment, and will be closely watched by all concerned in the dairy business.

In the northern part of Hastings County several of the factories are sending their cheese directly to England, with very satisfactory results. I was informed that if the buyers continued to boycott Belleville cheese board on Saturdays, many other factories in the county would follow the example of the northern factories. It was pointed out that five factories near Frankford could send one or two carloads of cheese weekly from the one station. It is refreshing to see these signs of independence and business enterprise on the part of Hastings County farmers. It was stated that salesmen have been in the habit of going to Belleville on Saturdays, and if the day were changed it meant an extra trip and more expense, which factories would not bear.

The jump from Frankford to Sunderland, in North Ontario, was a rather long one. I went by way of Peterboro and Lindsay from Port Hope, through the Midlands of Ontario. Crops looked much better than they did east of Belleville, but there were many evidences of too much rain or lack of underdrainage.

At Sunderland is held every week one of the largest butter markets in the Province. Tons of dairy butter are sold here every season. Although there are creameries in the locality, farmers seem to prefer making butter at home. I was told that some of the very finest butter is offered here weekly at a price that leaves little or no margin of profit to the farmer. We feel sure that, if farmers patronize the creamery, they would receive as high a net price for their butter as is received now, and the labor would be much less. Mr. Henry Glendinning now sends his cream to the creamery, and is satisfied that it pays as well as home buttermaking, and saves labor.

The town hall and market is one of the finest we have seen in any village, and would do credit to many a town and city. The Township of Brock is to be congratulated on its enterprise. The Christmas Fair and Buttermaking Competition is a great feature in the township. J. W. Widdifield, another O. A. C. boy, is secretary of the Institute in North Ontario. It does a person good to see the "boys" of the College coming to the front. However, the directors and farmers generally do not seem to be giving that hearty support to the officers of the Institutes which they ought. Who will help to hold up Moses' hands?

H. H. D.

THE DUTCH HERDBOOK AND MILK RECORDS

The Dutch Herdbook is a marvel for accuracy, and much belonging to it should be copied by our herdbooks, writes John Speir, of Glasgow, in the 1908 Volume of Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The farmers of Scotland are great believers in the value of milk records, and have numerous societies for carrying on this work. Entry to the herdbook is obtained not only by pedigree, but by milk production, and every bull entered must, at 14 months old, and heifers after they have had their first calves, gain 70 out of 100 points allowed for the perfect animal. Prior to 1907 the milk records were carried on independently of the herdbook, but since then they have been under the same charge, and in the volume for this and succeeding years the yield of milk, where known, will be entered officially. The cows are usually rather larger than the Ayrshire, and in nearly every case they are also much stronger in the bone, smaller in the horn, and with less flat udders, but in

other respects they do not differ materially. They seem all to be very heavy milkers, and many were pointed out which had given exceptional yields, from 1,200 to 1,400 gallons of 3.5 per cent. fat being not uncommon. In one herd there were 26 cows which had an average of 1,044 gallons of 3.52 per cent. of fat, in 1906. The milk from ordinary cows, or ones which are in no way selected or connected with any milk-record societies, generally contains only 3.1 to 3.2 per cent. of fat, while those connected with the milk records go up to over 3.5 per cent.

DAIRY INSTRUCTORS MEET.

The dairy instructors and sanitary inspectors for Western Ontario met at Woodstock on Friday, June 12th. They visited the Innerkip and Bright factories during the afternoon. These factories make about 200 tons of cheese during the season. They are well equipped and well managed. Mr. E. M. Johnston has charge of the Innerkip factory, and R. Johnston has charge of Bright. Entering these factories, the first thing that attracts attention is their neat, clean, tidy appearance, and beautiful flowers blooming in all the windows. Everything is in its place, and there is a place for everything.

The scales, weigh cans, vats, agitators, pails, hoops and presses, and everything in and about the factory are shining like new. The walls and ceilings are nicely painted, and the makers say it is no trouble to keep things in good shape by giving everything the proper attention each day.

This is one of the best dairy sections in Western Ontario, and there are several other factories in the neighborhood well equipped and well managed. Practically all the factories in this section are pasteurizing the whey and sending it home sweet and clean to the patrons. Bright factory was one of the first to adopt this system of pasteurizing the whey, and the patrons were so well pleased that the system was quickly taken up by the other factories in the section. In conversation with several of the directors of these factories, they say they would not think of again returning the whey without pasteurizing. They consider they are well repaid for the cost in the increased value of the whey, in the fact that the cans are so much easier to wash, and that they receive the whey sweet and clean. The tanks of both factories are emptied each day of any whey which is left over, and cleaned. The acidity of the whey going into the patrons' cans in the morning is about .23 per cent to .25 per cent. No wash water is allowed to go into the whey tanks.

At Innerkip, the Ontario Department of Agriculture put in last year an experimental sewage plant, which is working well, and disposes of all the wash water. At Bright, the wash water is drained away through a closed drain to a sewage box a considerable distance from the factory. An interesting item in connection with Innerkip factory is that for a number of years they have been troubled almost constantly with a yeasty fermentation or bitter milk, which often gave the cheese a bitter and fruity flavor. This trouble was investigated some years ago by Prof. Harrison, and apparently everything done to overcome the difficulty, without success. Last year, however, as soon as the whey was heated up to a temperature of 160 degrees before being returned in the patrons' cans the flavor disappeared, and up to the present time has not occurred in one single instance. The organism which apparently was causing this flavor was being grown in the whey from day to day, and became widely distributed through the medium of the patrons' cans. This seems quite conclusive evidence that if the whey is heated to a temperature of 160 degrees, and the tanks kept clean, the chances of bitter or yeasty contamination of the milk are very slight. Prof. Harrison suggested this remedy at the time of his investigation, but it was not then acted upon.

The Bright factory spent, last year, about \$1,000 on the installation of a modern cool-curing room, and the patrons consider the money well spent, and the results very satisfactory. The outside changes of temperature have now no effect on the quality of the cheese. The Innerkip factory has not an ice cool-curing room, but their room is so well insulated (walls four feet thick) that the temperature never rises above 64 degrees in the hottest weather, but is usually kept from 58 to 60 degrees. Bright cool-curing room is also kept at 58 to 60 degrees. The cheese at both factories were of good flavor, close, uniform, of good texture, and well finished.

After an hour spent at each factory, the instructors left for Guelph, where, on Saturday forenoon, they had the opportunity of scoring the experimental cheese and butter made at the dairy school during May. This was good work, and some very interesting points were brought out. Thanks are due Prof. Dean and his staff for the way in which they tried to make the day one of interest and profit to the instructors.

Mr. Fulmer, of the Chemical Department, very kindly tested and corrected the glassware which the instructors use in their work. The work of

instruction was thoroughly discussed and further lines of work mapped out, and all felt that the two days spent together was a source of help and profit.

FRANK HERNS,
Chief Dairy Instructor, Western Ont.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Some recent results of monthly tests in associations organized by the staff of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner are:

May 10th, Victoria, B. C., 43 cows averaged 708 lbs. milk, 4.2 test, 80.2 lbs. fat.

May 12th, Milton, Ont., 97 cows averaged 548 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 19.9 lbs. fat.

May 15th, Dixville, Que., 40 cows averaged 451 lbs. milk, 4.2 test, 19.2 lbs. fat.

One of the best individual yields yet to hand throws these "average yields" very much in the shade. A seven-year-old cow in the association at Innerkip, Ont., that calved 25th March, gave, in the thirty days of April, no less than 1,910 lbs. milk, testing 3.3, or 63 lbs. of butter-fat. If only one cow has to be housed, fed and milked, in place of three, there is an immense saving of labor and material. Look to the individual, not the average yield. The work of these cow-testing associations is helping farmers to detect the poor cows; it is also proving useful in securing better treatment for good cows, so that more milk from fewer animals can be obtained. There are now over seventy associations in Canada. C. F. W. Ottawa.

Shiftless dairying may not pay very much better than shiftless beef-raising. More labor is involved, and more skill and intelligence necessary in the former line, and there is a correspondingly wider latitude for loss if the management be bad. But where land is of any value worth mentioning, average dairying can more than hold its own with average beef-raising, in point of profit, and it certainly offers far greater scope for development of the individual animals employed.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

THE FRUIT TRADE AND THE FRUIT MARKS ACT

The Co-operative Committee of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association met on June 10th, and discussed ways and means of assisting the local co-operative associations in disposing of their fruit. It was decided to issue a circular, as was done last year, giving the list of the associations, and, as far as possible, information regarding the amount of fruit available. This circular will be mailed to the trade.

There are about forty co-operative fruit-growers' associations in Ontario. This number could be greatly increased were provision made for selling the fruit. As a rule, the pack of the co-operative societies has been honest. In many cases the quality is above what is required to fulfill the conditions of the Fruit Marks Act. In a few cases defective packing was reported. These occurred more through ignorance of the law than from any desire to defraud. It speaks well for the co-operative societies that, out of some 190 convictions under the Fruit Marks Act last season, there are only a couple with which they were connected, and these were somewhat minor offences. Were the co-operative movement thoroughly organized, and proper instruction given in packing the fruit, the cases of fraud traceable to these societies would be very few indeed.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has had the busiest season on record in connection with the administration of the Fruit Marks Act. As shown above, the convictions totalled nearly two hundred. There was a great deal of inferior fruit last year, and the temptation to pass a large share of it as first-quality was great. Many dealers bought up early in the fall, at high prices, and stood to lose unless the quality was such as to command the top price in the market. Then, the act was more strictly enforced than heretofore, and a strong effort made to compel the packer to live up to the Act. This would mean more convictions in any ordinary season. But when stricter enforcement was applied in an unfavorable year, the list of convictions was bound to run up to a large figure. Everyone will agree, however, that the Act must be strictly enforced. A permanent export trade in Canadian fruit cannot be built up unless it is.

But, all said and done, the deliberate infringements of the law simmer down to a group of unscrupulous packers, who seek to make money by breaking the law. That is, they endeavor, by false packing, to so increase the selling price of their stock as to pay the fine imposed, and still make money out of the transaction. This is true largely for the first and second offences, for which the fines imposed are not commensurate with the crime. Under last year's amendments to the Act, a third offence is punishable by a fine of \$100, and so much per barrel above fifty, at the option of the magistrate. Many of these parties are eligible, or soon will be, for the third degree, and may be compelled to be honest for the reason that it will not pay them to be dishonest. If the

limit of the law in fines will not prove a sufficient deterrent, then the law should be so amended as to make imprisonment compulsory for repeated breaking of the law. The importance of the trade is too great to have it brought into disrepute by a lot of unscrupulous individuals who care neither for their own nor their country's reputation, so long as they profit by dishonest dealing. In their case, familiarity with the law appears to breed contempt, and they should be made to feel its full force. To bring such to their senses, and to see things in their true perspective, the law should be made as stringent as possible. Every honest grower, packer and shipper will back the Government in so amending and enforcing the Fruit Marks Act as to make dishonest fruit-packing so unprofitable that no one will venture to break the law.

CHRONICLE.

A BACKWARD MOVE.

In the House of Commons, the other day, according to recent advices, Hon. Mr. Fisher, upon the suggestion of several members that the penalties for violation of the Fruit Marks Act were too severe, said that he was prepared to reduce them, so that for the first offence the penalty would not exceed \$25 nor be less than \$10; for the second offence, not more than \$50 nor less than \$25; and, for the third offence, not exceeding \$200 nor less than \$50. With these alterations, the bill was reported and passed.

Is this wise? Not since this Act came into force has there been more flagrant dishonesty in fruit-packing than during the past year. So frequent and so glaring have been these infringements of the Act that the Canadian fruit trade has to some extent been brought into disrepute both at home and abroad. As shown by "Chronicle," nearly 200 cases of false branding of apples have been proven in the court the past season, and these, for the most part, by parties who deliberately make a practice of breaking the law. In the face of this experience, it would appear that a lessening of the penalty is not what is needed, but more severe punishment, and, if need be, imprisonment, in place of a fine, for repeated breaking of the law.

The Fruit Marks Act has now been in force long enough for every shipper and person engaged in the fruit business to know the standards required for the different grades. With the exception, perhaps, of some of the more recently-organized co-operative associations, there is little excuse for false branding of apples. Even these co-operative societies should not engage in the business until they know what the different grades are, and the quality of fruit required to fill them. People in the fruit trade know the law, and should be made to respect it, and they will have much more respect for it if the penalties imposed are large, rather than small. It would have been in the best interests of the fruit industry had the Minister of Agriculture stood his ground and not accepted the suggestions of members by lessening the fines imposed. Any weakening of those in authority in regard to the Act is sure to be taken advantage of by dishonest fruit-packers.

FRUIT - GROWING AT RED DEER, ALBERTA.

An item appeared in one of the Edmonton papers a few weeks ago which was widely copied by the press of Western Canada, to the effect that a gentleman at Red Deer had an apple orchard of ten thousand trees in full bloom, with splendid prospects for an apple crop in the fall. The report, unfortunately, was only partially true. Mr. Humboldt Sharp, the gentleman in question, has ten thousand apple trees, all right, some of them in bloom, but the plantation is as yet far from being an apple orchard. It is a nursery. Mr. Sharp went to the Red Deer district a year ago from the northern part of New Brunswick, taking with him to the Northwest about ten thousand apple trees of the varieties found to be hardiest in the northern part of the Maritime Provinces. He purchased a ten-acre garden plot on the north side of the town, set out his nursery stock, and was engaged in the market-garden business last summer, though, if any success is attained with the apple trees, he intends ultimately to go into nursery work. The varieties that stood the winter with the least injury were the Wealthies, Yellow Transparent and Duchess. Many of the trees of these varieties were hardly affected by the frost at all; they are coming on strong and vigorous, many of them being in bloom. A number of the other varieties tested, however, have been unable to withstand the climate. The Snows, Ben Davis, Spy and St. Lawrence were rather badly frozen back, some of them right to the ground.

Mr. Sharp intends setting out an orchard this spring of several hundred trees of the three first-named varieties. His soil and situation are particularly adapted for tree-growing. The field is sheltered on three sides by dense poplar scrub, and the soil itself is deep and fertile. He is putting out quite a patch of strawberries this spring, currants and other small fruits.

POULTRY.

GAPES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

The current notion that incubator chicks are immune from gapes is entirely wrong, writes Bessie L. Putnam, in *Farm Poultry*. True, many incubator chicks escape them, but it is because they were protected during the first few weeks after life commenced in earnest—not because they happened to be hatched artificially.

The disease is due to a small threadworm in the windpipe. The life-history of this worm is still under discussion; but certain it is that, whether they are parasitic in earthworms or birds, breed in the ground, or are coughed up and passed thus from one chick to another, ground once infested with the worms remains so some years.

The woman whose chicks "never have the gapes" has them on ground free from the pest. The one who is troubled every year will save in the end to transfer her poultry nursery to other ground. This is why so frequently the incubator chicks are free from them, while chicks on the same place, raised by a hen, sicken and die. Just notice, next time, and see if the brooder is not given a nice grassy plot, while the old hen is cooped in the same chipyard occupied by former generations.

If it is impossible to furnish new ground, cleanse the old by sprinkling with lime. Watch the chicks closely, and as soon as there is a premonitory sneeze, put a little kerosene in the food. Only use enough that the odor is barely perceptible; if too much is used, they will not eat the food. If this does not avail, try giving those affected a few drops of kerosene in which a little camphor gum has been dissolved. This is most easily given with a five-cent medicine dropper, though a feather may serve instead. Turpentine, applied in the same way, is also helpful. Persist with this treatment daily, or oftener if necessary, and some very bad cases may be cured.

Wet weather is favorable to the development of this trouble, and chicks need extra attention during inclement weather.

WATER-GLASS METHOD OF EGG PRESERVATION IN DENMARK.

Egg preservation is carried on on an enormous scale in Denmark, and, according to a recent report, many of the eggs shipped abroad have already been preserved for four or five months. The material used for this purpose is chiefly water-glass (a solution of silicate of soda), although lime water is also largely employed, since it is cheaper, and gives almost equally good results. With lime-water, however, the shell of the egg is hardened and roughened, which is not the case with water-glass. The eggs are laid down in enormous tanks, which will hold from 70,000 to 80,000, and the tanks are then filled nearly to the top with the preserving fluid. These tanks are built in cool, underground cellars. For successful results, it is essential that the eggs should be fresh before laid down. On removal from the solution, the eggs are well washed in running water, and dried in the air before being placed on the market.—*Agricultural News*, B. W. I.

FRESH GROUND.

Fresh ground is one of the prime essentials to success in chicken-raising. The old runs, picked clean of all sharp grit, with the insects snatched up as quickly as they grow, with the soil polluted by the voidings of successive generations of fowls, and contaminated with the seeds of such trouble as gapes, blackhead and other ailments, to say nothing of unwholesome but little-understood bacterial and chemical principles inimical to poultry welfare—such runs must be avoided if continued success is expected in rearing large broods of vigorous, profitable stock. The colony-house and hopper system of feeding offer the best solution of the fresh-ground problem yet devised. Get the chicks out in the cornfield, the orchard, the meadow sward, the grain stubble, wherever there is wastage that may be converted into poultry and eggs. It will result not only in more, but in better poultry products. The lesson of experience is plain.

The twenty-third annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 11th, 12th and 13th, 1908. Secretary Ross C. H. Hallock sends us a list of thirty-two applicants for general judges' licenses, to be acted upon at this foregathering, among them being two Canadians, viz., J. H. Minshall, Brantford, Ont., and H. W. Partlo, Ingersoll, Ont., Mr. Partlo confining his judicial aspirations to Light Brahmas. Notice is given of quite a considerable number of amendments to the constitution proposed by various members. Some uncomfortable scrimmaging in the region of the secretaryship is also anticipated. Altogether, the forthcoming meeting promises no lack of points for discussion.

APIARY.

AFTER-SWARMS.

In box-hive and straw-skep days, after-swarms—that is, swarms issuing after prime swarms, and accompanied by virgin queens—were considered an unavoidable evil. They generally are undesirable yet, but not unpreventable.

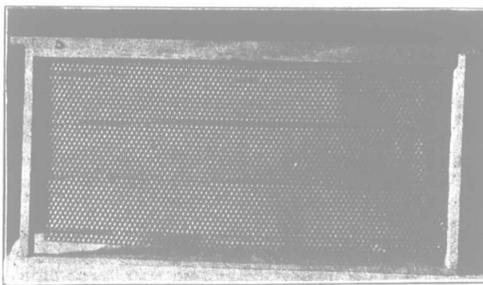
There are several ways of preventing after-swarms now in vogue. As after-swarms are due to a surplus of queens, they can, of course, be prevented by removing this cause. Prime (first) swarms issue as soon as one or more queen cells have been sealed. About eight days later the first virgin queen emerges. Then she will lead out an after-swarm. The apiarist can, before any young queens emerge, open the hive and remove, by tearing off all queen cells but one. When the queen emerges, the bees will not permit her to lead out a swarm, for those left in the hive would be in a hopelessly queenless condition.



A Fair-sized After-swarm.

When examining the frames for the queen cells, some may be missed, if there are many worker bees. Now, of course, this would permit the issuance of after-swarms. To make quite sure of not missing any cells, the bees should be removed from every frame. Don't do this by shaking off the bees, as that will injure the embryo queen in the cell left. Brush them off.

The best way to do this work is to make a light box, into which all of the frames are to be put before brushing off the bees. Then take the frames, one by one, brush the bees in front of the hive. After all surplus cells have been removed, put the frames back into the hive-body. Someone may not understand why it isn't just as well to remove the frames and brush off the bees direct from the hive, and return them at once, placing them at one side. If this were done, many of the bees would be brushed again and again, until all of the frames were examined. That makes bees angry, and they will give the operator "pointers" on brushing!



After-swarms Should be Hived on to Frames Filled with Full Sheets of Foundation.

There is another method of after-swarm prevention that does not entail the opening of hives. By moving hives about, the excess of bees are drained out of the parent hives. Then, the remaining bees, considering themselves too few in number, will not swarm, though there may be more than one virgin queen or queen cells.

To go into details: When the first swarm issues, it is, after having been hived, to be put on to the old stand. The parent hive is put at one side of the new hive, with its entrance at right-angles to the new hive. In about two days turn the parent hive so it will face the same as the new hive. On the sixth or seventh day from the issuance of the prime (first) swarm, carry the

parent hive to an entirely new stand. No after-swarms will issue from it then, for reasons already given.

There are times when the apiarist desires increase. The first after-swarm from each hive can well be utilized for this purpose. They will cluster as an ordinary swarm, and can be hived in the same way.

As after-swarms are weaker numerically than prime swarms, it is desirable to hive them onto frames filled with full sheets of foundation. They will build up sooner.

Wisconsin.

F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

THE FARM BULLETIN

PROF. MCKAY LEAVES IOWA.

Prof. G. L. McKay, the noted Canadian-American dairy authority, has resigned his position as Professor of Dairying at Iowa State College to become Secretary of the National Dairy Manufacturers' Association, at a salary of \$6,000 a year. Prof. McKay was born on an Ontario farm, of Scotch parentage. Completing his schooling in the town of Ingersoll, he became interested in dairying, and spending two years on one of the largest dairy farms in the Province, familiarized himself with the problems of milk production. After that he spent two years with Dr. Robertson, and, from that time on has steadily forged to the front. In 1900 he went to Iowa, where his success in winning prizes, both in butter and cheese, not only in Iowa, but other States as well, attracted the attention of Secretary Wilson, then Director of Agriculture in Iowa State College. In 1902 he was invited to give instructions to the senior class in cheesemaking at the College, and, two years later, was placed in charge of the Dairy Department, in which position he has achieved extraordinary success. Outlining and pursuing investigations appeared to be his forte. His first work was on "Cream Ripening and the Use of Starters," but his work that attracted most attention was on the control and effect of moisture in butter. His utterances on this subject thrust him at once into the forum of heated controversy, and while dairy opinion is not entirely unanimous as to the prudence of his teaching, it may be said that he has demonstrated that butter containing from 15 to 16 per cent. of moisture is as good as that containing 10 or 12 per cent., and, of course, more can be made from a ton of milk.

During the past year, under his direction, a new rapid test had been brought out for determining moisture in butter, the strong points of which are said to be simplicity and accuracy. It is composed of a double aluminum cup, using a paraffine bath for transmitting the heat. This does away with the danger of oxidization of fats. He has brought out a milk-and-cream sampler that is considered the best on the market. A book entitled "The Principles and Practice of Buttermaking," which is being used as a text-book in nearly all the leading schools of the United States, was compiled by Professors McKay and Larson. In 1901 Professor McKay was sent abroad by Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, to investigate dairying as it is carried on in European countries, and, upon his return, the dairy press of America profited much through the publication of his observations in Europe. Many of the dairy professors in the leading agricultural colleges have been his pupils, and to Canadians he is quite well known through his addresses at the dairymen's conventions, through personal connections and published utterances. It is to be hoped he may some day be induced to return to his native land.

LET US BE THANKFUL.

Oh, what is so grand as a day in June,
Sweet with the roses' rich perfume?
The earth laughs out in joyous pride,
The soft sky slumbers boundless wide
In waveless azure like a sea,—
Fit emblem of eternity.
The bright days fold their rosy palms,
The balmy nights seem silent psalms,
And life moves on like a merry stream,
And seems ideal in every dream.

—Aronel Nilwen.

As I read and reread the above verse I could not help thinking how realistic was the sentiment contained therein, for truly June is a month of development in nature's realm. The writer has said that "June is a month of love, poets and brides," but 'tis a month, too, when the tiller of the soil watches with interest the outcome of his labor during the previous month. April and May are months of seeding, June that of growth and development, while July and the two following months are harvest time. As the farmer sows in spring so shall he reap later. If he sows on a well-tilled, fertile soil he will reap abundantly. This is the month, too, when the farmer can take a spare day to visit his neighbors, or take in an occasional excursion, to one of our State Normal Colleges, it may be. No matter when he takes a day of profit

as well as pleasure. 'Tis the month, too, when the boys like to have a game of baseball. Let them have it, they will enjoy the farm work all the more after having some fun. Lastly, 'tis the month, too, when the farmer has to endure the trial of working in his road tax. This much-abused system of statute labor has served its day, and should be superseded by a more up-to-date system of road-making. Possibly our country is further behind in respect to road-making than in any other thing which concerns our farm life. Speaking generally, we notice development on every hand, improvements have been made in our homes, steadings, manner of soil tillage and farm implements, but the same old system prevails regarding our public highways, except in a very few counties or townships throughout the country. The good roads reform cannot spread too rapidly throughout our fair Dominion.

Since writing my last notes, which were rather optimistic, perhaps, we had a drought of over two weeks, which parched things up almost beyond conception at this season, and we were beginning to think a repetition of last season was to be our lot, and began to wonder what we had done to be treated thus, when fortunately the rain came, after a prolonged hot wave, refreshing all vegetation, starting corn and other seed that had been lately sown or planted. The hay crop, which came on so well during the latter part of the month of May, does not promise to be the heavy crop expected. Clover is well advanced in bloom, and ere this reaches your readers the mower will be at work, as it promises to mature early. Timothy, now heading out, is somewhat short, but will lengthen out considerably yet, providing we get moist weather. The early grain looks well, but much of the late sown grain hardly covers the ground yet.

A large acreage has been sown to grain, mostly oats and barley, while a larger acreage of wheat has also been sown. Peas have been a partial failure for some years, and not being a sure crop, few are sown compared with former years. A much larger acreage of corn has been sown, also of vetches and oats, or peas and oats for a soiling crop. The experience of last summer has taught many of our farmers the value of these crops, the former for silage and the latter for summer feeding to the cows when the pastures begin to fail, so that the milk flow may be maintained. The pastures were fine until a week ago, when they shortened up, owing to the dry weather, consequently the milk flow dropped about 15 or 20 per cent. Few farmers feed grain feeds or bran, owing to the high prices of these. The recent rains will refresh the pastures and give a full bite again. This is the time when our pastures give a perfect ration, as fresh, succulent grass gives a greater return in milk and beef than any other food. Our condensary here is handling a larger amount of milk than ever before since it commenced operations several years ago. They have so adapted their plant as to handle even a larger amount than at present. The amount of milk and cream going to the city market is also larger than any previous year. The output of butter and cheese is not quite up to former years, owing to so much milk being used at the condensary, and the increased demand of the Montreal market.

Fewer young hogs were for sale this spring than usual, and the demand for shoats and young pigs was good. Spring pigs have sold as high as \$2.50 to \$3 each, at four weeks old. Even now, \$2 can be had for youngsters of that age. Hogs of the bacon stamp have been selling at \$5.75, but the market developed a weaker feeling a few days ago, and dropped about 15c. per cwt.

There has been a good demand for heavy horses, and our section has been well cleaned out of horses of that stamp.

Beef cattle are scarce, and the quality only fair. Little is done here in sheep and lambs now, as compared with a few years ago when every farmer had

a nice flock. Dairying has disorganized the sheep-rearing industry through this section. We regret this, and can see now that we have made a mistake in disposing of the flock. Good mutton and lamb, that toothsome and delicate morsel of flesh, is hard to obtain, and our local butchers have difficulty in securing sufficient for their trade.

There promises to be a large crop of fruit, small and large, as all the bushes are well laden with small fruits. Strawberries will be plentiful, and the apple trees indicate a bountiful crop. On the whole, it looks as if 1908 would give average returns, if not over the average, so let us be hopeful. W. F. S. Huntingdon Co., Que.

WEED PROBLEMS.

It should be remembered this year by overseers or pathmasters that during the recent session of the Ontario Legislature, the onus of destroying weeds on the roadsides was transferred to them again, from the owner or occupant of lands adjoining the public highways.

Many road overseers can easily press into service a mower, which will greatly facilitate the work. Take those roads where the grader has been used, a swath or two may easily be cut on each side of the road-bed, and with telling effect in very many cases. Road-sides are already becoming unsightly with noxious-weed life, and every municipality should see that their officers looked after this work properly, as it means adding much to the wealth of the country to have them destroyed. More weeds on the farms means increased cost in cultivation of the land.

Where stock is pasturing the roadside, and especially sheep, there are not very many weeds to be seen. The weather for the last two weeks or so has been very favorable for killing weeds. Many farmers are improving the time to do it in preparing their turnip, buckwheat and bare-fallow ground. Such weeds as the perennial sow thistle, couch grass, etc., with perennial underground rootstalks, are greatly weakened by cultivation at this time. By sowing rape in drills about July 12th, followed, of course, with good cultivation, the killing of the sow thistle will be practically assured.

Now is the time to examine the clover meadows, after mowing or pasturing, for ribgrass or buckhorn, and the catchfly should be pulled out of alsike fields, and the timothy topped. T. G. RAYNOR.

MILKING CONTEST FOR THE WESTERN FAIR.

The 1908 prize-list of the Western Fair, London, Ont., to be held Sept. 11th to Sept. 19th, has been issued from the press. Readers will be pleased to note that the pony class in the horse department, which was a new feature last year, has been again provided for. The dog show will also be held, only on a much larger scale than before. More accommodation has been provided in all the Departments where necessary. A new departure this year will be a milking contest, open to all breeds of cattle, to be conducted under the same rules as at the last Winter Fair at Guelph. All cows to be milked dry Tuesday night at nine o'clock, the contest to start Wednesday morning, Sept. 16th, at five o'clock, and concluded Thursday night, Sept. 17th, all milk to become property of Association. Entry fee is \$1. Ryrie Bros., Toronto, will donate a silver medal to the winner of the contest; 1st prize, \$25.00; 2nd, \$15.00; 3rd, \$10.00. Entries in all classes for this Exhibition close Thursday, Sept. 10th.

THIRTY-DAY QUARANTINE ON CANADIAN SHEEP.

The United States Department of Agriculture has amended its regulations governing the inspection and quarantine of imported animals so as to require a quarantine of thirty days for sheep imported from Canada for breeding purposes, according to a news item in the Breeders' Gazette, this action having been taken by Amendment 3 to Bureau of Animals Order 142.

The regulations, as amended, provide that all sheep imported into the United States from Canada, for breeding, grazing or feeding, must be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and also must have been inspected by a Canadian official veterinarian, and be accompanied by a certificate, signed by him, stating that he has inspected the sheep and has found them free from disease, and that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation. The owner or importer shall present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the sheep in question. Sheep which, upon inspection by an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, do not show signs of scabies or other disease may be imported from a district infected with scab if such sheep are accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that they have been twice carefully dipped under his personal supervision, or under the personal supervision of another Canadian official veterinarian, in one of the dips approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. In addition to the lime-and-sulphur and tobacco-and-sulphur dips heretofore authorized, the amendment allows the use of approved coal-tar creosote and cresol dips.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

- June 30th to July 4th.—Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- June 29th to July 9th.—Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, Alta.
- July 11th to 17th.—Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.
- July 13th to 17th.—Brandon.
- July 21st to 24th.—Highland Society Show, at Aberdeen.
- July 21st to 24th.—Regina.
- August 29th to Sept. 14th.—Canadian National, Toronto.
- Sept. 11th to 19th.—Western Fair, London.
- Sept. 22nd and 23rd.—St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
- Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.

DEATH OF WALTER LYNCH.

A press despatch from Westbourne, Manitoba, announces the death, on June 19th, of Mr. Walter Lynch, of that place, long and favorably known to stock breeders throughout the Dominion as a successful and prominent breeder and exhibitor of Shorthorn cattle, whose fine herd was dispersed by auction some three or four years ago. Mr. Lynch, who was a native of Middlesex County, Ont., went to the West in 1871, where he gained an enviable reputation as an enterprising farmer and stockman, and by his cheerful disposition and upright business methods made for himself a host of enduring friends, who will learn with regret of his demise. Mr. Lynch, at the time of his death, held the position of Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Agricultural College of Manitoba, located at Winnipeg.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The following letter is reported to have been received by a firm in Indiana:

smiths and browns
jndinoplis, ind.

dear sirs,
when bruther si druv out frum town late last satday Night he lost them shues he fetched me frum your place out the back of the waggen. i wisht you wood send me a nuther pare. they are pictuers of them on page 8 of your Catalog rite down in the cornur of the page. i want them as long as this hear cord i put in and wide as youve got. they have sum black rubers on the side sos to slip on easy. it wooden do no harm if thay was a littel longer then this hear cord.

send to
Mis jemimy Hart,
twelvmile, ind.

p. s. whil the boys was playin out by the corn crib jest now dont you no thay found them new shues jest wher si dropped them in the mud. the rapping paper on them wasen even brok so you dont need to send me them uthers.
j. H.

A traveller waited at a certain English provincial town in vain for the much-overdue train on the branch line. Again he approached the solitary sleepy-looking porter and inquired, for the twentieth time, "Isn't that train coming soon?" At that moment a dog came trotting up the line, and a glad smile illuminated the official's face. "Ah, yes, sir," replied the porter. "It'll be getting near now. Here comes the engine driver's dog."

Two Scotch travellers, a merchant and a farmer, were discussing political economy in a railroad carriage. After a while the merchant filled his pipe, lit it, and settled back for a comfortable smoke. The farmer took his pipe from his pocket, and, after gazing longingly at its empty bowl, asked his companion for a match. The merchant selected one from a large boxful, and handed it over. Said the farmer: "I am afraid I've come away w'out my baccy pouch." "Well," said the merchant, holding out his hand, "then ye'll no be in need o' that match."

TOO PERSONAL.

A trolley car had collided with a heavily-laden milk cart, and sent can after can of milk splashing into the street. Soon a crowd gathered. A man, coming up, had to stand on tiptoe and keep dodging his head about to see past a stout lady in front of him. "Goodness!" he finally exclaimed, "what an awful waste!" The stout lady turned and glared at him. "Mind your own business," she snapped.

CATEGORICAL BARGAIN.

"A corruptionist," said Senator Depew, "once entered a voter's house. In the voter's absence, he pleaded his cause to the man's wife. Finally, spying a wretched kitten on the floor, he said: "'I'll give you \$25 for that animal, ma'am.'" "She accepted those terms." "The corruptionist, thrusting the kitten in his overcoat pocket, rose to go. At the door he said: "'I do hope you can persuade your husband to vote for me, ma'am.'" "I'll try to," said the woman, "though Jim's a hard one to move when

his mind's made up; but anyhow you've got a real cheap kitten there. Your opponent was in yesterday and gave me \$50 for its brother."

"The late Duke of Devonshire," said a diplomat at a recent dinner here, "kept a stud and took calm and ducal interest in the races.

"There was a certain sporting paper that kept a large staff of prophets, and always prophesied the outcome of important races. The Duke, for some reason, put great reliance in these prophets and their prophecies. He always read the paper, and he continually recommended it to his friends.

"But once at Goodwood, at the day's end, a man came up to the Duke, and said:

"What of your paper now? Did you see it this morning? Six prophets prophesied that different horses would win, and here only seven ran, and the winner was the seventh, which no prophet had selected. Well, what have you to say, now?"

"All I have to say," the Duke answered, calmly, is that there's a room for another prophet on that paper."

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Assets - - - 37,000,000

BANK OF TORONTO
INCORPORATED 1855

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards market last week were 300 carloads, composed of 4,478 cattle, 5,617 hogs, 2,297 sheep, 1,201 calves, and 106 horses. The bulk of the cattle offered were stall fed, or stall fed and finished on grass; but, at the same time, there were several carloads of grassers on sale. Trade was generally good, especially for stall-fed animals, which were readily picked up. Prices were firm for all finished cattle.

At West Toronto, on Monday, June 22nd, receipts of cattle numbered 41 carloads; 818 head. Export cattle firm. Steers, \$6 to \$6.75; export bulls, \$5 to \$5.50, and \$5.75; prime picked lots of butchers', \$5.75 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.75 to \$5.15; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.75; milch cows, \$35 to \$55; calves, \$3.60 to \$5.75; sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.05 per cwt.; lambs, \$3 to \$6 each; hogs, \$6.25, fed and watered at the market, and \$6 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Exporters.—Export steers sold last week at \$6 to \$6.50; export bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.85 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.80; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.50; common, \$4.80 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.

Feeders and Stockers.—Few stockers or feeders were on sale. Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, sold at \$3.35 to \$3.85; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, brought \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt., according to quality.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a fair trade for a moderate delivery of milkers and springers. There were no extraordinarily high prices reported, and quotations ranged from \$30 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were liberal, and the quality somewhat better than for several markets. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt. for the bulk, but a few of the best sold at \$6 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs were fairly large; trade brisk, and prices firm as follows: Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; rams, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; spring lambs sold from \$3 to \$7 each.

Hogs.—Prices for hogs were a little firmer, selects selling at \$6.15, fed and watered at the market, and \$5.90 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—J. Herbert Smith, manager at the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, reports a fair trade last week, having sold in the neighborhood of 100 horses. All classes were well represented, amongst which were some first-class drafters, carriage and wagon horses. The demand is good from all parts of Ontario. More horses could be handled if farmers would sell at prices that would allow dealers enough margin for expense of handling. Mr. Smith reports prices as follows: Drafters, \$160 to \$220, with

two high-class heavyweights at \$280 and \$245; general-purpose horses, \$150 to \$190; wagon horses, \$140 to \$185; carriage, \$160 to \$250; second-hand and serviceably-sound horses sold at \$40 to \$95.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, 84c.; No. 2 red, 84c.; No. 2, mixed, 83c.; Manitoba No. 1 Northern, \$1.11; No. 2 Northern, \$1.08; No. 3 Northern, \$1.06, at Georgian Bay ports.

Barley.—No. 2, 55c. to 56c.; No. 3X, 53c.; No. 3, 52c.; feed, 51c.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 79c., and little doing.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal, at 92c.

Rye.—No. 2, wanted at 88c.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 64½c. to 65c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 45½c. to 46c., outside; No. 2, mixed, 44c.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.25 bid for export. Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

Bran.—Car lots, outside, offered at \$19, and \$20 to \$21 on track at Toronto.

Shorts.—\$21 outside, and \$22 to \$23 on track at Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firmer, with prices a little higher. Creamery, pound rolls, 21c. to 23c.; creamery, boxes, 21c. to 22c.; separator dairy, 19c. to 20c.; store lots, 16c. to 18c.; dairy tubs, 17c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Market unchanged at 17c. to 18c.

Cheese.—Old is very scarce and firm at 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins; new, easy, at 12c. for large, and 12½c. for twins.

Beans.—Market continues firm. Primes, \$2 to \$2.10; hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.15 per bushel.

Honey.—Market quiet. Extracted, 11c. to 13c. per lb.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen for No. 1 clover honey.

Potatoes.—Prices easier. Car lots of Ontarios, on track at Toronto, 65c. to 70c.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Spring ducks, 25c. to 35c. per lb. dressed; spring chickens, dressed, 30c. to 35c. per lb.; last year's chickens, 14c. to 16c.; old fowl, 12c. to 14c. per lb.

Hay.—Car lots, baled, on track at Toronto, \$10 to \$11.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$7 to \$8.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Many carloads of fruit are arriving weekly from California and other States, in fairly good condition, which finds a ready market. Strawberries from the northern States are plentiful, and deliveries from the Niagara Peninsula are becoming larger day by day. Prices last week were as follows: Plums, per crate, \$2.25; apricots, \$2.25; cherries, per crate, \$2.50 to \$3; tomatoes, \$1.10 to \$1.25; watermelons, 50c. to 60c. each; strawberries, 10c. to 12c. per quart box.

TORONTO VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, per crate, \$1.50 to \$1.75; cucumbers, per crate, \$1.50 to \$2; onions, per sack, \$2.90; beets, per dozen, 20c.

TORONTO BACON MARKET.

Breakfast bacon sells at 14c. to 15c.; backs, 16c. to 16½c.; long clear, 11c.; shoulders, 10c. to 10½c.; rolls, 10½c.; hams, 12½c. to 14c. Dressed hogs are worth \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The E. T. Carter Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool and hides, were last week paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 7½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 6½c.; country hides, trimmed and cured, 5½c. to 6c.; calf skins, city, 11c.; calf skins, country, 10c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 26c.; tallow, per lb., 4½c. to 5½c.; sheep skins, 80c. to 90c.; wool, unwashed, 7c. to 8c.; wool, washed, 13c. to 14c.

MARKET NOTE.

Mr. J. P. Allison, of Hutton Co., Ont., one of the best-known farmers in that district, sold 68 export steers of his own feeding, averaging 1,400 lbs. each, at \$6.50 per cwt., at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on June 15th. This is the highest price recorded for four loads of cattle fed by one farmer this season. Mr. Allison farms 300 acres

of land, and is ably assisted by his sons, two of whom were on the market with him, taking as much interest in the sale as Mr. Allison himself; a fine object lesson to other fathers and sons.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of live stock from Montreal for the week ending June 18th, were 1,872 cattle and 499 sheep, as against 2,304 cattle and 850 sheep the previous week. The demand for ocean-freight space improved slightly for the rest of June, some Liverpool space having been taken for July at 30s., and some London at 25s., prices having since advanced 5s. and 2s. 6d., respectively. For the remainder of this month, Liverpool space may be had at 27s. 6d.; London at 20s. to 22s. 6d., and Glasgow at 30s. The supply of choice cattle in the local market last week was light, most of the stall-fed stock having already been marketed, and the ranchers not yet being ready. Exporters were paying as high as 6½c., butchers paying as high as 6½c. to 6½c. for choicest, fine being around 6½c.; good, 5½c. to 6c., medium being 4½c. to 5½c.; common, 4c. to 4½c., and inferior down to 3c., with canners as low as 2½c. Supplies of yearling lambs have been coming forward pretty freely, and prices declined 1c. a lb. Sales were being made at 5c. to 5½c. a lb. Sheep are steady at 4½c. to 5c., while spring lambs were in good demand at \$3 to \$6 each. Offerings of calves were fair, and the market steady, at \$6 to \$8 for choice stock, and \$1.50 to \$5 for common to good. Prices of live hogs showed a decline, and the market an easy tendency. Prices ruled at 6½c. to 6½c. for selected lots, weighed off cars, but for this week's delivery only 6½c. to 6½c. per lb. was promised.

Horses.—Fair demand for small and express horses, Quebec being still the best buyer. Otherwise, the market was very dull. Heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; express, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$350 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The demand for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock was steady, and the market a fraction lower, in sympathy with the market for live. Pure lard is 12c. to 12½c.; compound, 9½c. to 10c.

Potatoes.—After remaining on track about two weeks, a carload of potatoes sold here at 80c. per 90 lbs. on track. However, the general range for the best Green Mountains was 90c. to 95c., selling in a wholesale way at \$1 to \$1.05, while in small lots, bagged and delivered into store, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Eggs.—Prices on spot last week were 17½c. for straight gathered, sales of selected lots being made at about 20c. Straight stock has been costing 16c. in the country.

Butter.—Prices went still higher in the country at the end of the week before last, a very large proportion of the purchases having been made at 23½c. This butter cannot be sold here without loss at less than 23½c. These figures are away above an export basis, so that it looks as if merchants either expect the export market to advance or the domestic market to absorb the entire make. Shipments for the week ending June 13 were 1,874 packages. Prices of 23½c. to 23½c. on the cheese boards last Saturday necessitated an advance in Montreal on Monday, 22nd, to 24c. to 24½c. for finest; lower grades, 23½c.

Cheese.—Exports for the week ending June 13th amounted to 50,000 packages, against 73,000 the corresponding week of last year. Sales of Quebec took place at the boat here last week at 11c. to 11½c., which means that merchants would require about 11½c. to 11½c. for them. Townships cheese has been costing about as much as Ontarios, and sales of either could not be made here at less than 11½c. to 11½c. Firm prices on the cheese boards last Saturday eventuated in advances here of 11½c. to 12c. for Ontarios; Townships, 11½c. to 11½c., and Quebecs, 11½c. to 11½c.

Grain.—Business quiet; supply ample. Eastern Canada No. 2 white oats, 50c. to 51c.; No. 3, 48c. to 48½c.; No. 4, 47c.; rejected, 46c.; Manitoba rejected, 47½c. per bushel, on spot.

Flour.—Market steady, and dull, de-

mand being confined to the requirements of the moment, thus indicating disbelief in higher prices. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, \$6.10 a bbl.; seconds, \$5.50; Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$5, and straight rollers, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Hay.—The market declined rapidly last week, supplies being in excess of the demand. There was some export, but of an unsatisfactory nature. No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12 a ton, carloads, Montreal; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover-mixture, \$8 to \$8.50, and clover, \$7.50.

Feed.—Manitoba grades of bran, \$22 to \$23 a ton, in bags; Ontarios, \$21 to \$22; Manitoba shorts, \$25, and Ontarios, \$24.50 to \$25.

Hides.—The market was dull and unchanged. Dealers were paying 11c. per lb. for No. 2 calfskins, and 13c. for No. 1, beef hides being 5c., 6c. and 7c., according to quality. Spring lamb skins were costing 10c. each, sheep skins being 75c. to 80c. each. Horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Tallow, 1c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 5½c. for rendered.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Kingston, Ont., 11 5-16c. for white cheese, and 11½c. for colored. Victoria, Que., 11c. Madoc, Ont., 11½c. Picton, Ont., 11 7-16c. Brockville, Ont., 11½c.; bulk of offerings held for 11½c. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. Russell, Ont., 11½c. Tweed, Ont., 11½c. Ottawa, Ont., 11½c. to 11 9-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 11 5-16c. Listowel, Ont., 11½c. Perth, Ont., 11½c. Napanee, Ont., 11 9-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 11½c. Kemptville, Ont., 11½c. bid; no sales. London, Ont., 11 7-16c. to 11½c. Belleville, Ont., 11 7-16c. to 11½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 23½c.; cheese, 11½c. Watertown, N.Y., 11c. to 11½c. for cheese. Chicago, creamery butter 19c. to 22½c.; dairies, 17c. to 21c.; cheese, 10c. to 12½c. Canton, N.Y., butter 22½c.; cheese 11½c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$6 to \$8.25; cows, \$4 to \$6; heifers, \$4 to \$7; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.30; calves, \$4 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.40.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, shipping, \$5.70 to \$5.82½; butchers', \$5.70 to \$5.82½; light mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.65; choice light, \$5.65 to \$5.75; packing, \$4.75 to \$5.72½; pigs, \$4 to \$5.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.25; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Veals, \$5 to \$8. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$6 to \$6.10; Yorkers, \$5.75 to \$6.10; pigs, \$4.25 to \$5.40; roughs, \$4.75 to \$5; stags, \$3.25 to \$4; dairies, \$5.75 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—Cattle, 12c. to 13½c. per lb. dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10½c. per lb.

Madame Sarah Grand, like many other literary people, is very absent-minded, so much so, in fact, that the following story might be doubted were it not told by a friend of hers. This lady one day called on the popular authoress and found her greatly agitated, with a large book open before her.

"What is the matter?" asked the caller, anxiously.

"Oh, I've lost my pen," replied Madame Grand, "and I must find it in order to finish my story so that I can catch the post."

"Then she paused, and began to laugh. "Why," she exclaimed, apologetically, "I believe I was looking for it among the 'p's' in the dictionary!"

Little Dick.—I told the teacher that you didn't remember half the things you studied at school.

Papa.—I am glad you did. There is no use in all this stuffing, and the teacher ought to know it. What did she say?

Little Dick.—She said she guessed I was a chip of the old block.



**Life, Literature
and Education.**

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

THE JUNE-TIME.

By Eleanor C. Hull.

Oh, there's no breeze like the June breeze that has swept the rosy clover,

That has blown across the meadows and the daisies' drifted snow,
That has played among the tree-tops, that has strayed the woodland over—

Oh, there's no breeze like the June breeze, sweet though all the breezes blow.

There's no sunshine like the sunshine which the month of June discovers,
With its golden gleam of brightness and its tender warmth of tone,
Soft as kiss of little children, fair as bliss of happy lovers—

There's no sunshine like the sunshine which this month has made its own.

Oh, there's no time like the June-time, made of happiness and honey;
Then it's sorrow to the background, and rejoicing to the fore.

All the ways of June are gracious, all her days are sweet and sunny—

Oh, there's no time like the June-time, best and blest forevermore.

—From Lippincott's Magazine (June).

PEOPLE, BOOKS AND DOINGS.

An act has been passed in Bermuda forbidding the use of automobiles on the island.

On June 8th the Czar travelled from St. Petersburg to Reval to meet King Edward. This journey, which usually takes twelve hours, is the longest the Czar has taken for nearly four years, and the most extreme precautions were taken for his safety along the route, the track being closely watched by a cordon of soldiers, and special guards placed at all stations and bridges.

At an address before the Canadian Club, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., recently, Principal Peterson, of McGill, made a strong plea for the teaching of poetry in the public schools. He expressed his opinion that too much stress is laid on the mechanical element in education, to the detriment of the intellectual. Poetry, he asserts, is the teacher's most effective aid in instilling wholesome thoughts into the minds of the pupils.

A deputation of Indians, twenty-five in number, have arrived in Ottawa from British Columbia, to present in person their protest against restrictions of their fishing and hunting privileges on their reserves. They have already seen the Minister of the Interior and the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, but declare that they will not leave until they have laid their case before the representative of the King, Earl Grey.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, held at Ottawa in May, a paper was read by Mr. Moses Coatsworth, of London, Eng., proposing to

adopt a "Rational Almanac," i. e., to divide the year into thirteen months of 28 days each, thus disposing of 364 days, the 365th day to be celebrated as Christmas Day, without being included in any of the months. The extra quarter of a day annually would be accounted for by an extra day once in four years, as in our present leap-year.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

There is, perhaps, no accomplishment more desirable than that of being a good conversationalist. Conversation is the staple, the bread-and-butter art. All must, to some extent, engage in it. Compared with other accomplishments, it is as pure air to a heavily-perfumed atmosphere. Music, for instance, is an occasional delight; in surfeit, it becomes unbearable. Who, it may be asked, ever tired of really bright, entertaining conversation? And yet it is one of the most common things in the world for people to spend years of practice in attaining music as an accomplishment, without giving one thought in regard to what constitutes agreeableness in conversation.

Looking about upon our acquaintances, it is not hard to discover the elements of, this much-to-be-desired art. To acquire them may not be so easy. It is easily seen that ideas really lie at the back of all best conversation. Originality of thought, with ease of expression, form the basis; so that really the art begins with cultivation of the mind. . . . In this it is similar to that of painting. The artist first gets his idea or mood in his mind, then, by delicate or sweeping manipulations of the brush, he proceeds to express it upon canvas. The conversationalist, having his thought in mind, likewise proceeds to express it, but the brushes and pigments which he must use are chiefly words, and, according as they are strong or weak, clear or involved, delicate or coarse, is his status as a conversationalist revealed.

There is no doubt that a ready wit adds much to the power of a conversationalist; but there is a quality which counts for more, the knowing when to talk and when to leave off talking. Is there a bore under heaven equal to the man or woman who talks incessantly, especially if the least tendency to shine or show off be in evidence? The best conversationalist is by no means the one who talks the most, nor the one who dings continually on heavy subjects. Rather is he or she the one who knows how to adapt himself or herself to the mood of the company; how to draw others out, and yet who is ever ready to speak the fitly-chosen word, or, when occasion offers, to direct the general conversation to a desirable subject—and all this in a manner as natural and unostentatious as effective.

Finally, there are the finishing touches, the fine strokes of the brush, without which the effect must lose immeasurably—the pleasing voice, the use of good English, erectness of posture, animation of countenance, subtleties of expression, of which every good conversationalist must be master.

It is, then, not easy to be a good conversationalist; but, for the sake of the pleasure that can be conferred, the influence that can be exerted by means of it, accomplishment of the art is surely worth while.

MAN AND THE FARM.

It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find it sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon the field. How many ties, how many resources, he has!—his friendship with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees; the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with nature, with bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operations with the cloud, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to his system. Cling to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done!— [John Burroughs.]

With the rapid construction of railways in our country, and the opening up of new territory, there falls upon the managers of our railways and others the important business of giving names to points upon the line which will in the future be the sites of our towns and cities. If an example is wanted of how stupidly this work can be done, one has only to look at a map of the United States. Names the most meaningless are found in every State. What connection, for instance, is there between Peru, in New York State, with the land that the Pizarros conquered; or between Cairo, Illinois, with the Egyptian city? Could there be anything more hopeless in nomenclature than Smithville, or Tompkinsville? We recommend to those whose duty it will be to find names for new towns in Canada, the two following simple rules: The first is, wherever possible, take and, if necessary, adopt the Indian name. The Indian names are usually full of meaning, and they are, also, almost invariably musical. What could be more euphonious than Winnipeg—a simple form of the Indian name, "muddy water"—or more majestic and descriptive than Saskatchewan, meaning "the swiftly-flowing river"; or, Assiniboine, meaning "the stony or rocky mountains"? The second rule is, if there is not any Indian name, pick one which has reference to some incident in the early history of the place. Successful instances of such names are Pincher Creek—so called because a pair of pinchers were

found on the site of the town as the sole and melancholy record of the massacre of a band of early prospectors by the Blackfoot Indians; Moose Jaw (where the Indians saw Lord Dunmore mend his Red River cart with the jawbone of a moose); Stand-off, recording the successful "standing-off" of the Montana sheriff by a party of whiskey traders; or Baie des Chaleurs, recalling the heat of the day when Cartier first sailed its waters. Where there is neither Indian name nor any early incident which can supply one, take the locality and try to find some name which describes it. Such names are Swift Current, High River, Sweet Grass.—[Canadian Life and Resources.]

**SOME NOTES FROM MY OLD LOG,
IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

Experiences Amongst a Quaint and Singular People.

I have come across some leaves from my old journal, written in South Africa during an eventful year of my life, and before that long and fateful war which made the Transvaal a sister colony.

The history of that war is, in part, the history of our own land, for, wherever its story is told, amongst the foremost of its heroes must always stand the names of the gallant Canadian boys who laid down their lives for queen and country.

What has transpired in South Africa since then has been as an open book, which all may read who care to do so; but, all the same, I venture to think that my old-time memories of the quaint habits and customs of the Dutch of South Africa may not be without some interest to our readers, and perhaps tend to explain, somewhat, why our sister colonists cling so fondly to their old traditions, and apparently lack the vim and vitality which are such marked characteristics of the Canadian settler wherever he may pitch his tent.

But my resurrected journal shall tell its own tale:

"I must find a niche somewhere amidst my jottings for my little 'scrap-bag' of odds and ends about the Dutch of South Africa and their Old-world ways, which I gathered here and there, sometimes from one, sometimes from another; sometimes from answered queries of my own; sometimes from the 'chit-chatteries' of the hotel table and general room; and notably from John, our driver, whose powers of observation are of no mean order.

"To understand this quaint people, and how it happens that they differ so much from the colonists of any other part of the world, it is necessary to take an imaginary kerchief, and with it to wipe away from the mind's tablets somewhat more than two centuries of time, and with them all the progress other countries and people have made therein. The Dutch of South Africa to-day probably differ very nearly as much, not quite, because of their national phlegm, from the Dutch of Holland as they do from ourselves. Had an offshoot of our nation planted itself as a community, like these old Hollanders did years ago, in some far-away land, inaccessible, partly because they chose

It should be so, receding as others advanced, because they would not be meddled with, and content to do as their forefathers had done before them, should not we, I ask you, cut about as sorry a figure as they, when the outer world pounces upon us at last, and has its laugh at our antediluvian ways? Their very mode of living—that veritable living in tents—accounts for much of all this. When a wagon has formed your home for weeks, nay months, and even years in some cases, would not even a one-roomed house seem spacious quarters? If you have not sat upon a chair for all this time, why need you be ashamed to squat? Habit becomes second nature, as we all know. Another habit of these good folks may even have its excuse. In their journeyings on and on, seemingly without aim, but really in search of pastures new, water at times is a rare commodity, and has to be hauled with care. The barrel slung under the wagon is liable to emptiness. A Dutch family wagon is usually packed full as any beehive, with human bipeds of all sizes and ages, and in every stage of unwashedness. Where bucketsful would not cleanse, what could a thimbleful do? Hence the faith put in the half-filled pudding-basin and the tiny rag, as a means of purification. The economy of it recommends itself to the Dutch mind, whilst to the Dutch body it is all-sufficient. Again, may we not find another excuse for this flaw in these our brothers? The old Dutch Bible supplies the sole literature they need. They take the simple words, each and all, in their barest and most literal sense, without the aid of commentator or note. Frequent mention they find of the old custom of washing the hands and feet as a ceremonial, more than for any other purpose; so, they argue, possibly—at least I fancy it would be like them to do so—that if that sufficed then, why wash more now?

THEIR RELIGION.

"The Boers are a religious people, with views narrow, but clearly defined. Their children are simply taught God's own truths, as in His revealed word. They end, and, I believe, commence, each day by prayer, and their meals are untouched until a blessing has been reverently asked. Their church is the Dutch Reformed Church, and their love and respect for their minister is a marked feature of their characters. They submit with much humility to the recognized authority of their "Kirk Raad," or Council, composed of men like themselves, only with a preference given to those who have won a position amongst them by their wealth, superior education, or more marked piety. Matters of business, quarrels, and the breach of any social law is laid before the Raad, and its decision accepted as final.

"The Doppers have seceded from the Reformed Church. I had fancied they were simply a lower class of Boer, not knowing that the difference was mainly a religious one. Their worship is conducted even more dismally than that of the section from which they have separated, singing being excluded as wicked. They adopt a style of dress which of itself is a blow to vanity, and the faintest approach to mirth, even in private life, is treated as a sin.

"Missus would like to see a Nacht-maal?" said John, one day.
"What may that be?" asked I.
"It's when the Dutch come into town, once every three months, to go to church, and take the Sacrament, and get their babies christened, and the girls and boys confirmed, and they buy their goods, and sell their wool, and they visit one another. Oh! there are lots of wagons outspanned in the square then, and the place is full, full!"

"This Nacht-maal is a great institution, and has come of the necessity for occasional social intercourse amongst a people who, living so wide apart in their scattered homesteads, and upon farms so large that it is a day's journey to visit a neighbor,

would otherwise never interchange an idea outside their own family, except when visited at long intervals by a travelling merchant, who, like the Troubadour of old, is sure of a hearty welcome and of being fed upon the fat of the land, so glad are they to have him as a guest. Transactions of every kind are carried on during Nacht-maal, and, as far as a Boer can be jolly, he is jolly then, and so are his servants, and so are his young folks. Who knows but that it might have been at Nacht-maal that our Pieter first saw his Gretchen?"

But the story of the courtship and marriage of Pieter and Gretchen shall be told presently. H. A. B.

The Quiet Hour.

GOD'S TEMPERING FIRE.

When He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold.—Job xxiii: 10.

When stern occasion calls for war,
And the trumpets shrill and peal,
Forges and armories ring all day
With the fierce clash of steel.
The blades are heated in the flame,
And cooled in icy flood,
And beaten hard, and beaten well,
To make them firm and pliable,
Their edge and temper good;
Then, tough and sharp with discipline,
They win the fight for fighting men.

When God's occasions call for men,
His chosen souls He takes,
In life's hot fire He tempers them,
With tears He cools and slakes;
With many a heavy, grievous stroke
He beats them to an edge,
And tests, and tries, again, again,
Till the hard will is fused, and pain
Becomes high privilege;
Then, strong, and quickened through and through,
They ready are His work to do.

Like an on-rushing, furious host
The tide of need and sin,
Unless the blades shall tempered be,
They have no chance to win;
God trusts to no untested sword
When He goes forth to war;
Only the souls that, beaten long
On pain's great anvil, have grown strong,
His chosen weapons are,
Ah, souls, on pain's great anvil laid,
Remember this, nor be afraid!
—Susan Coolidge.

Again I write to you as one of those who have been called aside by the Great

Captain, who assigns each soldier his post in the long-continued warfare the Church is waging against evil. Though our business is to submit, instantly and unquestioningly, to the lightest command of the Master, we have sworn to serve to the death, still He condescends to call us not "slaves," but "friends"—for a servant knoweth not what his Lord doeth. Though we should not hesitate to obey when we cannot understand, still—in loyalty to our Friend—we should try to understand as well as obey, whenever possible. We should study His ways with others, and look into His heart and mind so that we may be able to see as well as know that His choice of our daily duty is both wise and kind.

Let us look awhile at the great mystery of pain from God's point of view, and see if we cannot take higher ground than passive submission, and learn to thank Him honestly and persistently for any cross He may have called us to endure.

In Susan Coolidge's poem, "Tempered," given above, men are described as weapons which God wishes to use in the great battle, and she shows the importance of the slow and painful "tempering" process. Surely those of us who are ambitious of the high honor of being used by God, will gladly place ourselves unreservedly at His disposal, so that we may become—at any cost—strong and capable. We don't want to snap or bend when we are most needed. We earnestly desire that He may be able to depend on our zeal and loyalty, and may have no occasion to warn us, as He did St. Peter, that we shall fail utterly when the trial comes. And one thing is very certain, there is no royal road to spiritual strength; we can never buy a character ready-made. Though each beautiful grace of soul is God's gift, still we can only make it really ours by hard struggle—even as the Promised Land was a "gift" from God to the Israelites, and yet they had to fight for every inch of it.

One of the beautiful stories of the old mythology describes a young man who had set his heart on destroying a terrible three-headed monster that was doing awful mischief in the country. But he was well aware that to attack this monster, just as he was, would do no good. Its fiery breath would destroy him, and even if he should succeed in cutting off one of its heads, he would instantly fall a victim to the others. If only he could gain possession of a marvellous winged horse, there would be a real hope of victory. And so he waited beside the fountain where the flying horse sometimes came to drink, waited—patiently or impatiently—though often his eager, youthful zeal urged him to stop this apparently idle waiting, fling prudence to

the winds and dash after the enemy. But he controlled his impatience, and waited until the horse was his, and then he was an adversary fit to grapple with his grim adversary. The story is a parable. We, none of us, will gain anything by dashing into the battle before God has equipped us for the fight. And, as for this question of pain—pain of body, or heart, or spirit—when God calls us to endure it, He is forewarning us that the time will come when we shall stand in urgent need of the stored-up strength which only the endurance of pain can give us. And "endurance," if it is to be really valuable, does not mean a stoical submission to the inevitable. If we "get through" our hours of suffering in that foolish fashion, we shall be throwing away a rich jewel which God has hidden in a rough casket. Only by taking the pain, moment by moment, from our dear Master's hand, and thanking Him for the gifts of patience, courage, tenderness, sympathy and trust which He offers us through it, can we make the most of the opportunity which pain offers. We want to grow strong, we want to pour out our lives in rich service—then let us be glad of pain and not waste this glorious opportunity.

May I not rejoice that God has given me pain to bear just now, so that I may have a new message to tell out to you? And we always touch the lives of others so closely that no one can be called to endure pain solely for his own perfecting. When God puts a soul into the furnace, that it may come forth purified and tempered, He intends to enrich the world. When a soul endures the fire with high courage and glad submission, he can do more good than a thousand sermons. Beauty and attractiveness of spirit, joy of soul and gladness of face are great weapons whereby any of us may extend Christ's kingdom on earth. We look and wonder, and are inspired to imitate. Think how our Leader's unselfish thoughtfulness for others in the midst of His own agony won the soul of the dying thief, though no word of exhortation came from those parched lips. How that self-forgetful Example puts us to shame! Except the one appeal for sympathy and help which proved Him to be no stoic, that cry, "I thirst!" which tells us that it is right to drop our pride of independence when we really need the kindly ministrations of others; except that one cry which showed the Divine Sufferer to be near of kin to us—every word showed that He was thinking of people about Him or of God.

How that Example, as I say, puts us to shame! Do not our words show that we are thinking almost entirely about ourselves and our own pain?



"Waiting for the Cows."

What a chance we are missing of becoming unselfish and brave, more swiftly than at ordinary times. I say we are "missing" the chance, because that is what I am doing myself. Day after day has slipped away, and I have not been brave and patient and self-forgetful. It is so easy to preach, but quite a different thing to practice one's own sermons! My dear friends, though I have indeed failed to grow strong and patient through pain, please don't let my experience be entirely wasted. Take warning by my failure, and treasure the precious hours of pain that God deals out to you, remembering that they are in very truth priceless jewels and proofs of His tender love. Yours may not be pain of body, it may be a sharper pain still, a heart-sorrow that is hidden from all eyes but yours and God's. Perhaps that kind of pain is the best "tempering" of all, especially when it is a secret between you and the Great Refiner. It is not your business simply to "live through" it, nor to fight it down by hardening your heart until the pain ceases to hurt you, but rather to accept the pain as real pain, and draw out from it something that will enrich your life for all eternity. It can be done, and it is worth a struggle to do it. Shall we not make that struggle with all our hearts?

"To everyone on earth
God gives a burden to be carried down
The road that lies between the cross
and crown.
No lot is wholly free;
He giveth one to thee.
Some carry it aloft,
Open and visible to the eyes,
And all may see its form and weight and
size.
Some hide it in their breast,
And deem it there unguessed.
The burden is God's gift,
And it will make the bearer calm and
strong.
Yet, lest it press too heavily and long,
He says, 'Cast it on me,
And it shall easy be.'"

HOPE.

ALLAH'S ANSWER.

"Allah! Allah!" cried the sick man,
Racked with pain, the long night
through;
Till with prayer his heart grew tender,
Till his lips like honey grew.
But at morning came the tempter,
Said, "Call louder, child of pain!
See if Allah ever hears, or answers,
'Here am I' again!"
Like a stab the cruel cavil
Through his brain and pulses went;
To his heart an icy coldness,
To his brain a darkness sent.
Then before him stands Elias,
Says, "My child, why thus afraid?
Dost repent thy former fervor?
Is thy soul of prayer afraid?"
"Ah!" cried he, "I've called so often;
Never heard the, 'Here am I'!
And I thought God will not listen,
Will not turn on me His eye!"
Then the grave Elias answered,
"God said, 'Rise, Elias, go
Speak to him—the sorely tempted—
Lift him from his gulf of woe."
"Tell him that his very longing
Is itself an answering cry;
That his prayer, 'Come gracious Allah,
Is my whispering, 'Here am I'!"

Every inward aspiration is God's angel
undefiled;
And in every 'O my Father!
Slumbers deep a 'Here, My child!'

GOD'S ANSWER.

The cry of man's anguish went up unto
God,
"Lord, take away pain!
The shadow that darkens the world Thou
hast made,
The close-coiling chain
That strangles the heart, the burden
that weighs
On the wings that would soar.
Lord, take away pain from the world
Thou hast made,
That it love Thee the more!"

Then answered the Lord to the cry of
His world,
"Shall I take away pain,
And with it the power of the soul to
endure,
Made strong by the strain?
Shall I take away pity that knits heart
to heart,
And sacrifice high?
Will ye lose all your heroes that lift
from the fire
White brows to the sky?
Shall I take away love that redeems
with a price,
And smiles at its loss?
Can ye spare from your lives that would
climb unto Mine,
The Christ on His Cross?"

The Young People's
Department.

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

SOME FORTY YEARS AGO.

Old Tom Cobb held the stick of a flag
against the post of the store veranda,
took a stout nail from his mouth, and
a hammer from his pocket, and in a trice
the red, white and blue, with the green

from his trousers' pocket. "A man
can't be a Canadian all at once. It
takes a heap of seasoning. But I'll tell
you about Dominion Day. It's as old
as that flag, and I got it in '67. Times
was hard then, and money was to be
looked at twice before you spent it; but
I says to Sarah: 'I guess I'll buy a
flag, for this is goin' to be a big thing
for the country.' And my words has
come true. It's no use talkin' to you
about jography, but you know how far
you've come from the ocean to L.
Huron."

"Yes," said the Englishman with a
sigh. He remembered that journey.
"Well, you'd have to go all that, and
more, to get to the other side of Can-
ada, and you'd find settled country all
the way; and that's what we did in
'67, and a fine job it was. Canada was
only Ontario and Quebec before that,
and the two parts of it was always
fighting. You see, the French in Lower
Canada thought they should rule the
roost, and the English settlers up here
thought not. And Nova Scotia and New
Brunswick and Prince Edward hung on
to the sea ports, and let the Canadas
fight. They had a little fight now and
then when the Yankees looked like war,
and then there would be talk of
'ederation. But for all the trouble of
politics, Upper Canada was prosperous
till '66, for we had a treaty with the
Yankees, and could sell them our stuff.
So, we weren't bothering about Quebec

help the farmers out, and that was Con-
federation. There had to be a bit of
quarrelling in the Provinces before it
was settled, but with pulling and shov-
ing they got them all in by '67—all but
Newfoundland. The poor fishermen there
didn't know what's what, I guess. When
British Columbia wanted to join us, we
had to build a railway across to her,
so's her men could get ever to the new
Parliament at Ottawa, and that was the
beginning of the Northwest Territories."

"Can't see what good all that did the
farmers in those days," said the Eng-
lishman, getting up slowly. "That
didn't sell their grain."

"Ah, but the Intercolonial Railway
did, and that came out of 'Federation,'"
exclaimed old Tom. "That was the
first thing those big men had to do, and
that's how we got our grain from Que-
bec to Halifax. 'Twasn't long before
there was a bigger trade from the
ocean ports to England and other coun-
tries than we used to have with the
Yankees, and then Uncle Sam reckoned
he'd better make another treaty with
the Dominion of Canada, as he couldn't
annex any of it. Ha! ha! we'll annex
him some day, and a good thing for
him!"

"I don't quite understand about this
Confederation yet," said the Englishman,
rubbing his head. "Now, were there
several colonies, with separate Govern-
ments, and—"

"Jim!" screamed a little girl, flying
down the road, barefooted, her pig-
tails sticking straight out behind.
"What's the matter, Jim? Where are
the crackers? We've been lookin' for
you for an awful long time."

The Englishman's long legs were al-
ready striding up the road, and he did
not even turn to say "Good-bye."

C. D.

AN ENGLISH LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Although we
live in England, we have heard of "The
Farmer's Advocate," which is sent to us
every week from Canada. I thought
you would not mind an English cousin
writing to you. I, like most of my
other cousins, live on a farm, about
four miles from the City of Nottingham,
and one mile to the Village of Beeston.
I am fourteen years old, and have passed
the seventh standard in school. I have
now left that school, and have been
moved to another one to learn short-
hand and typewriting. I will type you
a letter, if I may be permitted to write
again. I have four brothers and two
sisters. My elder brother has been to
Canada last summer with seventeen
horses and groom. Don't you think he
was clever, for he was only fifteen
then? My brothers and sisters have
many pets, but I have no time to look
after mine, so I gave them to my sis-
ters. They have rabbits, pigeons, some
dear little kits and two dogs. I am
very pleased to say, above all, they feed
and keep them clean and warm. We
have two pigeon eggs. I learn music,
which I am very fond of. I am a very
good cook for my age. The only fault
I have is that I make my pastry too
wet. Will you tell some of my cousins
to write to me, or give me their ad-
dress that I may do so?

ELSIE MOORE.

Beeston Fields, Notts.

LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.

Wandering the other day with two
ladies of a settlement through the mean
streets of a black poverty patch in the
south of London, one of the sisters of
the people told me a grimly pathetic
story of a factory girl, whose funeral
had been quite a local event. Jenny
was a great favorite, and when it was
known that her long illness was draw-
ing to a close, and that the end was
only a matter of days, the factory
girls clubbed together and raised the
money for a very fine and elaborate
wreath for Jenny's funeral. They went
to a flower shop and selected the design,
and agreed as to the price to be paid.
In the evening, talking together, one of
the girls said, "Poor Jenny, she'll
never know what a lovely wreath we
put on her coffin; she won't be able to
see it." The idea struck Jenny's
"mates" as very, very sad. Jenny
would be dead, and wouldn't know what
a lovely tribute they had paid to her
memory. Suddenly, one of the girls had



"Plotting Mischief."

Canadian arms in the corner, was wav-
ing beneath the maple trees. It was
early on the 1st of July, and the Eng-
lish farm hand, who had come to the
Corners for firecrackers, sat on the step
looking on.
"It's a bit frayed," said Tom, look-
ing at it with pride; "but not so bad,
considerin' it's bin hung out every Do-
minion Day now for forty year. The
wife keeps it wrapped in papers, and I
guess it'll do for a few years yet."
"The old Union Jack will stand a
sight of wear," said the Englishman,
gruffly. "But what's this Dominion
Day all about, Tom? I tried the boss
about it yesterday, and all he would
say was 'You English know nothin' and
never will.'"
"Guess he know's nothin' himself,"
chuckled Tom, taking his tobacco plug

and the others keeping the sea trade to
themselves. We might have gone on
that way for years if it hadn't bin for
the cleverness of old Uncle Sam."
Old Tom's eyes twinkled, and the Eng-
lishman looked puzzled, but he waited.
"Uncle Sam's always thinkin' Canada
will come over to him, if only he opens
his arms wide enough. So, this time,
he thought he'd try what a little fight
would do, and he closed up the treaty
in '66. You see his little game! We
farmers grew more stuff than we could
use ourselves, and if we couldn't sell to
the Yankees, what could we do with no
sea ports? Quebec felt it too, for the
frost closed up her ports five months
of the year. But the Yankees were a
bit too late. There were some big men
in our Parliament just then who knew
a trick worth more than Annexation to

an inspiration. "Why shouldn't Jenny see it?" she said. "The doctor says she can't last more than a day or two. Let's have it made and show it to her." The next day the wreath was made, and a deputation of factory girls took it to the room in which Jenny lay dying. "Jenny," said the spokeswoman, "we're going to put this wreath on your coffin, dear, and we thought perhaps you'd like to see it." The eyes of the dying girl lighted up, and a little flush of pride came into her wan, white cheeks. "Oh! how beautiful!" she murmured. "I am so glad you've let me see it." The wreath that was to lie upon her coffin was hung against the wall at the foot of Jenny's bed, and the sight of it filled the last hours of her troubled little life with joy.—Sel.

THE LAY OF THE LAZY MAN.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
"To-morrow morning I will rise
Before the sun lights up the skies.
"I'll set this clock so it will ring
Before the birds begin to sing;
Its strident bell will me awake,
An early morning walk I'll take."

And when at an ungodly hour,
Next morn, the clock with all its power
Made noise enough to stir the dead,
And woke the man upon the bed—
Breathes there a man, I now repeat,
Who wouldn't chuck it in the street,
And back into the bed then leap,
And with a sigh go off to sleep?

—From the March Bohemian.

CANADIAN BORN.

We first saw the light in Canada, the
land beloved of God,
We are the pulse of Canada, its marrow
and its blood.
And we, the men of Canada, can face
the world and brag
That we were born in Canada beneath
the British flag.
Few of us have the blood of kings, few
are of courtly birth,
But few are vagabonds or rogues of
doubtful name and worth.
And, all have one credential that entitles
us to brag
That we were born in Canada beneath
the British flag.
We've yet to make our money, we've yet
to make our fame,
But we have gold and glory in our clean
colonial name,
And every man's a millionaire if he can
only brag
That he was born in Canada beneath the
British flag.
No title and no coronet is half as proud-
ly worn,
As that which we inherited as men Can-
adian born;
We count no man so noble as the one
who makes the brag
That he was born in Canada beneath the
British flag.
The Dutch may have his Holland, the
Spaniard have his Spain,
The Yankee to the south of us must
south of us remain,
For not a man dare lift a hand against
the men who brag
That they were born in Canada beneath
the British flag.

—E. Pauline Johnson.

TWO JUNE NIGHTS.

A red rose in my lady's hair,
A white rose in her fingers,
A wildbird singing low, somewhere,
A song that pulses, lingers,
The sound of dancing and of mirth,
The fiddles merry chiming,
A smell of earth, of fresh warm earth,
And honeysuckle climbing,
My lady near—yet far away—
Ah, lonely June of yesterday!
A big white night of velvet sky
And Milky Way a-gleaming,
The fragrant blue smoke drifting by
From camp-fire brightly beaming,
The stillness of the northland far,
God's solitudes of splendor,
My road a trail, my chart a star,
Wind 'mong the balsams slender,
Sing low: O, glad June of to-day,
My lady's near, though far away!

—Jean Blewett.

About the House.

SOME MAKESHIFTS.

SHELVES.

Often, when the housecleaning is over, there is a vague, dissatisfied feeling, a longing to introduce some little change in the rooms which now look so sweet and clean, but in which the same old furnishings, now grown shabby, have held place almost since time immemorial. Moving the things round from place to place has been done so often that all the arrangements have become old, and there is, perhaps, little money with which to buy anything new, even to fill gaps which have always seemed bare and un-homelike.

In such a case, why not try the addition of shelves, a homemade book-case, if there are books enough to fill it, or even a couple of shelves over a table. Indeed, a single shelf has often been known to change the whole character of a room. In a dining-room, for instance, there is a bare, forbidding stretch of wall. Put up three shelves, one above the other, wheel your smallest table beneath, and on the shelves put a few old blue willow plates, a candlestick or two—if you have an old brass pair which you can burnish up, all the better—and a vase or rosebowl of water in which some Wandering Jew is growing.

In another room you might have a single shelf with a picture resting upon it. Upon either side, books, or candles, or flowers may be placed. If the shelf is nicely stained, it will need no drape; but if a drape is needed, it should be a simple one, neither gaudy in color nor looped and tucked up in a frantic endeavor to make it look graceful. The plain frill, or "valance" of our grandmothers, is infinitely preferable.

Another place where a shelf—a very narrow one in this case—is likely to look well, is over a low window. Place whatever ornaments you choose upon it—a plaque, a jar, etc.—then hang your curtains immediately beneath, letting them come just to the sill.

And do you know the possibilities of a shelf in the kitchen. Try one or two, immediately above your kitchen work-table, and see how invaluable they will be, simply painted or covered with oil-cloth, so they may be wiped off easily.

POSSIBILITIES OF CHEESECLOTH AND DENIM.

Having your shelves up, try what a very little money will do if invested in cheesecloth or denim. Suppose you have a room in which the leading tone is brown or fawn, and that the white lace curtains are worn into holes. Instead of buying new lace curtains, cheap ones are a weariness to the flesh forever, buy some cheesecloth and dye it coffee-color. Now, all around the edge, stencil a border in brown—a simple, geometrical design of triangles, with a band of the darker shade about each, will do, or any such easy design—and hang the curtains straight from the poles. For inside curtains, next to the glass, you may make down smaller ones from your old lace curtains, keeping these, of course, cream or white.

A writer in a house-furnishing magazine recently told of getting a fine effect in curtains in the following way: The room was a northern one, the leading tone a dull red. She wanted red curtains of the same shade, and as "Japanese" as possible, so, after dyeing the cheesecloth the right shade, she wrung them, when taken from the rinsing water, the "long" way, shook them out very lightly, and pinned them by the edge, to the line. When dry, they were put up without pressing, and were found to have the necessary crinkled appearance. I should think this plan would be very good for yellow curtains, as yellow is an essentially "Japanese" color; but, then, it seems to me, the whole room would need to be in character. Japanese prints for the wall, Japanese patterns on cushions and screen, a Japanese lamp shade, fans put up as decoration, etc., etc.

For table scarfs, good linen crash, dyed, pressed and stenciled, is very satisfactory, also denim in dull, harmonious tints. Denim in art shades is also good for cushions, couch covers, etc. It is not expensive, considering the width, and is quite durable.

Do not be worried if you cannot crowd your rooms with furniture, they are really better with too little than with too much in them; but see to it that what you have, no matter how inexpensive, is in good taste, that patrician and gaudiness of color are nowhere visible, and that one main color, preferably a quiet one, dominates. Then you need not be ashamed, no matter who enters your little home.

Martha, endeavoring to instruct a would-be housekeeper in the mysteries of pudding making, was overheard:

"Yes, jes' take some bread en—"
"But how much bread, Martha?"
"Oh, jes' what yer needs, Miss Min, en den yer puts yo' milk on it—"
"And how much milk, Martha?"
"Well, yer mus' use yer judgement 'bout dat, Miss Min."
"But I haven't any judgment, Martha."

"Well, de Lord he'p yer, Miss Min, 'cause I can't!"

MORAL FORCE OF WELL-COOKED FOOD.

(From an address by Miss C. J. MacKay, Lecturer on Household Science, Minneapolis.)

We hear much these days of the moral and physical degeneracy among the poor in large cities, and those who have devoted attention to the condition assert that this low moral plane is caused by ill-nourished bodies. It is an axiom of physiology that many evils are the direct result of improper food improperly cooked. When a girl knows these things, will she consider the getting of a good dinner of no value? Not an elaborate menu, but the intelligent preparation of the simplest foods—a properly-cooked egg, a potato baked to perfection, a steak done to a turn. Men of science spend years studying the properties of foods and their values, but in the average home no advantage is taken of this knowledge presented freely to them. Surely, the feeding of a family deserves as much attention as the feeding of the stock on the farm!

Not only the cooking, but the serving of foods should be taught to the daughter of the house. Sticky sugar bowls, unclean linen, greasy plates and an untidy table are things to avoid, and their opposites sought after. And, above all, let the girl be trained to dispense a friendly, gracious hospitality, from which the desire to "show off" is entirely eliminated.

The girl should be trained also to a consideration of her own well-being, as well as that of others. She must realize the necessity of keeping her own body in good repair. Personal hygiene is the preservation and improvement of the health, and that calls for some idea of physiology, so that exercise and cleanliness can be properly practiced. It is a disgrace to be ignorant of literature and history; when will it be a disgrace to be ill? Providence is not responsible for ninety per cent. of our diseases, but our own ignorance.

HELP FOR INVALIDS AND CHILDREN.

Enough about nursing should be learned to enable a woman to carry out the doctor's orders. Especially is this true on the farm, where the physician's visits must be few, and a nurse is often unobtainable. She should know, too, how to treat emergency cases, and what dishes to prepare for invalids. The care and feeding of children should be also a part of her education. Every child has the right to a good start in life—mentally, morally, physically—and the early years are the important ones. Eighty per cent. of the cases of infant mortality could be avoided if mothers knew how to care for their children.

THE GAIN OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

The advantages and results of the study of Household Science are manifold. It teaches observation and accuracy; it trains the mind to think and the hand to do, and planned and directed work saves time and energy. It has a cultural value as great as any other study. It raises a high standard of living and of the home. It gives a woman an opportunity to share in the advancement of the world's work by managing

her home so as to produce the best citizens, and this is a feeling she cannot have where her work is mere blind drudgery. There is a power in correct living, and nothing that pertains to home life is unimportant or trivial.

A WIFE'S INFLUENCE.

In our effort to have the mother of every household appreciate her influence over her children, we are apt to forget the wife's influence over the husband. In many households the influence upon the husband is the only home influence. In a great multitude of the best and most important and most-talented families of the earth, there have been no descendants. There is not a child, or a grandchild, or any remote descendant of Washington, or Charles Sumner, or Shakespeare, or Edmund Burke, or Pitt, or Lord Nelson, or Cowper, or Pope, or Addison, or Johnson, or Lord Chatham, or Grattan, or Isaac Newton, or Goldsmith, or Swift, or Locke, or Gibbon, or Walpole, or Canning, or Dryden, or More, or Chaucer, or Lord Byron, or Walter Scott, or Oliver Cromwell, or Garrick, or Hogarth, or Joshua Reynolds, or Spencer, or Lord Bacon, or Macaulay. Multitudes of the finest families of the earth are extinct. As though they had done enough for the world by their genius, or wit, or patriotism, or invention, or consecration, God withdrew them. In multitudes of cases, all woman's opportunity for usefulness is with her contemporaries. How important that it be an improved opportunity!

MODERN FIRE WASTE.

What are the causes of the great fire waste on this continent?

Negligent and unscientific house-building is one. From the paper-covered shack to the brick-nobbed imitation of a solid building, we have left out of sight all notion that such structures will burn just as surely as the wood and paper materials they are composed of will burn.

Reckless disregard of what is apt to cause fires in houses is another. We let rubbish gather in our attics and cellars, floor sweepings in our dwellings, sawdust in saloons, oiled rags in our factories; any and all of these will light into dangerous flame at the touch of a match, and you all know, some of you to your sorrow, how free-and-easy Canadians are with the common lucifer match.

Village and town authorities, too, are lax in permitting rubbish to collect in towns and cities. Loose paper, straw, chips, hot ashes in streets and lanes are as sure a menace to the public safety from fire as vegetables and festering pools of water in the streets of a village are to the health of the villagers.

Another thing: In this North American climate we fire up at a tremendous rate. Overheated stoves and furnaces cause many fires; faulty stovepipes and chimneys burn many a dwelling, as those who have to do with farm insurance well know. And here is a curious circumstance that you must have come across, the average man does not think that his house is ever going to burn down. His neighbor's factory or store may burn, his neighbor's dwelling may go some night—it is only a flimsy affair, anyhow, and he's a careless cuss—but the average man seems to have a notion that a special Providence watches over his property, and so he doesn't bother over matters of fire prevention around home.

Nowhere else in the civilized world is the fire loss so great as in the United States and Canada. Comparison of the figures of these countries with European countries should make us ashamed of our improvidence. The average man, living on the western side of the Atlantic, looks upon the annual fire-waste of \$150,000,000, or \$170,000,000, as ill-luck, or a sort of blind and pitiless necessity; whereas it is largely the result of our own carelessness. The figures quoted do not include conflagration losses.—From the annual report of the Mutual Fire Underwriters Association of Ontario.

The Ingle Nook.

Do you ever think about the people you know, all the different types and classes so far as you can classify them, which have come under your observation. The process, possibly, is not highly edifying, but it is at least interesting. As has been well said, the most interesting study of mankind is man.

I was reading this morning a little poem, which I will quote for you presently, and from that, got thinking about contentment in the abstract, about contented people and the various avenues by which they try to reach the much-to-be-desired goal. Among all the heterogeneous mass, two classes resolved themselves very distinctly: (1) those who find their contentment in strenuous work of one kind or another; (2) those who are contented in a phlegmatic, bovine sort of way, people who are satisfied with themselves and with just jogging along through life without much perceptible effort—and with very little accomplishment.

To the first class belong the great thinkers of the world, the men and women who achieve great things—nay, even those who achieve in the smaller things of life—the housekeeper who decides that her housekeeping, her home-making will be carried out a little better this year than last; the farmer, or workman, or professional man who resolves that his work will be done in a more skilful or more conscientious way than ever before. . . . To the second belong chiefly people of easy circumstances who are not goaded into exertion by compulsion of circumstances, and who have not ambition enough to better themselves on their own account.

The man of the first type often finds his contentment in the very thick of a supreme effort, which is, at times, so strenuous as to leave him exhausted utterly in body and mind; yet inaction would distress him a hundred times more. He knows well what Tolstoi means when he says: "A thinker or an artist will never sit on the heights of Olympus as we are apt to imagine; he must suffer in company with men in order to find satisfaction or consolation. He will suffer, because he is constantly in anxiety and agitation; he might have found out and told what would give happiness to men, might have saved them from suffering; and he has neither found it out nor said it,—and to-morrow, it may be too late—he may die. And, therefore, suffering and self-sacrifice will always be the lot of the thinker and the artist." . . . The man of the bovine temperament, on the contrary, knows no such stress. If he does little for the world, even for his own little world, the world troubles him little. Yet, if reverses come, he is, unless in possession of latent forces, which develop with exceptional rapidity, in a bad plight, for he has not cultivated those qualities on which he may rely in such crises—capability, courage, adaptability.

Between these two classes there are a myriad of others tending to the one side or to the other. Each of us knows, or may know, where he stands, or where he would stand. Ostensibly, it is not wise to fasten one's self too decidedly to the bovine group. Such contentment, "easy-goingness," is the destroyer of progress, the dead hand laid upon a possible usefulness. We were not put here, surely, to live as happy cattle, but to take part, to the best of our ability, in the issues of life, whether our best be doing great things for the public, or just helping in the immediate circle of our relatives and neighbors. . . . On the other hand, there should be a care lest, in leaning too far the other way, one may develop a nervousness, irritability, one-sidedness, that are not conducive to the best character development. The great genius, it is true, must go on; he is driven, often at high tension, by reason of the message which he feels he must deliver. The danger is for lesser geniuses, whose ambition may carry them beyond their strength to a goal that may prove but an ignis fatuus.

Perhaps, after all, the best way for the great majority of us, people, as we are likely to be, of some capability, but of no extraordinary genius, is just to go on doing little by little, our best. We may be very sure that, having done the duty nearest us, the next, as Carlyle has re-

marked, will stand revealed. So may we escape the dangers of bovinism, and advance, steadily, healthfully, happily, filling the niche in the world which we were intended to occupy.

And, now, the little poem—here it is:

Which was Wiser?

Two men toiled side by side from sun to sun.

And both were poor;

Both sat with children when the day was done,

About their door.

One saw the beautiful in crimson cloud

And shining moon;

The other, with his head in sadness bowed,

Made night of noon.

One loved each tree and flower and singing bird

On mount or plain;

No music in the soul of one was stirred

By leaf or rain.

in such a love, which the sordid soul can never know. It is glorious to find the good everywhere, "in every fellow-man." Yet something more is needed—conscious effort toward higher ideals. For, without effort, there can be no advancement. If we would develop mentally, we must try—must read, learn, think. If we would be unselfish, we must practice unselfishness. If we would attain in art, or in farming, or house-keeping, we must strive to improve. And so on.

I hope you will pardon me for keeping on and on upon this subject. I am afraid there is a bit of the old school-teacher in me yet. Pestalozzi said, you know, that repetition is a great factor in education, and while using his tactics upon you, I have had the satisfaction that I have also been using them upon myself. There is nothing like having a palpable truth thoroughly impressed upon one.

It isn't wise, I fear, to end a "solemncholy" sermon lightly, but that

be off-putting, but when I read last week's Quiet Hour I made up my mind I would write and try to arouse a little more interest among the "Nookers" in regard to the Fresh-Air Mission, and, as it pertains to farmers and their wives, I think the Nook is the very place to have it talked up. Last year there were over seventy homes offered through reading "The Farmer's Advocate," and, no doubt, many more who did not mention where they saw or heard of the Mission. If farmers could only know what it means to tired-out, half-starved mothers, their children, and worn-out shop girls, the homes offered would be doubled; yes, ten times over. I believe it is because farmers do not know, or do not realize the good they might do, that so few homes are offered. How many readers ever visited a poverty-stricken home in the city? I can safely say not one out of fifty. When we go to the city, we go to see the sights. We visit the schools, hospitals, Parliament buildings, the zoo gardens, go to the islands, and, perhaps, to the Falls; but the poor, narrow, ill-smelling streets we never think of, and we come home well pleased with our trip, and thinking the city would not be such a bad place to live in. But let the same ones go to some of the Mission workers, and go with them to some of the so-called homes, and see how some human beings live; they would be shocked. I have known people who lived in the city for years, who, by chance, went to visit, with a friend, some of these homes, and they were unutterably shocked; they had no idea there was so much misery so near their door. They couldn't get it out of their minds for a week, and never want to see such misery again. But can we, as Christian people, turn our backs on the poor and needy, many of whom are hard-working, good-living, Christian people?

Some, no doubt, will say, "Work is plentiful, why don't they go and work on a farm?" Now, I ask you, would you take them to work and give them wages enough to keep them? What use would a great many of them be on a farm, or how many farmers could provide a house and keep a man with a wife and a number of children? Then, too, a great number are widows with families of young children; perhaps death, or something worse, has deprived the mother and children of their breadwinner, and the poor mother, with all the instincts of a true mother, almost works her life out over the wash tub to provide a bare living for herself and children. I have known women to go to bed supperless after washing all day, for the very reason that if they didn't get it where they were working, they couldn't afford it after paying their rent and getting their children something to eat. Of course, there are a great many good, benevolent people in the city, too, who would gladly aid such worthy poor if they knew; but how very sensitive some of this class are! I sometimes think these mothers seem to have lost almost everything in this world but their pride. Last winter, one woman I knew, on being asked by one of the workers if she needed anything, said: "No, thank you, I am getting along very well," when at the same time there wasn't a bite in the house, and she ironed most of the night to get some clothes done, so as to be able to get the children their breakfast. In telling a friend afterwards, she said, "I have come pretty low, but not low enough to beg. I wasn't brought up myself on charity, and I cannot let my children be. All I ask is a chance to work and earn an honest living. It is this class particularly that is benefited by the Fresh-Air Mission. Of course, there are sometimes deceptions in this as in everything else, but doesn't it seem a pity for the worthy poor to have to suffer for a very few unworthy ones? Then, too, a great many people think the children sent out are all little street waifs, and that, property, or even life, would scarcely be safe while they were around. Now, the truth of the matter is, only the very best, behaved children are sent out, unless a special request is made for the other extreme. Last summer, I think it was, there were thirty of the worst children to be found sent out (upon request, of course), and, with one exception, they were all invited back to the same places for this year. I have heard people say, repeatedly, that if they only knew what



Summer Drinks.

One saw the good in every fellow-man,
And hoped the best;
The other marvelled at his Master's plan
And doubt confessed.

One, having heaven above and heaven below
Was satisfied;
The other, discontented, lived in woe,
And hopeless died.

—Sarah K. Bolton.

Don't you think that if the whole story had been told about this wiser man, one more bit of description must have been added, the theme of which would have been "He did his best"? It seems to me that in the last analysis this is one condition of having "heaven above and heaven below." It is glorious to see the beautiful things about us, and to love them; there is a keenness of joy

observation in regard to Pestalozzi has reminded me of an amusing story which some of the Normal girls used to tell, and which I must tell you also. At one of the boarding-houses, there was a certain student who used to drive the rest to distraction by studying aloud. One night, however, they almost forgave her in the hilarity occasioned by hearing her repeat, over and over, in unvarying monotone, "Pestalozzi says that the secret of all true education is repetition—Pestalozzi says that the secret of all true education is repetition"—and so on, and so on, for a good five or ten minutes.

Now, I must stop, or I will be crowding someone else out. D. D.

Dear Hope, Dame Durden and all Chatterers,—I have intended writing for some time, but I think my besetting sin must

would be sent, they would willingly take some. Well, just write to Miss Roberts, 21 Scarth Road, Toronto, and tell her what you will take, and she will be only too glad to send you the very ones you think you would like, whether it be worn-out mothers and young babies, shop girls or children, boys or girls; whether the miserable poor, who are dying for enough to eat and fresh air, or the hard-working, respectable people's children, who are doing their best to keep up a respectable appearance. There are many women and young girls who, so far as money and clothes go, are not in need of charity; but are worn out in mind and body for a change and rest; they cannot afford to pay their board, or are not in a position to go to the regular resorts, and so must stay in the city all summer. Last summer, I sent for a woman. My request was answered speedily by Miss Roberts, saying she would try and send me one who would suit.

I waited in fear and trembling, for I had no experience with grown people, and I can tell you I was delightfully surprised when she sent me as fine a woman as I ever knew, and when she went away I felt as though a true friend was gone. She was well educated, a thorough Christian lady, and the best of company, and was far from making any extra work. I am sure I was as much benefited by her visit as she was, although it was over ten years since she had a holiday, and she had never been on a farm since she was a young girl. Such women make farm life more agreeable, for we "stay at homes." It breaks the monotony of farm life, and makes our lives fuller and richer; and the knowledge of doing a little good in this world is by no means the least part of it. Who was it said (some very wise and good man, I know):

"No life is useless which lightens the burden of another, be it ever so little." I think here would be a good theme for Women's Institutes. I am sure Miss Roberts would be very much pleased to send reports and all information to any president or secretary who would send for them. It would be very interesting and profitable, and be something out of the old rut. What say you, Helponabit? (I am almost sure you must be a president, or perhaps a vice-president.)

This is such a lengthy letter, but there is so much more I would like to say. I have been reading a report of the "Nursing at Home Society," which works on the same principle as the Fresh-Air Mission, and I must just give you a few extracts from it: "To some, our work may not seem great, but I count it great to occupy in this way. Occupy means 'to do business,' and I count if we feed the hungry, nurse the sick, and do any humble work in the Master's name, we will be truly blest. Poor woman, what is that thou hast in thine hand?" "Only two mites, Lord. It is very little, but it is all I have, and I put it into Thy treasury." And so she did, and the story of her generous giving has ever since wrought like a charm. "What is that thou hast in thy hand, Dorcas?" "Only a needle, Lord." "Take it and use it for Me." And so she did, and not only were the suffering poor of Joppa warmly clad, but inspired by her loving life. "Dorcas Societies" even now continue their benign mission to the poor throughout the earth."

"Farmer of Ontario, what have you for Me?" "Not much, Lord; I am very busy making a living, and I am like Moses, rather slow of speech, and there are others to manage church affairs and missionary societies much better than I." "But, I say, what have you?" "I have a farm, Lord. I am getting along very well. I have lots to eat, and plenty of fresh air, and, come to think of it, I have a great many blessings I never thought of before." "Feed my lambs."

We cannot all be city Mission Workers, nor foreign missionaries, but we can be home missionaries, and use the talents the Lord has given us, and in that day, when He cometh to make up his jewels, we will not be forgotten.

DORA DEAN.

Dear Dame Durden,—We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and are well pleased with it, as it is very helpful in different things. I would like a recipe for a good layer cake. Perhaps you, or one of the

Chatterers, can give one through the columns of your paper, and also one for a chocolate layer cake. Should you cook the chocolate, and, if so, how long, and should the oven be very hot.

A READER.

Recipe for White Layer Cake.—Half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, half cup milk, two cups pastry flour (measured before sifting), whites of six eggs, and one teaspoonful baking powder. Cream together sugar and butter; add the milk, and beat together. Then add flour sifted five times. Beat well, and add one-half teaspoonful each of lemon and vanilla, and six drops bitter almond. Then add stiffly-beaten whites of eggs and the baking powder. Bake in two layers. The oven should not be too hot when put in, to give cake time to rise. Hold hand in oven, and if cool enough to count forty, it is right. Fill and ice with plain boiled icing, made by boiling one and a half cups of granulated sugar and eight tablespoonfuls of hot water until it threads. Pour slowly over the beaten whites of two eggs, beating continually until smooth and shiny. Both cake and icing should be cool when used.

Chocolate Layer Cake.—One cup of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, one-third of a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of chocolate and one-fourth of a cup of boiling water turned on the chocolate, one and one-half cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in three layers.

Filling.—Two-thirds of a cup of milk and two cups of sugar. Boil ten minutes; take from the stove, and stir until it creams.

Dear Dame Durden,—As I have been an interested reader of your correspondence column, I thought I would come and see you if you have room for me. Can you tell me how to kill out a fern bed? We have a small swampy piece of black loam which we want to clean and drain, but can not get rid of the ferns. We tried to plow it, but it is so tough the plow can't cut it. Can you tell me how to get rid of large black ants, as my dining-room pantry gets full of them in the summer months? I have tried washing it with alum water, Paris green and sugar, also a powder, from the druggist's; but as soon as I put any eatables in it the ants appear. The pantry is over the cellar, which has a cement floor, and is dry, but they do not appear in the kitchen pantry, which is over the same cellar. Hoping I have not stayed too long.

PUSSY WILLOW.

Halton Co., Ont.

The following treatment has been given to banish red ants, and would probably be as effective in the case of black ants. If you can find the nest, saturate it with coal oil; if not, moisten a sponge with water, and sprinkle fine sugar well into the cells, then leave on the pantry shelf. As soon as the sponge is full of ants drop it into hot water, and repeat the process until the ants are finally disposed of.

The answer to your first question re clearing out fern roots, became separated, by some mischance, from your letter, and has appeared all by itself in the "Questions and Answers" columns, on page 995.

PRAYER FOR WOMEN.

Keep us from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed.

Let us be done with fault-finding and leave off self-seeking.

May we put away all pretence, and meet each other face to face—without self-pity and without prejudice.

May we be never hasty in judgment and always generous.

Let us take time for all things; make us to grow calm, serene, gentle.

Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid. Grant that we may realize it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things of life we are at one.

And may we strive to touch, and to know the great common woman's heart of us all, and let us not forget to be kind!

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



6998 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.



6999 Three or Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



6011 Child's Reefer, 4 to 8 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

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

JUNE.

But June is full of invitations sweet,
Forth from the chimney's yawn, and
thrice-read tomes
To leisurely delights and sauntering
thoughts

That brook no ceiling narrower than the
blue. The bee,

All dusty as a miller, takes his toll
Of powdery gold and grumbles, "What a
day

To sun me and do nothing!" Nay, I
think

Merely to bask and ripen is sometimes
The student's wiser business; the brain
Will not distill the juices it has sucked
To the sweet substance of pellucid
thought,

Except for him who hath the secret
learned

To mix his blood with sunshine and to
take

The wind into his pulses.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree
While the blithe season comforts every
sense.

Steeps all the brain in rest and heats
the heart,

Brimming it o'er with sweetness un-
awares.

—James Russell Lowell.

With the Flowers.

A writer on gardening has said, "Have a space outdoors that stands for privacy, seclusion, quiet and intimate home life. The lack of seclusion is just the reason we do not live in our gardens. Some day we shall wonder how we ever tolerated folks peering into them, when we could not tolerate them peering into our windows."

God Almighty first planted a garden; and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man; without which buildings and palaces are but gross handy-works; and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection.—Bacon.

ROMANCE OF A SWEET PEA.

The parent of nearly all the most beautiful varieties of the American sweet pea is the Blanche Ferry, which has a pretty romance connected with its discovery. Some fifty years ago, the comely daughter of a well-to-do farmer ran away from home to marry a young quarryman, and her home thereafter was always in a cottage, often but a mere hut, on the very thin soil overlying the limestone ledges where her husband worked. When her baby died, she went back to her father's farm to bury it, and took with her on returning to her cottage some seed of a white sweet pea and seed of the old Painted Lady pink. Thereafter, however great her poverty, she never failed to grow near her cottage home some of these sweet peas, as a reminder of her happy girlhood and her dead baby. They were always grown on thin, poor soil, often so thin that they could only be kept alive by constant attention and watering. As a result of such environment for many plant generations the flowers acquired a dwarf-growth and a great abundance of bright colors. Some twenty-five years after the baby died, a seedsman, passing the little home of the mother, noticed the beauty of the sweet peas and obtained a teaspoonful of the seed. This he multiplied into thousands of pounds, and sold as seed of the Blanche Perry variety, which is now famous throughout the world for its beauty and the many beautiful varieties it has produced.

Some French scientists who have been making some exact observations on prolonging the life of cut flowers, found that, as a matter of fact, all the commonly-advised substances, such as salt, charcoal, camphor, etc., are valueless because, while they may prevent putrefaction, the flowers fade more quickly than when placed in pure water. They found that weak solutions—a ten-thousandth or less—of these substances are better: Lime, potash, saltpetre, kainit, sulphate and phosphate of potash, phosphate of ammonia and potassium chloride; also chloral, sugar and glycerine from 1 to 10 per cent.—(Garden Magazine).

"Show the way, England!

Forward to justice,

Freedom and right,

Onward to glory and

Wisdom increase.

We will follow you,

Sons of the might of you,

Smokeward to battle

Or sunward to peace."

—W. W. Campbell.

Why He Didn't.—Two gentlemen shooting in Scotland, sat down to lunch. On taking a bottle of whisky out, one of them noticed that the cork had been tampered with, and knowing the character of their gillie, at once accused him of having been at the lunch-basket.

"I fear that you have been drinking the whisky, Sandy."

"Na, na, na, I have not, for the cork would na come out."

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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CHAPTER IX.

An Egg for a Stamp.

Alas for the tawny-haired hero of the ring! With the morning light, the thrill of the combat and the glory of the amphitheater had dwindled down to a smarting consciousness of a bruised body; down to a sordid summons to rise and toil, conveyed through the cackling of geese and the bleating of calves; down, in fact, to ax and saw, and spade and hoe, and other things that are but dull accompaniments to the picture of an aspiring champion.

Mary was afraid to embitter Bate, and do Rob actual harm in consequence, by engaging in any lively tone of pleasantry or showing even a frankly natural politeness to their guest; so the same studied courtesy as usual prevailed between her and Rob at the breakfast table.

"Did Mrs. Byjo—I mean, Stafford—call last evening?" Rob inquired cursorily, with great lightness and cheerfulness of manner.

"Yes," Mary laughed; "she came in a mysterious way the dishes to perform. When I came out from mother's room, everything had been done for me; and it is not the first time," she added, "that Virginia has done me so kind a turn."

"She's a brick," said Rob, heartily.

Bate sniffed. The world seemed ever to be drawing upon the well of Marah within him, and he, most uncannily, seemed always to know what was going on in all the small affairs of life.

"Byjo never done your dishes last night," he declared.

"Who, then?" said Mary, regarding him hopefully; "did you, Bate?"

"Me? No."

"Well, then—who?"

"The prize-fighter, thar"; and I wouldn't thank him for his impudence, either."

Mary blushed. Rob reveled in her look; but at that point he lost her. He did not follow her purpose to shield and save him, but saw only the cool and quiet smile which hovered about her lips.

"Ah, now I understand," she said—"though it must seem ungrateful—the great rim of grease left around the inside of the dishpan."

Bate cast so sharp and triumphant a glance of warning at him that Rob almost felt, in washing the dishes, though he could still vividly recall the impulses of hopeless love and holy kindness which had abounded in him at the time, that he had given serious ground for offense. There are rites of conduct for human observation in Power Lot, as elsewhere, and possibly he had arrogated to himself too much of the privilege of the domestic and familiar. Anyway, Bate had exposed him, and brought contempt upon him; and now he did not leave the table as usual, but sat regarding Mary and Rob in an insultingly watchful manner.

Rob excused himself, and sighed deeply as he stepped outside the door. His clothes on the line! Alas, for the strain and rigor of immortal combat—it had fallen to this; Rob must take down his own clothes. And, that Bate, watching from some source, would devour with delight this savory morsel of his discomfiture, he felt sure.

Rob filled his pipe—he had only one drawing of molasses-and-ginger tobacco left, by the way—sauntered up with his hands in his pockets, and attacked the line. But how white they were! Water and the stern drubbing of the board, and the winds of adversity which had blown all night upon them, had made them how wondrous sweet. Rob condescended to take a little pride in

them at last, in his own heart; outwardly his ears were suffused with blushes as he folded them on the grass preparatory to carrying them in and packing them away.

Hereafter, a flannel shirt or two, with a few adjuncts by way of handkerchiefs and stockings, would represent his labors at the washtub and his soldiery of the line.

He wanted very much to have a little interview with Mary; in the first place, for the sake of the painful and pleasurable excitement of being near her, and in the second place, because his finances had reached an ebb—as witness the one pipe-drawing of tobacco remaining to him—where it was imperatively necessary for him to propound a frank business proposition to her. Just as he was making his return passage through the kitchen, having put away his linen, Bate suddenly appeared with an affected preoccupation of haste, and began fumbling among the bric-a-brac on the kitchen shelf in search of something, no one knew what.

Rob, disregarding his presence, stood in the center of the floor, and spoke with dignity and self-possession:

"Miss Stingaree, do you mind my getting you a mess of clams, instead of your hiring Joey Becher to do it?"

"Why, of course not, Robert; but don't you need the time for your own work?"

"I will explain," said Robert, the flower of his courtliest drawing-room grace shining full upon him; "I have written to New York for funds, but Captain James Turbine's boat is not yet in with the mails, and my present financial condition, to tell you the truth, Miss Stingaree, is one of absolute penury; in fact, if penury means anything like penny, I haven't even that. I vow to you it would give me the proudest pleasure to dig the clams for you for nothing; and if you will permit me to have that pleasure, I will regard the ten cents, which you usually pay Joey Becher for digging a peck, as only a temporary loan, and shall feel grateful and very honored to reimburse you when I receive my funds."

Bate, from an expression of dumb wonderment, chuckled, as he renewed his frantic pawing over the kitchen shelf.

"He's out o' terbackker."

Between the two of them, Mary was hard put to it to keep her countenance. She knew that no lunus would be forthcoming to Rob from New York; it was in the strict letter of the physician's bond that Rob should be brought face to face with the utter realities of life, and either prove his crass weakness or struggle up and stand on his own feet, morally erect.

It seemed hard to her. He was so good-natured. It had touched her in a way that he did not dream of—his washing the dishes for her. Bate made her friendly relations with her big ward more difficult still through his insane jealousy and moodiness. But Rob's present elegance of manner cast a glamour over all things, made them appear hopeful, even joyful. It was not so sure but that, in some sense, in place of her bewitching him, he was bewitching her, her lie-training had been so practical and severe, and he was, at present, at least, even with his appeal for money, the very soul of chivalrous romance.

Mary could not help smiling when he brought his request to a peroration.

"Very well," she answered, "we will not consider it as a loan, but I shall be very glad to pay you ten cents if you will dig some clams."

Rob bowed. He had devoutly hoped that she would understand and offer payment in advance; then he could stop at the River on his way back from the flats and purchase some tobacco; it would save him another long trip up and down hill. To do Mary justice, she did not fully diagnose his predicament. He said nothing more. Ceaseless physical exertion was becoming second nature to him, and he had observed that the

strange mechanism of his body, after a few moments of quiet, if strenuously put to labor and plentifully bedewed with sweat, limbered up again to the tune of untiring action. Occasionally he reflected in blank astonishment on his health and vigor, and still the latent purpose of his untrained pleasure-loving nature was to go rollicking back to New York as soon as opportunity offered, and expend his accrued treasures of deep-breathing lungs and toughening muscles in having a tremendously, a superlatively, "good time."

And now he took up clam rake and basket, descended by the steep road, which was shorter, and had ceased, some time ago, to thrill him with affright; walked sturdily to the flats, dug up the clams, tramped back and delivered his spoils to Mary, and received his ten cents. Mrs. Byjo was with her, and hilariously, with an air of goodfellowship, as he retreated threw several bad clams after him as a reminder to be more particular in future in his selection of those bivalves.

So homesick for company was Rob, it seemed nice even to have things thrown at him, and at a safe distance, he tossed a loud, though expressly tender, kiss back at Virginia, and proceeded cheerfully on his way down the hill again.

At the River store he purchased his usual ten-cent plug of tobacco and filled his pipe, standing outside in the center of activity created by a confused street scene, consisting of one yoke of oxen and two men, and—yes, that was Cuby coming. Cuby knew the proprieties and the tenets of choice society; she did not look at Rob as she stepped lightly past, her head well up, and her look communicating with the far edge of the horizon.

Rob flattered himself with the happy thought that she expected him to follow. There, at least, he felt, as he watched her trim, smart figure disappearing, was something tangibly human to get hold of, and he was lonely beyond utterance for genial companionship.

"You do loaf," she suddenly admonished him with motherly displeasure, when his footsteps pounded too plainly at her side to be ignored any longer. "You work not, you make to loaf by the store."

"Now, see here, Cuby, I don't loaf. It just happened. I haven't stopped to breathe before in a dog's age."

Rob puffed at his pipe choicely, cautiously; even this despised quality of the weed had grown to be of precious savor to him.

"Just look," he continued, at what I've been through with to get a plug of this nasty tobacco. Twice up and down that eternal hill to earn ten cents for such a luxury as this. Me—I—that they used to call 'the Hilton heir' at home. Say, this is a great world, Cuby, and has got lots of entertaining stuff in it. I mean to make other folks laugh out of the wrong sides of their mouth, sometime. Ha! ha! Ho! ho!"

Do his best, Rob could not muster up a malicious laugh. It might have been the wealth of ozone in the atmosphere, but his wild cackinnation had a distinctly joyous tone.

"My father says," replied Cuby, significantly, "I shall never marry any man w'at is lezzy."

"Quite right. For that very reason you'd be mighty lucky if you could catch me. I'm the goods all right. Sweat! Don't say a word. All the arrears on my board bill paid up! Square with the world! The Stingaree potatoes are ahead of mine, so I put in extra time at the usual wages helping hoe them. I haven't ironed yet, but I've done a big washing. Sawin' wood, choppin' wood, diggin', hoein', clammin'—and, say, I've laid Bate flat."

This revelation was unwise, and it had occurred to Rob as only a remarkable item among his various toils.

Cuby's manner changed.

"No. You have lick' Bate? You have?" she cried, eagerly.

Rob expanded with the momentum of her excitement, and asserted, furthermore, with reckless high-mindedness:

"Ask Miss Stingaree; ask Captain Byjo—she saw him on the ground, and me over him telling him to beg for mercy."

"Oh, Rob!" Cuby sighed an ecstatic long breath and put a hand on his shoulder, and her brown eyes looked into his.

Rob was electrified, and he felt of a size that matched, not unfavorably, with the surrounding mountains. Ozone is as treacherous as whisky to the blood of any gay reveler who has not learned how to hold himself in hand.

"If it is hones' an' true that you have lick' Bate," said Cuby, solemnly, "then they shall not any more call you 'Daisy,' no. And my father, he will show you to box with the gloves. He has it well learn'. He shall make a laugh at them, an' show you."

"Will he?" cried Rob, his hands twitching to begin lessons.

"Sure. Yes. But, Rober', you make yourself foolish to work so hard for so little pay. Why do you not mek them that is rich off you, send you the money? Why not?"

"That is just where your dear little head is level, my sweet girl. But don't you see they've got me in a trap. I couldn't buy a foot of standing room, even on one of those old rotten wood-packets; and they're so connivin' mean together—and I believe Captain Jim Turbine's at the bottom of it—they wouldn't sell me a berth, even if I had the money. Besides, they never sail, anyway, and the vessels that do come in sneak in and out like thieves. Don't you see where I am? I'm going to put it in the geography? What is 'Robert Hilton'? (Answer) He's a poor cuss surrounded by water."

Cuby laughed. There was no question but that Rob was growing witty as well as valiant. She laughed so admiringly that Rob, reflecting a bit on his own brilliancy, followed suit:

"Ho! ho! Ha! ha!"

"Yes. Me—I remember," gurgled Cuby through her merriment; "I mek study of the geography at the baptis' school. But now there is come a new par-r-rt to it: 'What is Rober' Hilton?' The pupils make to answer: 'He is one poor cuss all surround' with water.' Yes."

Then her face grew very serious.

"You shall not go away. My father will kill you if you go away. You make promise to me we are engage' to each other. If you go away—though I said not much that I love you, they make such a laugh at me—you shall take me with you. That is sure. Yes. No, you shall not go. But write them the letters. See? Make the big thr-r-reat at them. Scar-r-re them."

The asperity of Cuby's lovely glowing face was enough to send fits of dismay through any corporate body of malefactors.

Rob's heart sank a bit at the information that he was indissolubly bound to Cuby; not but that she was perfectly entrancing, but the marriage tie seemed a knotty problem altogether out of his province at present. With an embarrassed laugh he relegated it to either the dark forward or backward abysses of time, just wherever it might happen to light, making only the mental reservation that he would be rather more careful hereafter in his attitude toward the smart, tempestuous little maiden at his side.

"Letters, Cuby," he declared gravely; "why, I've written letters enough, but I never get any answer. I know this about Captain Jim Turbine—mean as he is, he's honest. He would bring my letters over from Waldeck if any came. No, they won't answer me; however, I've got a missive here in my pocket that I've been carrying about with me, that I'm going to send first boat. I reckon it'll make 'em sit up. It's a hair-raiser."

So prominently did this intention now absorb Rob's mind, he sought

me out as soon as his stroll with Cuby was over.

"When are you going to give me a sail over to Waldeck, Captain Turbine?" he inquired, his broad smile indicating that he would esteem it over every earthly privilege to become my bosom friend.

There are some people you yearn over. They may be vain or silly, or worse; but there's some quality about them makes you yearn over them. So my old fool of a heart yearned over that sad boy; but I was under rules along with Mary and the doctor.

"Well, that's kind o' difficult to say, Mr. Hilton," I answered; "wind and tide, and all that, have so much to do with it, you know."

"Wind and tide don't faze you. I wish you'd call me 'Rob,' Captain. Why, now, I wonder, won't you sail me over, Jim? Are you afraid I won't pay you?"

"No, oh no, Rob; but I sail under quick orders when I do go."

"Orders,—why, you own your own vessel, and are master of it."

"Well,—I had to smile—I make strict orders on myself, all the same. I'm awful careful, Rob, to obey my own orders."

"Pshaw. You can do what you like."

"Maybe, then, it's because I'm so old and rough and used to it, but I like it better to be under orders."

"You lose all the fun," said Rob, a little impatiently.

"Not a bit. I've been through seas, and sheered off rocks, that 'ud call a circus tame, and put a picnic nowhere."

"Oh, I know you're a fast sailor, Jim; and, say," he added, in a confidential tone, wheedling sweetly, "you are not old, you're hardly in your prime. Now look here, Captain, you sail some of the other boys over, now and then—why don't you take me? I'd lay around shore waiting to take my chances. I'd lay around all night and all day, and a week, if I could get the chance to go when you do sail." He was wide awake on his subject; he had infused a wild, pathetic tremor into his voice. It was hard; it was harder on me than on him.

"Well," said I, turning my head away, "when the right time comes that I can take ye, I'll let ye know, Rob."

"Thanks," he sighed heavily, walked away a rod or so, then returned with a great air of having been reminded of something:

"By the way—this letter, Captain; do you mind posting it for me the next time you sail over?"

I knew the letter would not make any difference with the way he was being treated by that old doctor in New York, and I knew that no money would be sent to him right away to leave Power Lot, God Help Us. I had not the least objections to taking the letter, and I longed to do it without a word more. There was no postage stamp on it. It seemed an infinitesimal small thing, and worse for Rob's nature to think people could be so mean. But rules are rules, and especially promises—even as to a penny—are promises. Poor Mary had been bound to it sacredly, "even a penny" having been mentioned in particular, and I ought to be up to her endurance; besides, my promise had been made through her. That settled it. It should stand. So I steeled myself up to the business.

"Where's the little picture of some imperial sovereign or other, that belongs in the corner of it?" I said.

What a look those blue eyes gave me. I think he saw through me, and I think he pitied me and believed in me, though he did not know what for nor why.

He dived into his pocket with an artificially offhand and impetuous manner.

"Thunder," said he, "I've left all my change at home."

I had become absorbed, apparently, in some tinkering I was doing on my boat, and to confirm my mental

aloofness from the dilemma in hand, I had begun to whistle.

"Look here, Jim," he grinned, "I've been ass enough to leave all my change up at the house."

His air of bravado was transparent; my manner of indifference was as loudly transparent. I made no reply.

"Good Lord," he blurted out, "if I had a hundred dollars right here, I'd give it to you, Jim, for the asking."

"I know you would, Rob," said I. "I know that right well." Again his impatient glance changed to a frank and unfathomable pity.

"Say, old man, money's kind o' scarce around here, ain't it? Well, I'm going to attend to this little matter, right now."

He went back up the hill (at a very different gait from that he had exhibited on his first arrival at Power Lot, God Help Us); and how he would get the penny for a stamp he did not know, but it seemed incredible to him that Fate should face him out with denial and disaster in so small an enterprise.

Just then he heard the fruitful cackling of a hen, and lo, escape from the clutch of impecuniosity lay open before him, though it led through the clandestine and abhorrent paths of theft. Rob darted in at the rear door of the shed, and looked over into the hen's nest nearest at hand.

There lay four eggs in an enticing cluster, and, at present prices, one of them would buy a stamp. Into Rob's pocket went an egg, and down he came to me, holding out letter and egg, his mouth as wide abeam with laughter as though Sin had not claimed him for her own.

"I swiped it, Jim, 'pon my honor. Say, Lord Harry—look where I've got—I've stolen an egg."

The look of it, indeed. A man of his majesty of size and classic beauty of feature, shaking that purloined egg in wicked and hilarious triumph before my very eyes. I laughed till my sides ached. His moral restitution would not be reached through me. I had failed, myself, in this bout with the ordained ethics of the law; the ludicrous side of the thing had done me up.

"Now, will you post my letter?"

"Sure. Hand her over. I'm not sure but I'll make a special trip."

"Oh, say—take me along."

"Likely. Sailing over to Waldeck with a henroost thief. Not much."

But the tears of helpless laughter still swam in my eyes.

"Go alone, then, you old weepin' willow, and be hung to you," said Rob; but there was honest love as well as wild gayer in his tone. A

has sometimes a sort of strange saving power over folks.

He lifted his hat ceremoniously from the crisp, handsome waves of his hair:

"Good-day, Captain Turbine. He turned on me once more, warningly, and his eyes flashed—"I'll sail with you yet, Jim."

My cap went off. "Good-day, Brother Rob, and it will be a glad day for me when you sail with me."

CHAPTER X.

The Passage Through.

Rob, in his mad haste, had not discovered that Miss Stingaree was sitting slightly shadowed by a pile of material objects, in a corner of the shed, peeling rhubarb, when he thrust his predatory hand into the hen's nest.

As he returned this third time from the shore, sucking parsimoniously at his pipe, Mary saw him through the house windows; tall, erect, brown, so that the waving fair hair, growing tawnier every day through exposure to wind and sun, looked stirringly picturesque beside the deepening tan of his countenance—as she saw this goodly spectacle, and then reflected on the stolen hen's egg, her heart revolted that so comely an exterior should contain a soul of such mean dimensions.

Rob unconsciously mended his case

at once, as, seeing her within, he entered, hat in hand, frankly smiling:

"Miss Stingaree, you harbor a thief—a petty thief. I abstracted an egg from old 'Ginger's' nest and applied it to my own private necessities."

She smiled back at him with a happy revulsion of feeling, and her rare laugh encircled him with a sense of bliss.

"Were you hungry, Robert? Where did you go to boil it?"

"Oh, it wasn't quite so grovelling as that, Miss Stingaree. I gave it to Captain Turbine to be converted into a postage stamp. Ho! ho! Ha! ha!"

"So you still want to get away from us?" she said, and her lip drew a little as if with mortification and pain. "I cannot blame you, but I hoped you would not mind it to stay awhile."

What he had written in his letter, of the sordid and poverty-stricken conditions of Power Lot, of disreputable Bate, of outlandish Mrs. Byjo, even of Mary's coldness and pride (instead of lauding her hard-working, faithful performance of duty)—and the disagreeable way in which he had written it—all surged back upon him now, as if he had lifted his hand to strike the beautiful woman before him a cruel and brutal blow.

"Well," blushed Rob, "I feel that I'm an awful burden, don't you know, that's a fact; and I feel, besides, that there is tremendously urgent business of my own back in the States that I ought to attend to."

As Mary looked at him, this statement did not seem farcical, as it certainly would have appeared when he first arrived at Power Lot. His powers of recuperation seemed nothing less than inspired; and she made up her mind that she would herself write, recommending his release from her low roof and mean fare—and from Bate.

"Perhaps you ought to go," she said.

"Oh, Miss Stingaree, will you write and advise them? It's scandalous, their keeping me here."

"Yes, I will write."

"It isn't because I want to leave you," said Rob; "but—but perhaps it would be wisest on that account, too. For I—I think you're grand, you know; and I might get to liking you more—more—he did not look at her—more than you would wish to have me like you."

"You affections are so broadly scattered about, Robert," said Mary quietly and kindly, "that I should feel very sorry if I did not come in for some share of them."

"You mean Cuby Tee-bo," he blurted out. "A man can't live without any society, and she's an amusing little girl, that's all."

Mary flashed a look at him; it was evident that her liking for him was limited, and under strict control.

"I've never been a saint, you know," Rob defended himself. "I'd try to be—I'd try for anything, if you'd stand by me and encourage me."

"If you mean that you would like to have me respect you," she replied, "honestly, I should not be able to do that until you could stand by yourself."

"Don't you think that's kind o' lonesome?" said Rob, pale, and gazing afar through the window.

"Try it and see," she answered. Rob thought her tone implied that there might be unguessed spiritual rewards in the stalwart attitude she had recommended; but the prospect was hazy to him, and especially unattractive. His face was dreary.

"Well, I must go to work, he sighed. "One thing," he added, in a hopeful and unresentful tone, "when I get hold of a few pennies again, I'll hug 'em up and kiss 'em a while, an' get kind o' used to the looks o' them, before I spend 'em—that's sure. I never sailed so close to the wind before, and it's awful."

His mouth trembled a little, but not weakly. He looked Mary straight in the face without appeal or reproach; only with a sort of resigned adoration.

"Well," he repeated sadly, "I must be off to work."

"Mrs. Stafford says she would be very glad to hire you to assist some with her hoeing. You could put in a little time there, perhaps, before your own potatoes are ready."

"If I help Bate four hours this afternoon, I shall be two days ahead on my board, shan't I, Miss Stingaree?"

"Yes." Mary was secretly delighted, the question showed such close mental application and correct figuring on Rob's part.

"Then, to-morrow morning," he went on, "I can get another lap ahead on my board, and in the afternoon I'll help Captain Byjo—I mean Mrs. Stafford; and she will pay me the same you do?—only she will pay me in cash, of course?"

"You can depend upon her to do so."

"Miss Stingaree," said Rob, ingratiatingly, with a little catch in his throat, "I'm a 'hired man'; that's the size of it."

"You can make it any size you like," observed Mary. She hesitated a moment, then added distinctly, "I do not know of anyone with greater opportunities, for you have not only the power to build a strong character now, but to do it in spite of, and over, an—unfortunate past, which is harder, and greater; and if you remained a 'hired man' through the whole business, that would not make any difference."

Rob again asserted simply that the world looked rather lonely; again he withdrew his sad gaze, and remarked in a stupefied sort of way, without rancor:

"When I've earned the penny that I owe you for old Ginger's egg, of course I will pay it back to you."

"Well," said Mary. Her smile drew him; he found himself looking straight into her eyes again, and, in spite of the smile, or through it, they seemed to him to be very grave and kind and beautiful. "I do not think," she said, "that I am at heart petty or stingy. I think if you would believe that you would not be mistaken."

"Lord, I know it," cried Rob. "You do, for love's sake and charity's sake, what I would never do. And old Jim—Captain Turbine, I mean—he's got some fad or other for acting mean and stingy. You're both playing at it, but I guess I do. Don't you ever think but what I do."

"Captain Turbine," assented Mary, "is a Don Quixote."

"No," cried Rob, "he's a real knight, marked genuine—all but the trimmings, helmet, shield and mail. He doesn't wear any mail, and, confound him, he doesn't bring me any mail. Ho, ho! Ha! ha!"

Mary acknowledged the brilliance of his jest with a gay laugh of her own.

Just then Mrs. Stingaree's cane rapped sharply from her bedside to the floor in the closed bedroom.

"Everybody has left me," called the old woman; and immediately her tortured sense of endurance gave way to the shrill tones that were beginning to dominate the diseased brain.

"Come in here, somebody. Come and sit with me," she called raspingly. "That Robert Hilton said he would come out he never came."

Mary started instantly for the door. Rob saw everywhere about the signs of the unfinished house-work which he had interrupted, and a pang of shame went to his soul, that he had never fulfilled his promise to sit sometimes with the afflicted woman.

"Let me go." He advanced to Mary eagerly. "She asked for me. Let me go in and sit with her."

He knocked at the door. "It is Robert Hilton," he announced in his clear voice. "I am coming in to sit with you a while, if you will allow me."

That hearty, singularly glad voice seemed to delight and soothe the old woman.

"Come in, dear," she said; "they all neglect me, they all desert me."

"You know Miss Stingaree has such a lot to do to get meals for us fellows, and all; for my part, I feel

ashamed to have her work so for me," said the cheerfully confidential Rob, taking a chair at her bedside.

"Mary is a good girl—a good girl," said the old woman, beginning to weep; "but my head tears me—here it comes again."

Rob took her hand in his. There had grown to be an exceedingly firm as well as gentle quality in his once flaccid touch; and his well-featured, sunny, ingenuous face added to the general reposefulness of his presence.

"Smoke your pipe if you want to, Honey," said the old woman.

"Would you like it better if I did?" Rob asked, willing to sacrifice his hoarded tobacco at a lady's command; though, marvellous to relate, not in the mood for smoking just now.

"Yes, I would like it better," she avowed, shrewdly guessing that he would stay longer if he had the pipe for solace. Rob drew his old clay pipe from his pocket, ostentatiously managed that her hand should accidentally touch it for assurance, and put it between his teeth, but he had not lit it. Faithfully again he took her outstretched hand in his. She gazed with her sightless eyes at his clear-cut, quiet face; he gazed out of the open window.

Beyond, there lay the many waters, and the "Gut," through which swept in the profound tides from the Bay of Fundy. In another direction lay the river and its hamlet, surrounded by its dramatic steeps. Rob, though prisoned in a limited and temporary sense, felt the throb of all human possibilities in his veins. Some time—some time soon, in his young life, he should "make out," beyond the Basin, beyond the Bay, and into the cities and the ways of men again. But this poor palsied creature whose hand he held, for her there was only one more journey—that brief one, from her bed to those white stones down on the hillside.

The sublime view, which had so uncomfortably impressed Rob at first (not but that he had travelled in his time and glanced, between puffs of his cigarette, at highly-recommended scenery—before the luxuries of New York City had become his confirmed and exclusive habit)—the sublimity of the view was becoming rather a friendly object to him.

He faced it almost always now, instead of turning his back upon it. Some of the sunsets even lured him to stand and look off as absorbedly as if at a theater. Now and then the panoply of nature was so startling and so gorgeous he actually forgot to close his admiring and astonished mouth as he stood gazing.

"What ye gapin' at?" Bate, passing with the milk pail, had inquired contemptuously on one such occasion.

There glowed in the west such a riot of color, of fiery horses of the sun, of purple-rimmed cloud chariots, travelling along a highway all golden-paved, over there—and all in plain sight of miserable Power Lot, God Help Us.

"What am I gaping at?" said Rob, half turning his head, in his matter-of-fact way. "Say, just look off yonder, Bate—what do you think of that?"

"Middle o' June, and a January wind to the nor'-west'ard," growled Bate; "freeze our crops to-night, and we'll have to plant all over ag'in too late—that's what I think."

Rob's jaw had dropped.

Bate jeered.

"Does that business over thar' look so purty to ye, now?"

"Why, yes," said Rob, though a look of anxiety and disappointment had settled on his face. "I can't discount anything on the grandeur of that business over there."

But now—as he sat by poor Mrs. Stingaree's bed—he was thinking of the possibilities of a bright future for himself after all, as set against her brief, fateful journey to the gravestones on the hillside.

Then he thought of Mary. In her speech she was always letting drop things that made a man think; he had sat spellbound, once, down at

the River, on the back seat of the Baptist meetinghouse, where she had elected simply to hand in her "testimony" with the rest. She believed in God, actually, this sensible, keen woman; believed in Him with her whole soul, practically and forthrightly.

And she believed that the journey from the bed to the white stones on the hillside was not the end of all. She seemed to regard it as a minor affair, and unrelated to the soul, which had great enterprises on hand. Her conception of existence and the grandeur of being were as vast as the universe she beheld; leading beyond the "Gut," as it were the strait of death, into infinite bays of achievement and to undreamed-of shores of peace.

These thoughts were confusing, dizzying to Rob, as once the physical landscape now spread before his eyes had been.

He fell asleep in his chair. Mrs. Stingaree, holding his hand, had fallen into a sleep as childlike. In his sleep Rob saw the sick woman rise from her bed and start off on her journey, out into the wind and sunshine; and the apple blossoms fell upon her. But she did not stop at the tombstones. She seemed not to see them. She went on and on—and very clearly he saw her. She crossed the nearer waters that seemed neither to touch nor dismay her, and wonderfully she entered the mighty tide surging in through the "Gut"; yet was she not troubled or overwhelmed by it, but waved her hand to him from afar, smiling.

Bate looked in at the door and saw his mother, quietly asleep, her withered hand held fast in Rob's; and Rob, asleep, with his head on his breast, his old clay pipe clasped in the other roughened hand. Bate's face showed only a stupid wonder, but he closed the door softly as he crept away.

Mary came later, and as she glanced at her mother's face a sharp look crossed her own. She pressed forward and put her lips to her mother's forehead. It was cold. There was no awakening.

(To be continued.)

A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

She sat on the sliding cushion,
The dear, wee woman of four;
Her feet, in their shiny slippers,
Hung dangling over the floor.
She meant to be good; she had promised,
And so, with her big, brown eyes,
She stared at the meetinghouse windows,
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher,
But she thought of the honeybees
Droning away at the blossoms
That whitened the cherry trees.
She thought of a broken basket,
Where curled in a dusky heap,
Four sleek, round puppies, with fringy
ears
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

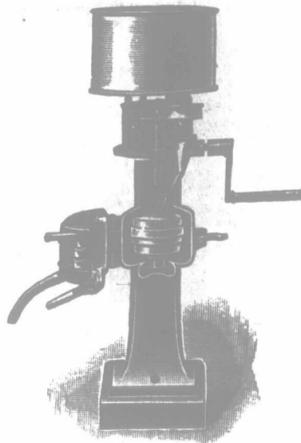
Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, round tongues to kiss,
Such sprawling, cushiony feet;
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold, wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over the parted lips
So quick that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger-tips.
The people whispered, "Bless the child,"
As each one waked from a nap,
But the dear, wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap.

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We give instruction by mail in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Teachers' Certificates, Matriculation, Beginner's Course, Agricultural Subjects, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Civil Service, etc. Ask for what you need. Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd., Dept. E. 919 Toronto, Canada.

3 HACKNEY MARES FOR SALE

O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

QUITE POSSIBLE.

Condescending Chappie.—I weally can't remember your name, but I've an idea I've met you here before.
Nervous Host.—Oh, yes. Very likely. It's my house!

Current Events.

The Pan-Anglican Congress opened in London, Eng., on Monday, the 15th inst.

Lord Stanley of Preston, the Earl of Derby, Governor-General of Canada from 1888 to 1893, is dead.

An inmate of the House of Refuge, Windsor, has fallen heir to real estate in Manchester, Eng., valued at one million dollars.

A despatch from Dawson states that forest fires are doing great damage in that district. Fifteen miles of the Yukon telegraph line has been destroyed.

The immigration authorities at Winnipeg report an influx of over 16,500 American settlers into Western Canada during the first four months of this year.

W. A. Moore, Secretary of the Balkan Commission, states that the situation in Macedonia was never so terrible as at the present time. There have been over ten thousand murders there during the last four years.

Since the opening of navigation this season, over 8,000,000 bush of grain have been shipped from Montreal, as compared with 2,000,000 from New York for the same period. Realizing the growing increase in the traffic from the Canadian port, the White Star line have transferred five grain and freight-carrying vessels from the New York route to the Canadian.

DE NICE LEETLE CANADIENNE.

By William Henry Drummond.
You can pass on de worl' w'erever you lak,
Tak' de steamboat for go Angleterre,
Tak' car on de State, an' den you come back
An' go all de place, I don't care—
Ma frien' dat's a fact, I know you will say,
W'en you come on dis contree again,
Dere's no girl can touch, w'at we see ev'ry day,
De nice leetle Canadienne.

Don't matter how poor dat girl she may be,
Her dress is so neat an' clean,
Mos' ev'rywan t'ink it was mak' on Patee
An' she wear it, wall! jus' lak de Queen,
Den come for fin' out she is mak' hersef,
For she ain't got moche monee for spen',
But all de sam' tam, she never get lef',
Dat nice leetle Canadienne.

W'en "un vraï Canayen" is mak' it mariee,
You t'ink he go leev on beeg flat,
An' bodder hese'f all de tam, night an' day,
Wit' housemaid, an' cook, an' all dat?
Not mouche, ma dear frien', he tak' de maison
Cos' only nine dollar or ten;
W'ere he leev lak blood rooster, an' save de l'argent,
Wit' hees nice leetle Canadienne.

I marry ma femme w'en I'm jus' twenty year,
An' now we got fine families,
Dat skip roun' de place lak leetle small deer,
No smarter crowd you never see.
An' I t'ink as I watch dem all chasin' about,
Four boy an' six girl, she mak' ten;
Dat's help mebbe kip it, de stock from run out
Of de nice leetle Canadienne.

O, she's quick an' she's smart, an' got plaintee heart,
If you know correc' way go about;
An' if you don't know, she soon tole you so,
Den tak' de firs' chance an' get out;
But if she love you, I spik it for true,
She will make it more beautiful den;
An' sun on de sky can't shine lak de eye
Of dat nice leetle Canadienne.

ARE YOU GETTING ANYWHERE?

By S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

You are rushing, you are straining, with a grim look on your face;
You are turning from all pleasures; in your breast peace has no place;
You have ceased to find contentment in the nooks you used to know;
You have ceased to care for others whom you clung to long ago;
You are straining, you are striving through the dark days and the fair,
But, oh, mirthless, eager brother, are you getting anywhere?

In your haste you have forgotten how to linger or to smile
When a child looks up and greets you or would claim your care a while;
Though the wild rose sheds its petals in the lonely pasture still
And glad breezes sway the blossoms in the orchard on the hill,
You are too much in a hurry, and too occupied to care,
But, with all your grim endeavors, are you getting anywhere?

You have fled from sweet contentment; trouble haunts you in your dreams,
It is long since you have loitered on the banks of shaded streams
That go singing to the pebbles they have made so clean and white,
And have polished at their leisure and their pleasure day and night;
You no longer know the solace that is in a sweet old air,
But with all your ceaseless moiling, are you getting anywhere?

You have given up old fancies, you have left old friends behind;
You are getting rich in pocket, but are poor in heart and mind;
You have lost your sense of beauty in your haste to push ahead,
And along the ways you travel bitterness and grief are spread;
You have ceased to care how others bend beneath the woes they bear,
But, with all your cruel striving, are you getting anywhere?

Out beyond you there is silence that no man may ever wake;
In the distance there is darkness that no morning's light may break;
At the journey's end dishonor is for those who day by day
Cheat their souls and dull their senses as they rush upon the way!
You are passing many pleasures which you have the right to share,
As you rush to fill the hollow, men will dig for you somewhere.

THE SWASTIKA.

The Swastika, or "Navajo Indian Cross," as it is occasionally called, has become quite a fad in our country, and the design is now seen in scarf pins, brooches, belt buckles and hat pins, as well as being printed upon sofa cushion covers and other fancywork. Its interesting history is given in a report of Thomas Wilson, curator department of Prehistoric Ethnology, National Museum, from which we take the following:

Cartailhac says of the Swastika: It was surely a religious emblem in use in India fifteen centuries before the Christian era, and thence it spread to every part. In Europe it appeared about the middle of the civilization of the bronze age, and we find it pure or transformed into a cross, on a mass of objects in metal or pottery, during the first age of iron. And strange as it may seem, the sign was in use among the early Mound Builders of America. Five perfect Swastika crosses of hammered copper were found in the Hopewell mound near Chillicothe, Ohio, when excavated by Professor Moorehead in 1891-2. One of them may be seen in the collection from this mound in the Field Museum at Chicago.

A more natural evolution could hardly be imagined than that in the minds of the early Aryan Nature Worshipers, a sign emblematic of the blessings of the deity—of life and immortality—should come to be closely connected in their thoughts with the one element which brought life out of death on the parched plains of Asia and made human life possible in arid regions, where otherwise its destruction was certain—water, the rain—the one thing typifying the greatest

blessing that came from the heavens to man.

The Swastika was used as a sacred symbol by the Buddhists, specially by the sect known as the Jains, and also with a religious significance by the early Christians.

It is no longer symbolic of any religious idea, except as its sacred character may be retained by the Buddhists. It is used as a talisman or amulet or charm, being a sign or symbol for benediction, blessing, good health, long life, good fortune, or prosperity.

What seems to have been at all times an attribute of the Swastika is its character as a charm or amulet, as a sign of benediction, blessing, long life, good fortune, good luck. This character has continued into modern times, and while the Swastika is recognized as a holy and sacred symbol by at least one Buddhist religious sect, it is still used by the common people of India, China and Japan as a sign of long life, good wishes and good fortune.

This was shown that in far as well as near countries, in modern as well as ancient times, this sign stood for blessing, good wishes, and by a slight extension, for good luck.—Sel.

THE HOME THAT MAKES THE RIGHT KIND OF A BOY.

A good boy is the natural product of a good home, and all the efforts of philanthropy to make boys better are consciously imperfect substitutes for the natural influences of a healthy-minded home. The great and overshadowing peril of a boy's life is not, as many suppose, his bad companions, or his bad books, or his bad habits; it is the peril of homelessness. I do not mean merely homelessness having no bed or room which can be called one's own, but that homelessness which may exist even in luxurious houses—the isolation of the boy's soul, the lack of anyone to listen to him, the loss of roots, to hold him to his place and make him grow. This is what drives the boy into the arms of evil, and makes the streets his home and the gang his family, or else drives him in upon himself, into uncommunicated imaginings and feverish desires. It is the modern story of the man whose house was "empty," and precisely because it was "empty," there entered "seven devils" to keep him company. If there is one thing that a boy cannot bear, it is himself. He is, by nature, a gregarious animal, and if the group which nature gives him is denied, then he gives himself to any group that may solicit him. A boy, like all things in nature, abhors a vacuum, and if his home is a vacuum of lovelessness and homelessness, then he abhors his home.—Professor Francis G. Peabody.

HOW BUSINESS MEN OF BERLIN ADVERTISE.

Bill-boards for advertising purposes are prohibited in Berlin. Their place is taken by pillars or columns erected at street corners. These columns, which are usually of wood and iron, are about 12 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. Built at the edge of the sidewalk, they form a conspicuous feature of street life in that city. It is interesting to note that the matter displayed on these columns is more in the nature of reading notices than of pictures.

The privilege of erecting and using these advertising columns is awarded by the city to the highest bidder. According to the terms of the lease now in force, the city receives an annual rental of about \$95,200, but can not grant a similar privilege to anyone else. The life of the lease is ten years. The price which the successful bidder may charge for space is regulated by the Berlin authorities. All posters before they are put up must be approved by the police. Except in special cases, the advertising space is awarded according to the order of application. The city reserves the right to demand the posting of its notices free.—[From the Business Circle of The Circle, for December.

THE JAPANESE HOME.

For some time there has been a distinct lull in the publication of English books on that all-absorbing topic, the Japanese life and character. Mr. Clive Holland, however, reminds us in his "Old and New Japan, with Fifty Illustrations in Color, by Montagu Smith" (Dent, 15s., net), that the subject is as inexhaustible as ever. The author of "My Japanese Wife" and "Things Seen in Japan" is an exceptionally alert observer, who has studied men and things at first hand in the enigmatic island empire. His latest volume will certainly add to his reputation as a student of that inner life of Japan which has so frequently been stared at only to be caricatured.

EARTHQUAKE-PROOF HOUSES.

Particularly interesting is Mr. Clive Holland in the chapters devoted to the home life of Japan. In the first place he defends the better-class Japanese house from the general charge of flimsiness. Necessarily earthquake-proof, such a Japanese home is anything but a doll's house: "The frame of the house itself is so made that it offers the greatest possible resistance to the destructive motion of the earthquake. Solid, and with a system of curious bracing and dovetailing, which is the result of centuries of study and practical conflict with the dreaded power of earthquake shocks, this is able to offer its full share of resistance." Inside the house the spell of Japanese politeness, the soul of Japanese etiquette, takes hold of you at the threshold. The very rooms are pervaded by a sense of art which permits of no embarrassment of furniture, no crowding together of nicknacks to conceal the absence of design. One need not dwell on the general effect of these comparatively bare rooms, in which the author has discovered only two defects—lack of privacy and permeableness to cold.

Regarding the first (which is a defect that does not so present itself to the Japanese themselves), it may be said that greater privacy—which may possibly, in the near future, become accepted as desirable, owing to changing conditions of civilization—could easily be secured without loss of the distinctive and artistic features of native construction by substituting, at least in the case of some rooms, more solid walls in place of the sliding shoji (other panels) or karakami of paper. As regards the second point, it may be said that the Japanese themselves are, through long centuries of training, impervious, or at least inured to the effects of cold. And to change their admirably hygienic and airy rooms and homes for the stuffy and seldom well-ventilated apartments of Western civilization is not only unnecessary, but might have disastrous physical consequences.

THE LADY OF THE HOUSE.

So much nonsense has been written on the subject of Japanese ladies that one is apt to ignore the very existence of the haus-frau of Japan. Yet the Honorable Lady of the House is a very real and a very important personage. Under her control "are the yearly round of festivals, for each of which special food has to be prepared; the observances connected with births, marriages, and deaths; the household worship; and circumstances arising out of emergencies, such as sickness, fires, or earthquakes, or of the frequent changes of residence, which are so common in Japan, and necessitate such packing up and unpacking of the household goods and wardrobes." In regard to the Japanese custom of giving presents, the author notes that they "would appear to be chiefly given (except when for services rendered) for the purpose of conciliating those whose enmity is feared, or insuring their services in advance of persons whose assistance may possibly at some time be needed." For example, alarm lanterns are placed at the gates of a home which is in the vicinity of a fire. This is the signal for help, and is responded to in all directions by neighbors. "Those," writes Mr. Holland, "who neglect the little presents, made as deposits in the bank of goodwill, to be drawn on in future emergencies, will probably find, when trouble arises, assistance is not forthcoming as promptly as could be wished."

GOING TO BED.

One after the other, the peculiarities of the Japanese home are sketched. Not

the least interesting of them is the hum-drum habit of going to bed. In Japan people don't go to bed at all; it is the beds that come to them.

It is only necessary to express a wish to sleep or retire for the night, to clap one's hands and exclaim, "Futon motte kol" (bring the quilts), and the thing is done. The little maid-servant who answers the summons hastens to the fukuro dana, or cupboard, in which the bed is kept during the day, and, in a twinkling, the futon, which are rolled up on the two shelves, are taken out and spread on the white matting floor. They are placed one upon the other, and, if the family have adopted sheets, one of these is placed upon the top of the futon. Then comes the big top futon, or yagu, which has sleeves like a kimono, and is longer than the under ones, and is rolled up or merely piled up at the foot of the bed ready to be drawn up over one when one has lain down. At the head of the bed is the makura, or grooved pillow, about the size of a deep cigar-box, and made of choice woods in the case of the better classes.

SETTLING UP.

A serious duty of the Honorable Lady of the House is the arranging for the payment of all bills before the end of the year. "Every one, indeed, is expected to clear up his books or pay his debts by the last day of the old year, so as to start the New Year afresh. And so universal is this custom, and so disgraceful is debt esteemed, that if a man has not, or cannot raise, sufficient money to pay his creditors by the usual day, it is by no means an uncommon thing for him to sell off sufficient or even all his property at an 'alarming sacrifice' to enable him to do so. The only other honorable way out of his difficulties is for him to commit suicide. The world is evidently too 'difficult' for him." As a consequence of this custom, the end of the year gives the European traveller a chance to acquire curios at a price which is utterly impossible at any other season. I regret that space has allowed me to touch on only one section of Mr. Clive Holland's extremely interesting volume.—T. P.'s.

A big, husky Irishman strolled into the Civil Service room, where they hold physical examinations for candidates for the police force.

"Strip," ordered the police surgeon.

"Which, sor?"

"Get your clothes off, and be quick about it," said the doctor.

The Irishman undressed. The doctor measured his chest and pounded his back.

"Hop over this rod," was the next command.

The man did his best, landing on his back.

"Double up your knees and touch the floor with your hands."

He lost his balance and sprawled upon the floor. He was indignant, but silent.

"Now jump under this cold shower."

"Sure an' that's funny," muttered the applicant.

"Now run around the room ten times. I want to test your heart and wind."

This last was too much. "I'll not," the candidate declared defiantly. "I'll stay single."

"Single?" inquired the doctor, puzzled.

"Single," repeated the Irishman with determination. "Sure an' what's all this funny business got to do wid a marriage license anyhow?"

He had strayed into the wrong bureau.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

"In my school days," said a storyteller, "we used to have a lecture every Friday afternoon. One day the lecturer was a geologist, and chose Niagara Falls for his topic.

"He told us about the geological formation of the falls, described the different periods to be traced in the gorge, and then went on to say that the falls were slowly wearing back toward Buffalo, and that, in the course of some 200,000 years, they would be worn back to Erie, Pa., and that the town would be left high and dry.

"Suddenly, one of the girls in my class began to sob convulsively.

"What is the matter?" asked the teacher, in alarm.

"Oh," wailed the girl, "my sister lives in Erie."

The Roof Tried by Time

A COMPOSITION ROOFING that improves with age is just the sort of roof the wise farmer wants. There is one roofing which has earned this exclusive distinction. When CAREY'S ROOFING has seen service out in wind and weather for a dozen years or more it assumes the appearance of slate—and it wears like slate.

CAREY'S ROOFING

for a quarter of a century has made good. It is really better than slate, which, easily broken by frost or walking over, is for steep roofs exclusively. More durable than slate, CAREY'S ROOFING can be laid on flat, as well as steep, surfaces and over leaky shingle, metal or inferior composition roofs without expense of their removal. It is the most economical roofing. Once laid it will last as long as the building stands. Adapted for all farm buildings, it is a roof that never blows off. As a siding for barns or stables, it possesses unequalled merit.

CAREY'S ROOFING is made of our own special Asphalt Cement, with the best woolen felt as a base and East India burlap imbedded in the upper surface of the cement—all compressed into flexible sheets. Our Patent Lap completely covers and protects nail heads.

Write for prices, nearest distributing point, FREE SAMPLES and descriptive booklet. The Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Montreal.

It's the Links that Do the Work NOT YOU!



It is the links on the "1900 Gravity" Washer that do the work. Will wash a whole tubful in 5 or 6 minutes, and do it more thoroughly than any other machine made.

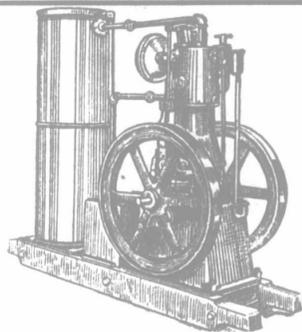
Just a little power from your hand to give the machine a start. Now, I want you to prove these statements, and will send you the "1900 Gravity" on 30 DAYS' TRIAL ABSOLUTELY FREE.

I will even pay the freight, so that it will cost you absolutely nothing. I make this offer because I know you will like my machine and if after trying it for 30 days you find it does not do all we claim for it, ship it back at my expense.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY.

F. A. I. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge Street, Toronto. Please send me full particulars of your free trial offer.

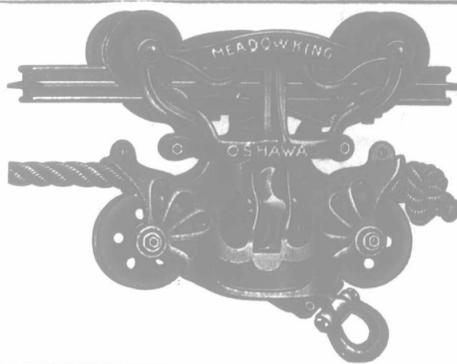
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THE "CHAMPION" Gas and Gasoline Engine

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

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Make Hay While the Sun Shines

MOST COMPLETE LINE OF HAY TOOLS IN CANADA.

STRONG SIMPLE SATISFACTORY

Oshawa Hay Carrier Works, SOUTH OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.



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

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, north half of lot 6, concession 3, Westminster, 7 miles from London. On the premises are a large brick house and kitchen, 3 barns and other outbuildings; 2 orchards, and all kinds small fruit; about 7 acres maple bush. This farm is well tilled (soil clay loam), and never-failing well, and is well fenced. This is one of the best farms in the township, and will bear inspection. For further particulars apply Wm. B. Carrothers, 151 Drexley Ave., London.



BARGAIN SALE—Yearling Buff Orpington cock and five yearling hens; prizewinners; \$5. Yearling Single-comb Brown Leghorn cock (show bird) and twelve good yearling hens, \$10. H. W. Parry, Princeton, Ont.

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

MOTTLED Ancona eggs, \$1.50 per 15; single-comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.50 per 100, Winter layers. Money makers both. All eggs now test 96% fertile. Cockerels and yearling hens one dollar each. Circulars free. E. O. Apps, Box 284, Brantford, Ont.

SASKATOON, SASK., grows faster than any other place in Canada. School attendance more than doubled last year. Population seven thousand, and growing apace. Saskatoon is still without a poultry farmer. There is a singularly fine opening. For information write The Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Sask., Western Canada.

GOSSIP.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Dairy Show Association, held June 6th, it was decided that the third annual show of the Association shall be held at the Coliseum, in Chicago, beginning of December, 1908. The Committee also appointed A. J. Glover, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., as general manager, and Mr. Rawl as general superintendent of the live-stock department.—E. Sudendorf, Sec'y, Chicago, Ill.

The auction sale, on June 9th, of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the herd of Stanley R. Pierce, at Creston, Ill., was a very successful affair, 95 head, including half a dozen steers, selling for an average of \$205 each. The highest price, \$800, was made for the three-year-old cow, Afton Blackcap, sold to L. L. Atwood, Langdon, Iowa. The three-year-old cow, Blackbird 35th, brought \$725. Imp. Eudora sold for \$600, and half a dozen other females brought \$400 to \$500 each.

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.

Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Give treatment for thrush in horse's feet.

2. Horse was kicked on the stifle, the periosteum was injured, and pus formed. Give treatment.

3. Mare aborted at seven and a half months' gestation. Is it safe to breed her again?

Ans.—1. Remove all partially detached horn from the frog. Cleanse the cleft thoroughly, and put a little calomel in, working it well down into the bottom. Keep in dry quarters, and apply the calomel every second day, as long as necessary.

2. Lance the abscess, and allow escape of the pus. Then flush the cavity out, twice daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid.

3. There is a danger of abortion in any case. This is more marked in a mare that has once aborted. At the same time it is practically safe to breed her. From the seventh to the ninth month of gestation, use her very gently, watch closely, and if she shows symptoms of aborting, give two ounces laudanum every three or four hours until the symptoms cease.

WEAK FETLOCK.

Foal, two weeks old, and fairly strong, began, two days ago, to go forward on right fore fetlock at every step. Give cause and cure.

Ans.—The cause of this is a congenital weakness of the extensor muscles of the leg. Treatment consists in supporting the part by splints, bandages, etc. Take a piece of heavy, thick, harness-makers' felt, about ten inches long, and eight inches wide; make three splints of green elm or hickory, ten inches long, one inch wide, and one-quarter inch thick. Place one in the center of the felt, and one two inches from this on each side. Then take six straps and buckles, and stitch them crossways, about equal distances apart, tacking the splints to the straps. Wrap the weak leg well with batting, and then buckle this support on the leg with the middle splint directly in front, extending right down to the hoof. This will support the fetlock. It must be removed and left off for, say, an hour, twice daily, to allow the limb to become cool, and prevent soreness. Keep the support on until the foal can stand without it.

Miscellaneous.

PUFFED KNEE—UNTHRIFTY MARE.

I have a three-year-old colt with puff over knee, on side of leg, and favors it some. Will blistering effect a cure, and what kind?

2. Mare, six years old, is in poor condition; is well fed. She coughs some, and a rattling in her head sometimes, but does not discharge.

Ans.—1. If the enlargement is not on the knee joint, or the side of the joint, blistering would probably be the best treatment; but, in any case, we would advise, first, trying a liniment, composed of 4 drams each of resublimed iodine crystals and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol. Rub in a little with smart friction once daily.

2. The following tonic is recommended: Two ounces each of ferric sulphate, pulverized gentian, pulverized nuxvomica and nitrate of soda. Mix these and give a teaspoonful night and morning in ground oats or bran.

FIELD PEPPERGRASS.

I send you a specimen of weed found in the clover.

Ans.—The branching weed, with small, somewhat circular, flattened seed-pods, is a peppergrass, or winged cress. This species is known to botanists as *Lepidium campestre*, and, where it is common, is called cow cress or field peppergrass. The remedy is disc-harrowing in the dry weather in autumn and early-spring cultivation.

TUMOR.

Mare has lump on neck, just in front of collar, a little below point of draft. It is hard, but loose under the skin. It is not sore. Have been using Absorbine, but it does not seem to have any effect. Can you suggest a remedy?

Ans.—This is a fibrous tumor, and can only be cured by being carefully dissected out, the skin sewn up with the exception of a small opening at the bottom for drainage, and the cavity flushed out twice daily with warm water and then a little of a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid injected into it with a syringe until it heals.

BREEDING OF BARON'S PRIDE.

Kindly state who bred the noted Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride (9122), who owns him, what is his age and pedigree?

Ans.—Baron's Pride (9122); brown; foaled May, 1890; bred by R. & J. Findlay, Springhill, Baillieston; owners, A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall & Banks, Kirkcudbright; sire Sir Everard (5353); dam Forest Queen, by Springhill Darnley (2429); grandam Forest Mallie (4740), by Pretender (599); great-grandam Mall, by Clydesdale Tom (177). Sir Everard was sired by Top Gallant (1850), who was by Darnley (222), and the dam of Sir Everard was by London Prince (472), by Prince of Wales (673). Springhill Darnley, the sire of Baron's Pride, was by Darnley (222).

NON-REPAIR OF LINE FENCE.

Farm adjoining me fell into hands of a trust company through foreclosing of mortgage. Line fence maintained by late owner is in very bad repair. Company was verbally notified. My cattle stray from my pasture unto said farm, thence unto road, and from there unto railway and are killed.

1. Am I in a position to collect damage from holders of farm?
2. Can I compel them to fix fence, acknowledged by late owner to be his, and maintained by him?
3. Can they force me to keep my cattle off them, my fence being all right?
4. Does it make any difference if farm is not occupied?

Ontario.
Ans.—1. We do not think so.
2. You are legally entitled to do so.
3. They probably can.
4. Practically none.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Sheep, found in pasture, when walking lifts its front feet very high, and crosses them; at times its ankles bend forward, and it falls on its knees. Sheep seems perfectly healthy.

2. Could you tell me what you think about the ——— for roofing purposes?

3. A buys a pig from B in October, 1907, for \$2.00. When said pig was castrated (before A bought pig), one true testicle and a lump, supposed to be the other testicle, was removed. A and B and the castrator all believing pig to be all right. A grows pig until June, 1908, then dressed pig for pork, when other testicle was found imbedded in flesh. Is B responsible in any manner?
4. If A sells said meat to butcher, is B responsible if meat is imperfect?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. This may be, and probably is, due to grub in the head, the result of eggs deposited in the nostrils of the sheep by gadflies last summer. These grubs are often found in the heads of healthy-looking sheep when slaughtered. Some sheep resist the effect of their presence, while others succumb. As a preventive, it is well to daub the sheep's nose with tar occasionally in midsummer, or let them have access to a darkened shed on hot days. As treatment, some claim to have dislodged the grubs by placing a piece of plank on the sheep's crown and striking it with a

mallet. Others, by pouring, or syringing, spirits of turpentine into the nostrils, holding the sheep's head up for a moment or two, causing violent sneezing.

2. So far as we know the roofing mentioned is entirely satisfactory, though we manifestly cannot publish opinions of patented and proprietary articles of commerce.

3. No.

4. No.

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "The young Shorthorn bull I still offer for sale is about twenty-six months old, is of Cruickshank breeding, and is of the good kind, with big, deep, thick heart-girth, good head, back and loin, and plenty of size. Have some choice heifers of milking strain. Our Leicester sheep have done splendidly. Lambs are strong and thrifty, many by grand champion Sanford, and the shearings are very handsome, by Sanford and Imp. Winchester."

Volume 17 of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook has been issued from the office of the National Live-stock Record Office at Ottawa. It is a substantial volume of over 400 pages, copiously illustrated with engravings of typical and prizewinning animals of the breed, and containing pedigree records of bulls and females numbering from 23,619 to 25,791, a total of 2,162, also a list of members of the Society, reports of the annual and directors' meetings, reports of Ayrshire cows and heifers registered in 1907 in the Canadian Record of Performance for pure-bred dairy cows, with portraits of winning animals, and a list of transfers during the year. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., is Secretary of the Association. Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa, is the Registrar and Editor of the Herdbook, and Vol. 17 is certainly a very creditable production.

WHEN HONOR WALKS ABROAD.

One evening at dusk, as Mayor Jones and I were going home, a negro tramp, unkempt and sinister, asked him for the price of a lodging. He had no change, but he handed the tramp a five-dollar bill, telling him to get it changed and he could have his alms. We waited; the Mayor talked of other things; I, with far less faith than he, in some dubious expectation. But, after a while, the tramp came back, and into the Mayor's hand poured out the change in silver. The Mayor, humanly complaining of the heavy silver which the Treasury Department sends to us in the West so that New York may have all the crisp dollar bills, dropped the money in his pocket.

"Ain't you going to count it?" asked the tramp.

"Did you count it?" asked the Mayor.

"Yes."
"Was it all right?"
"Yes."

"Well, then, there's no need for my counting it, is there? Did you take out what you wanted?"

"No."
"Here then."

The Mayor gave the tramp a coin, and we went on.

There was no possible ostentation about this; Mayor Jones had no need, in the dark, to do anything to impress me, his friend. I should not, indeed, stoop even to explain so much. But how much good did such confidence do that wandering outcast? How much good did it do me or others with whom he might come in contact? By the same law, possibly, my own lack of faith in the tramp would have led him to treat me differently.

When one understands this higher law as Mayor Jones understood it, every act of one's life, no matter how trifling or insignificant it may seem, becomes really of monumental importance, and the hasty word, the unkind glance, the very spirit, no matter how deeply hidden, in which a thing is said or done, are seen to have an effect which may reach further than imagination can go, an effect not only on one's own life and character, but also on the lives and characters of all those about one.—[The Circle.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

REMOVING HORNS WITH
CAUSTIC.

How should caustic potash be applied to a calf's horn-buds to destroy the horns, and at what age of the calf?

A. J. C.
Ans.—Get a stick of caustic potash from the druggist. Wrap all but half an inch in paper so it will not burn the fingers. Dip the end in water, or spit upon it, and rub it on the horn-button when the calf is three to six days old, but do not allow it to spread beyond the button, and do not use enough to make it run down on the skin, as it will eat into the flesh and cause pain. If it does spread on the skin, use some vinegar to neutralize the caustic. It may be necessary to repeat the operation in a few days.

EXTERMINATING HEN LICE—
CONCRETE FLOOR.

1. Would you kindly inform me how to rid lice out of a henhouse, as I want to turn it into a corn stable?
2. Also, how to put in cement floors? Will it do to put in earth, as I want to raise it about one foot and a half, then stone and cement? What depth of stone should be under the cement?
READER.

Dundas Co.
Ans.—1. Clean out, and burn all litter and fixtures. Then close the house up, and fumigate by burning sulphur, taking care, of course, to prevent damage by fire. Leave the house closed a week or ten days, if convenient, and repeat the fumigation. Then whitewash thoroughly with strong milk of lime. To make the whitewash adhere, add to each pailful of it two or three handfuls of coarse salt. It might be well to apply coal oil with a brush before whitewashing, taking care to get it into all crevices and cracks.

2. See "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 19th, 1908. Cement floors may be laid on a solid earth bottom, and it would even do to raise the foundation by filling in earth, providing it were thoroughly rammed as each layer of five or six inches was spread on. It will, however, make a drier floor to apply six inches, or a foot, of cobblestone, broken stone, or gravel, well rammed down before applying the concrete coating. If stone is to be had conveniently, we would do this.

Veterinary.

ITCHY LEGS.

Stallion has itchy legs. W. M. W.
Ans.—It is good practice to give a purgative; but if he is doing stud service, this should not be done. Give him 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for ten days. Rub the following lotion well into the skin on the legs three times daily: Corrosive sublimate, 15 grains; water, 1 quart.
V.

COLIC—PIGS COUGHING.

1. Mare is subject to colic for a week or two after foaling. She becomes sick after eating a little grass. How can I prevent this? I am told to give her charcoal.

2. For two years I have been troubled with young pigs coughing, and they do not thrive well.
J. D.

Ans.—1. I do not think charcoal will prevent it. Feed a tablespoonful of ginger in a little damp bran or chop twice daily. After foaling, feed a little at a time (especially grass) and often. If the mare has been on pasture before foaling, I would leave her out, unless she becomes sick. If she becomes sick, give 1 1/2 ounces each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and 1 ounce fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of cold water as a drench, and repeat in two hours, if necessary.

2. This is due to germs in the building. As soon as the present litter can be let out, sweep the building thoroughly, and give a thorough washing with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. In a week, give a thorough coat of hot-lime wash, with five-per-cent. carbolic acid. Repeat the whitewashing in a month or two, and the premises should be safe for the sows to farrow in the fall and winter.
V.

INDIGESTION.

Bull calf, two months old, has been sick for two weeks. His bowels are constipated, and he lies most of the time.
J. H. S.

Ans.—Give him six ounces raw linseed oil. Take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Mix, and give him a teaspoonful three times daily in a little water as a drench. Feed on new milk and a little grass. Keep him in a cool stall.
V.

PUFFS ON KNEES.

Two-weeks-old colt has soft lumps on its knees. I first noticed them a few days ago.
M. C. B.

Ans.—These puffs, which are bursal enlargements, are not uncommon on foals. They do not cause inconvenience, and usually disappear without treatment. Leave them alone, and if they do not disappear by the time the weather becomes cold in the fall, apply a blister.
V.

Weed Seeds in Feeding Stuffs.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station is now mailing Bulletin 156 on feeding-stuff inspection. The bulletin contains the analyses of approximately 500 samples of commercial feeding stuffs as received from correspondents and taken by the inspector. Following the tables giving the results of the analyses is a discussion of the different feeding stuffs.

A special examination was made of gluten feeds for the presence of acid and added coloring matter. Some brands were found to carry inexcusable and dangerous amounts of acid, apparently showing that sufficient attention was not given in the manufacture of the goods to prevent an excess of acid accumulating. A feed containing such amounts of free mineral acids as some of these goods carried would be apt to be destructive to the teeth and harmful to the digestive apparatus of the animals. Many of the brands are artificially colored with the apparent intention to deceive.

The finding of a large number of weed seeds of a dangerous character in certain feeding stuffs, led to a thorough examination of practically all of the feeding stuffs offered in Maine in 1907-08. Germination tests were also made of the weed seeds in many of the brands. The results of this examination are striking and also disquieting. One feeding stuff, very widely advertised, and sold in the State, was found to be made up of from 20 to 60 per cent. of viable weed seeds. A germination test showed that this feed would produce at the rate of about two million noxious plants for each 100-pound bag.

Some whole grain shipped into the State was found to carry large amounts of foreign weed seeds. One car of oats carried over 15 per cent. foreign weed seeds, including 22 different kinds of bad weeds. There would seem to be need of a law regarding noxious-weed seeds in feeding stuffs. An occasional feed was found to carry corn cockle, the seed of which is poisonous to stock. This matter of weed seeds in feeding stuffs is discussed at considerable length.

The bulletin (156) will be sent free to anyone in Maine, on application to Director Chas. D. Woods, Orono, Maine.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE HANDY STANCHION for fastening cattle in the stable, advertised by Mr. R. Grafton, Mt. Charles, Peel County, Ont., has strong claims to favor, among which is the saving of time and safety in securing or releasing the animals, especially useful in case of fire, as by means of a lever a whole row may be secured or released at once and instantly, while one or more may be released or retained as desired. It is claimed that the saving of time alone saves the cost of the stanchion annually.

The Molassine Company, through Mr. Andrew Watson, 91 Place d'Youville, Montreal, Que., will be pleased to mail, free, any of the following very interesting booklets, by Frank Townsend Barton, M. R. C. V. S., and entitled "Internal Parasites (Worms) of Domestic Animals," "Molassine Meal and Its Value for Horses in Health and Diseases," "Some Skin Diseases of the Horse," and "The Use of Sugar as a Food for Animals," by Colonel Nunn, F. R. C. V. S., D. S. O., Army Veterinary Dept.

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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce soar or blennish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada



For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.

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Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns.

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

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

John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.
Toronto, 14 miles. Weston, 24 miles.



Try the HANDY STANCHIONS
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The best, cheapest and neatest stable outfit in existence. They secure or release the full row of cattle (or part of row) instantly, one or more separately, or retain any when releasing. A wise precaution in case of fire. Illustrated circulars.

ROYAL GRAFTON, Mt. Charles, Ont.

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

Present Offering: Piebald gelding, rising 3 years, about 13 hands. Bay stallion, rising 3 years, about 12 1/2 hands. These two are driving nicely now. Welsh filly, rising 1 year, dark grey; should make, when matured, a pony about 11 hands. Pair of Shetland mares, bred, and others.

E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.
Glead's Spring Farm

CLYDESDALES
At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformations, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 25 head to select from.
SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALES
One 1,780-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 8-year-old mare.
SHORTHORNS
Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.
JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

MR. A. I. HICKMAN,
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England,
exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1897 more Shetland ponies, more Romney Marsh sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.
My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 25 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 6 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 5 years of age; 18 Hackney stallions from 2 to 5 years of age; 18 Hackney fillies, all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 2 and 4 years of age. A total of 75 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.
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Money refunded if Bruises, Cuts, Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Grosse Heel, Chafes, Rope Burns and similar affections are not speedily cured with Hickmore's Gall Cure. The old and tried remedy for these troubles. At all Dealers. Be sure you get Hickmore's. Above trade-mark on every box. Sample and Horse Book 10 cents.
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Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners. Their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Tongue street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 442.
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Save all you lose by windfalls, early ripenings and overloaded markets. Get a Modern Canner. Can the fruit as it ripens. Secure two profits—your former market profit plus the canner's. Free BOOKLET crammed full of money-making suggestions mailed on request.
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



One Half

THE BINDER TWINE SOLD IN CANADA IN 1907 WAS DEERING-McCORMICK AND INTERNATIONAL BRANDS

FIFTY per cent of the binder twine used in Canada for the 1907 harvest was Deering, McCormick and International twine. Why? Because these brands give such universal satisfaction that farmers depend upon them. Farmers who use short length and imperfect twine during one season will profit by their mistake and see to it that they get a brand which has full length, full strength, and evenness of strand to recommend it.

Are you one of the farmers who used short length twine last year? If you are you did not buy Deering, McCormick or International twine, for these twines are always full length, full strength, and comply with the requirements of the government inspectors.

This is the reason for the grow-

ing increase in the use of Deering, McCormick and International twine. These brands are guaranteed to stand a breaking test of 50 to 85 pounds, and to have average lengths as follows:

Sisal,	500 feet per pound
Standard,	500 " " "
Manila,	600 " " "
Pure Manila,	650 " " "

These brands of twine are also remarkably free from swells and bunches of tow; a comparison with other brands will convince you of this.

It will pay you to call on the local dealer and inspect these brands of twine before making a purchase. Or write to the nearest branch house for further information.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:

Calgary, Alta., Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Regina, Sask., St. John, N. B., Winnipeg, Man.

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WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

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

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(Late Grand's Repository.)



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



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Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. **HOCKKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & G. N. R.** Long-distance phone.



OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!

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



25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25

Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high-class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have nice, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them. **GEO. A. BRODIE, Bathurst, Ont., P. O., Shelburne and Ganaraska Stations.**



Imported Clydesdales

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



Clydesdales

Imported and Canadian-bred. Imp. brood mares a specialty. Celebrated Clydesdale sire, Acme (Imp.), at head of stud. Will stand in his own stable for mares at \$20 this season. Long-distance phone. **R. M. HOLTVY, Station and P. O. Manchester, Ont., G. T. R. Myrtle, Ont., C. P. R.**



IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the nice, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queen's P. O., Ont., Newmarket Sta., G. T. R.** Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

GOSSIP.

Children at the Agricultural College.

As the regular annual Farmers' Institute excursion from Waterloo Co. to the Ontario Agricultural College chanced to fall on the date of the public-school examinations, thereby depriving pupils from taking advantage of it, a special excursion for the children was planned for June 8th, on which date the College was visited by about 1,000 pupils from the rural districts and towns of Galt, Preston and Hespeler. The excursion was under the direction of F. C. Hart, Agricultural Teacher at the Galt Collegiate Institute. That the juveniles were bent on making the most of their opportunity was evidenced by the deep interest taken in the various departments, and the questions asked of those in charge. An excursion of this kind is something new, and has proven a commendable departure from the usual idea. The school pupils have been given a wider outlook and an incentive toward better education for farm life. Especial interest was taken by the girls in Macdonald Institute, and since their return, many have expressed their intention of taking a course there. These pupils are just at an impressionable age, and the value of such a day to them at the College can hardly be over-estimated.

TRADE TOPIC.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON, LTD.—Thanks to the enterprise of the Brandram-Henderson Co., Canada now has, at St. Louis, Montreal, plant and machinery of a large manufacturing concern for the production of white lead, by the celebrated Brandram process, which insures the highest possible standard of body and color. This process was originally worked out by Brandram Bros. in or about the end of the 18th century, and has been in continuous operation ever since at their works at Rotherhithe, London, Eng. Their lead has always stood in a class by itself, because of its body and brilliance commanding a higher price on the market as compared with other leads. The Brandram process, involving, as it does, the principle of stack corroded lead, built up by corrosion of blue lead, and the formation of two parts carbonate of lead to one part of hydrate, has been kept a secret process for over a century, having never been divulged prior to the inception of the Canadian company. Chemists have failed to solve the secret, nor have foremen been able to explain it with sufficient precision to admit of imitation. In fact, the firm consider the secret safer than any patent that could be devised to protect it.

The works in Montreal cover an area of about five acres, with a railway frontage of 1,000 feet. In the 300 x 150-foot lead-works building ten rectangular 20 x 20 x 30 chambers face each other, these being for the preliminary stage of corrosion of 500 tons of lead. A second room, adjoining, 100 x 50 feet, contains three circular backs, 30 feet in diameter; each divided into eight sections and holding, altogether, about 200 tons of blue lead. Adding another 300 tons in various stages of progress, there will be upwards of 1,000 tons under treatment when the works are in full swing. A feature of the operator house is the doing away with the drying stoves, as formerly used, thereby rendering the employees safe from any chance of lead poisoning. In addition to the main building is a power-house, equipped for 325 horsepower, and a three-story brick warehouse. The firm will also manufacture their well-known Anchor brand of white lead paint, which they can produce at slightly less cost. This lead will be guaranteed as equal to any other on the market, with the exception of "B.B. Genuine."

A very mild North of England vicar had, for some time, been displeased with the quality of the milk served him. At length he determined to remonstrate with his milkman for supplying such weak stuff. He began, mildly: "I've been wanting to see you in regard to the quality of milk with which you are serving me." "Yes, sir," uneasily answered the tradesman. "I only wanted to say," continued the minister, "that I use the milk for dietary purposes exclusively, and not for christening."

Burdock Blood Bitters

Has been in use for over 30 years, and considered by all who have used it to be the best medicine for

BAD BLOOD BAD BOWELS BAD BREATH

It will thoroughly renovate the entire system, and make the blood pure, rich and red—curing Boils, Pimples, Eczema, Ringworm, and all blood and skin diseases.

AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING.

ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Fring. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Always pain quickly.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: **LYMAN BROS & CO., Montreal.**

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

J. O. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 80th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms.

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Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists, 40c and 95c.

LYMAN, BROS & CO. MONTREAL.

A little boy was going on a visit, and was told, before going, by his mamma, not to ask for anything to eat, as he had been in the habit of teasing for something at every place he went to. He happened to call at his auntie's, and walked around the room a few times. At last he thought of a plan, and said: "Auntie, don't you think your cookies will get mouldy?"

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 626 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.,** and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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SIMPLICITY



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

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 2-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

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

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DEATH TO FLIES

New life for your live stock and chickens. Protect your animals and birds, increase their money-making ability by freeing them from flies and vermin.

Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer

kills these pests. Spray the animals and their quarters. You'll notice the improvement after one or two applications. Used with success all over the U. S. and Canada for years. Make this summer easy for your live stock. Get a can of **Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer** from your dealer. If he hasn't it, send \$1.00 direct to us for a 1/2-gal. can and sprayer, with printing matter. One trial and you will never be without this preparation on your premises.

THE F. WILLIAMS CO.,
Morrisburg, Ont. Madrid, N.Y.
AGENTS WANTED.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The little girl was very fond of pleasant days, and at the close of a heavy rainstorm petitioned in her prayer for fine weather; when, the next morning, the sun shone bright and clear she became jubilant, and told her prayer to her grandmother, who said: "Well, dear, why can't you pray, to-night, that it may be warmer to-morrow, so grandma's rheumatism will be better?"

"All right, I will," was the quick response; and that night as she knelt, she said: "O, Lord, please make it hot for grandma."

A Scottish parson, still on the under side of forty, was driving home from an outlying hamlet, when he overtook a young woman. He recognized her as the maid of all work at a farm which he would pass, so he pulled up and offered her a lift. Mary gladly accepted his offer, and they chatted pleasantly all the way to the farm gate.

"Thank you, sir," she said, as she got down.

"Don't mention it, Mary. Don't mention it," he told her, politely.

"No, I won't," Mary obligingly assured him.

The elder's wife was seriously ill, and the doctor advised rest and quiet. But the lady was very devoted to church work, and worried herself into hysteria because she could not attend services and hear her favorite pastor preach.

"She must not leave the house," warned the doctor, "but you can easily arrange to have her hear the service by telephone."

The elder grasped the suggestion, and made the necessary arrangements for transmitting the sermon into his wife's room.

At noon on the Sabbath, the doctor called and asked: "How did it work?"

"Fine," declared the elder, rubbing his hands, gleefully. "Ten minutes after the sermon began she fell sound asleep."

The book agent had spent a discouraging morning, and when he had an opportunity to scan the face of Eli Hobbs at close range, he felt that there was small chance of making a sale. However, he had more than one method of suggestion.

"Sitting out here on the piazza afternoons with your wife, this would be the very book to read aloud," he said, ingratiatingly, to Mr. Hobbs, taking the other rocking-chair, and opening the large red-covered volume.

"I don't read, and I haven't any wife," replied Mr. Hobbs, dryly.

"Dear me," said the book agent. "Well, if your wife is dead, perhaps there are children. Now, children find this book—"

"There is no children," interrupted Mr. Hobbs. "There's nobody by myself and my cat."

"Well," said the book agent, "don't you ever want a good heavy book to throw at her, just to ease your feelings?"

In the mountainous sections of the Middle West, the teachers are appointed with little question concerning their grammatical orthodoxy. Occasionally, however, a wave of school reform sweeps through the valleys and undesired examinations are thrust upon embarrassed pedagogues. It was during one of these periods of intellectual discomfort that the following sentence was given: "The bird flew over the house." Accompanying it was the query, "Is 'flew' a regular or an irregular verb?" One teacher after another shook his head hopelessly, despite the slow, thought-inspiring fashion in which the examiner repeated the perplexing fact that "the-bird-flew-over-the-house." Finally a man rose in the rear and, with the assurance of one who puts his trust in logic and a practical knowledge of natural history, he volunteered a solution. Said he: "If that bird which flew over the house was a wild goose, it went in a straight regular line, so the verb is regular; but if it was a peckwood that flew over the house, then it went in a crooked, zigzag line, so the verb is irregular." All but the grammar-bound examiner were satisfied with this sensible and rational explanation.—[Youth's Companion.]

GOSSIP.

Mr. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont., near Woodstock (G. T. R. and C. P. R.), breeder of Large English Berkshire hogs, makes a change in his advertisement, in which he offers for sale young sows in farrow to Imp. British Duke, and young boars ready for service, also spring pigs, ten to twelve weeks old, by imported sires, and some out of imported sows, or directly descended from first-class imported stock. His hogs are of the lengthy, smooth, good-feeding type, and he can supply pairs or trios not akin, and guarantees satisfaction. Oxford Centre is the post-office address, and Woodstock the railway station.

Mr. F. W. Scott, Highgate, Ont., in ordering a change of his advertisement of Shorthorns, writes: "We now offer for sale our stock bull, Good Morning (imp.) =55018=; he is quite active and sure, a nice red in color, low-down, even-fleshed, with a beautiful mellow coat of hair; weight, about 2,100 lbs.; he is just past five years old, and the young stock from him are a choice good-doing lot. As all our cows and heifers are now safe in calf to him, and we will have no use for a bull for the next six or eight months, we will sell him for a reasonable price. The heifers we are offering are a choice lot, and will be priced reasonably. The two young bulls are just past six months, both dark roans; one a show calf; both from Lord Lieutenant (imp.), and the best one from an imported dam; one of the best milkers we ever owned."

Mr. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont., in sending change of advertisement, states he has just returned from the great Holstein sale at Syracuse, N. Y., where 157 head, including calves one and two months old, sold for an average of over \$230 each. One thousand three hundred dollars was the highest-priced cow in the sale. One thousand dollars was paid for a two-year-old heifer; \$800 for a heifer calf. There were seven head secured for Canada, five of these Mr. Gilroy shipped to P. J. Salby, of Lachine Rapids, Que., and the other two, viz., a 26 1/2-lb. A. R. O. butter cow, with 107-lb. thirty-day record as a five-year-old, is retained in the herd, together with one of the best bred bulls of the breed in Canada, Oakland Sir Maida; his four nearest dams average over 28 lbs. butter each in seven days, and over 114 lbs. each in thirty days, and there are two cows over 30 lbs. in pedigree on sire's side.

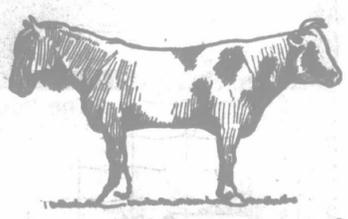
The doctor of a Scottish village is a bit of a wag, and is very fond of bantering encounters with certain local "characters," contests in which the doctor often comes off second best. The other day when going the round of his patients, he chanced to pass a nook near the church-yard where old Jamie, the stonecutter, was busy at work among a number of gravestones. "Ah, Jamie," said the doctor, after interchanging a word or two about the state of the weather (during which he noticed that one or two of Jamie's stones were apparently finished, so far as modelling was concerned, but having nothing in the way of inscription, except the heading, "In memory of"); "I suppose you finish your gravestones as far as that heading, 'In memory,' and then wait for someone to die before you go on?"

"Weel, I dae that whiles," replied the stonecutter, "but sometimes gin a body's aillin' and you happen to be attendin' on them there's nae occasion to wait—I jist gang richt on."

A Scotchman, wishing to know his fate at once, telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After spending the entire day at the telegraph office, he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer.

"If I were you," suggested the operator, when he delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for my answer."

"Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."



The Stock-Owners' Medicine Chest

What You Have Been Waiting for Years

THIS CHEST CONTAINS: PRICE:

1 Colic Draught.
6 Cough Powders.
6 Diuretic Powders.
1 Wound Lotion.
6 Diarrhoea Draughts.
12 Condition Powders.

\$3

Full instructions and veterinary advice enclosed. For \$3 you get drugs that would cost you \$10 in the ordinary way. No horse or cattle owner should be without this medicine chest. When a horse has an attack of colic, and you have to drive ten or twenty miles for a veterinary surgeon, your horse may be dead when you return. Send for a list of our specialties, it includes cures for:—Lumpjaw, thrush, spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, sidebone, sprains, injuries, wounds, tapeworm, pinworm, ringworm, thoroughpin, enlarged glands, rheumatism, distemper (dog), antidote for strychnine poisoning (dog), etc., etc. If you have a sick horse or other animal and do not know what is the matter with him, send us a minute description of his symptoms and a dollar bill, and we will send the remedy by return mail. If we do not consider we can treat without a personal examination we will return your dollar at once, so that it will cost you nothing to consult us. Send for our medicine chest at once—you may have a sick horse to-morrow, and by sending \$3 now you may save \$300 in a week.

The Stock-Owners' Veterinary Dispensary,
249 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Brown Swiss Cattle
FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.

We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is.

C. E. STANDISH, Ayer's Cliff P. O.,
Treebarthe Farm, Quebec.

Herefords

We have some choice females for sale—all ages—of the right sort; also a few young bulls fit for service. Correspond with us. We can please you. **J. A. LOYBING, Coldwater, Ont., P. O. Station.**

Aberdeen-SUFFOLK DOWN
Angus Cattle

If you require either of these breeds, write: **James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph Ont.**

Glengore Aberdeen Angus

40 head of the Mayflower and Fair Lady tribes. For sale: 7 bulls, from 6 mos. to 3 years of age; heifers, from 1 to 3 years. A choice lot and sold right. **Geo. Davis & Sons, Aitken, Ont. Station, C. P. R.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire, Drumbe station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

The chief characteristic of the Australian Bushman is his taciturnity. Two cedar-splitters lived in the bush in the usual small hut. They met twice a day, in the morning and evening.

One morning, Jack said to his chum: "Harry, did you hear a cow a-bellowing last night?"

Harry made no reply until late that night.

"How did you know it weren't a bull?" he asked.

Jack packed his swag and departed. "There's getting to be too much argument here," he said, mournfully.



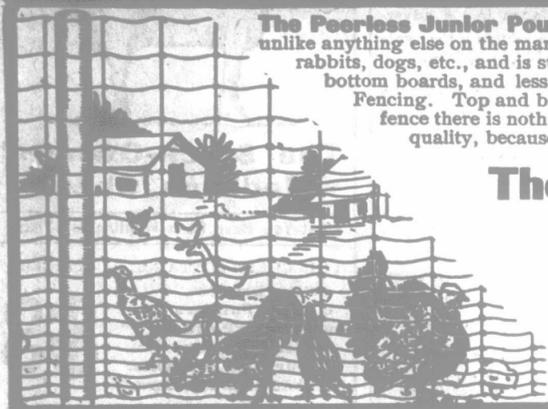
The Name of

Black Watch

On a Tag on a Plug of Black Chewing Tobacco

Stands for Quality.

PEERLESS JUNIOR POULTRY FENCE



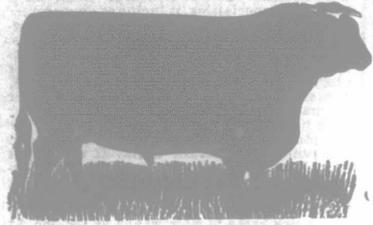
The Peerless Junior Poultry and Garden Fence is in a class by itself, being unlike anything else on the market. It is woven close enough to turn small chickens, rabbits, dogs, etc., and is strong enough to turn large animals. It requires no top or bottom boards, and less than half the posts required by the ordinary Poultry Fencing. Top and bottom wires are No. 9 hard steel. As a general-purpose fence there is nothing obtainable that will fill the bill so well, and its lasting quality, because of its extra strength, makes it

The Most Durable Poultry Fence You Can Buy

Peerless Junior Fence has double the strength that would ever be required of it. It has a breaking strain of at least 800 lbs. Don't you think it is just the fence you want? For prices and further particulars, drop us a card.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., (Ltd.)
Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Manitoba

Shorthorn Bulls



I have for sale four as good young bulls as I ever offered to my customers at my best times. For type, quality and breeding these are up to the standard of first class. Write me for particulars, or come and see.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, Ont.

P. O. BOX 378

Breeds Scotch Shorthorns exclusively.

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55048 = (90065) 295755 A. H. B.; Glaston King = 68703 = 288904 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

NOTED IMP. BULL, DERBY, FOR SALE.
Having several of Derby's heifers now ready to breed, we have decided to sell him. He is as active as ever, and has kept his conformation well. His breeding and ability need no comment. W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 255, Owen Sound, Ont.

TWO IMPORTED BULLS
Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.
GEO. B. FLETCHER, Nakhon P.O., Ont.
Bris Stn., C. P. R.

FOR SALE: 10 Shorthorn Bulls
from 10 to 19 months old, sired by Imp. Lord Roseberry, and most of them out of imp. cows. Prices right.

R. Mitchell & Sons,
Burlington Jct. Stn. Nelson P. O., Ont.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS
Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 months old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. L. B. POWELL,
Wallenstein Ont., P.O. and Stn., C.P.R.

FOR SALE: 4 Shorthorn Bulls fit for service. Dairy type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhooks Prince (imp.) 55008. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from.
DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

Shorthorns and Leicesters!
In Shorthorns, a few females, different ages, of good milking family. Half dozen shearing Leicester ewes.
John Lishman, Magersville, Ontario.

STONELEIGH E. JEFFS & SONS, STOCK FARM
Breeder of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Young stock of various ages and both sexes for sale. Bond Head P. O. Bradford & Beeton stns., G.T.R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!
We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right. C. RANKIN & SONS,
Wyebridge P. O., Ont., Wyevale Sta.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS

For sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 28840 =. Some bred to the Laverder bull, Laverder Lorne = 68705 =.
Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

Bulls in service: Queenston Archer = 49595 =, Trout Creek Stamp = 67669 =. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.
JAMES GIBB,
Brookdale, Ont.



We are offering a very superior lot of SHORTHORN Home-bred Bulls

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

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.

At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan., 1905, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

JOHN MILLER,
Brougham, Ont. Claremont Stn., C. P. R.

The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS
A SPECIALTY. WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION.

J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.
G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Que. Baden, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

R. H. REID,

Gleaver Lea Stock Farm,
PINE RIVER, ONT.,
BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE
Golden Cross (imp.) at head of herd.

5 Imported Shorthorn Bulls 10 HOME-BRED

Herd headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm.
Burlington Jct. Stn., G. T. R. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

Maple Home Shorthorns!

Our present offering is several very choice and richly bred one and two year old heifers, and three yearling bulls. A way above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped.
A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS
Elmira, Ont.

BROWN LEE Three young bulls left yet, 14 to 16 months. Will sell at a bargain. Also a few heifers. Very reasonable. Good milking strains. D. BROWN, AYR, ONT. C. P. R. station.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

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

Greenock Shorthorns Imp. Protector heads herd. For sale: 1-yr.-old bull, out of imp. Tidy Lass; 9 mths. one, out of imp. Choice Lustre; 8 mths. one. All reds. Also cows and heifers at reasonable prices. P.M. and M.C. Rys. JOHN MCFARLANE, Dutton, Ont.

GOSSIP.

At a sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, property of James Williams, at Marcus, Iowa, on June 2nd, forty-eight head sold for an average of \$158, forty-two females realizing an average of \$167. The top price, \$625, was for the seven-year-old cow, Imp. Aurora, and the second highest, \$600, for the six-year-old, Black-bird Lass. Two others brought \$450 and \$480. At another sale of the same breed, on June 5th, from the herd of H. L. Cantine, at Queenby, Iowa, 35 head made an average price of \$182, three cows selling at \$400 to \$500 each.

GILEAD SPRINGS PONIES.

Iceland, Welsh and Shetland ponies are the specialty in the line of stock-breeding at the Gilead Springs Stock Farm, the property of Mr. E. Dymont, Copetown, Ont. Just now there are on hand seventeen head of the three breeds and their crosses, ranging from ten to thirteen hands high, and, in color, grays, piebalds, skibalds and blacks; all ages, from the wee suckling up to matched pairs and singles. We know of no other pony stud in Canada where a better selection can be found than in this lot, and the large demand Mr. Dymont enjoys for the surplus stock shows that they are the kind the market demands. Within the year, Mr. Dymont has shipped ponies to the far Northwest and to several points in the United States. All old enough are broken to harness, and guaranteed in every particular. Pony harness and carts are kept on hand for sale. Write Mr. Dymont, Copetown P. O. Copetown is a station on the Hamilton-to-Brantford branch of the G. T. R., twelve miles west of Hamilton.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 3rd. The report of the Treasurer showed an income for the year of \$33,055.50, and a balance of \$70,449.78. The report of the Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., showed registration of 16,534 animals during the year, and a balance turned over to the treasurer of \$31,337.43. The membership increased during the last year by 360 accession, making a total membership of 2,100. The total number of cattle recorded is now 157,991. Transfer certificates for the year numbered 20,141, a gain of 5,807 over last year's report, or an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The report of the Secretary of Advanced Registry showed that 2,055 animals had been entered on records of butter-fat. The largest record during 1907 was that of Colantha 4th's Johanna, which, for seven days reached 28.17 lbs., and her year's test, 998.2 lbs. butter-fat. Officers elected were: President, Hon. O. U. Kellogg, Courtland, N. Y.; 1st Vice-President, Hon. W. A. Matteson, Utica, N. Y.; Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.; Supt. of Advanced Registry, Malcolm H. Gardner, Delavan, Wis.

PREPOTENCY OF A HACKNEY SIRE.

A Quebec correspondent furnishes some interesting figures relating to the entries in the heavy-harness classes of the late Horse Show, at Montreal, this spring. "Thirty-one per cent. of all entries were the get of Hillhurst Sensation, a pure-bred Hackney stallion, raised in the Province of Quebec, and standing now at Simcoe, Ont. Forty-three per cent. of all prizewinners in heavy-harness classes were his get. Fifty per cent. of all firsts were his get. About eighty per cent. of all prizewinners in heavy-harness classes were Hackney crosses or pure-breds; something of a showing for Hackneys, but one which I am sure is but usual, if one could only know accurately. Think what a showing for Sensation and his prepotency, when we remember he lives 500 miles from the Show, and his get were entered by different men, such as Hon. Adam Beck, London; Jas. Woods, Ottawa; Dr. Young, Toronto; Maj. Geo. Hooper, Montreal; Geo. McAvity, St. John, etc., etc. Horses taken 1,000 miles apart, and selected as they were, thought they could win. Some eighteen of his get were led into the ring at the Show, all showing the same strong characteristics and the same points which were so strong in his sire, Hayton Shales, who stood at Canaan Farm until last year. It was some of the get of Sensation who won for Adam Beck last year at London, Eng."

GOSSIP.

The Elmfield herd of Large English Yorkshires, owned by Mr. G. B. Muma, of Ayr, Ont., as advertised in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," is well stocked with young pigs, ready to wean, from imported and Canadian-bred sows and sires, also young sows in pig, due to farrow in June and July. Inspection of the stock is invited, and correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Attention is called to the announcement in our advertising columns of the dispersion sale, to take place August 21st, of the noted flock of Southdown sheep belonging to the Estate of the late Duke of Devonshire, at Eastbourne, Sussex. This is one of the oldest and best flocks of the breed in England, having won many high-class honors at principal shows in late years. Sheep imported from this flock have been winners at leading shows in Canada and the United States. The auctioneers, as stated in the advertisement, will execute commissions.

THE FAMOUS SHIRE STALLION DEAD.

Buscot Harold, the triple London champion, belonging to Sir Alex. Henderson, of Buscot Park, Faringdon, Eng., died recently. He was foaled in 1896, and in 1898 formed one of the famous Buscot quartet which won the six champion cups for Sir (then Mr.) Alex. Henderson. His sire, Markeaton Royal Harold, was champion in 1897, but after winning the senior stallion cup in 1898, he was beaten in the final contest by his two-year-old son, Buscot Harold. Buscot Harold again won supreme honors in 1889 and 1900, and thus holds the record with three championships, and this, too, when he was but four years old. As a stud horse he was not so prominent, but still left many prize animals. His sire, Markeaton Royal Harold, is still living.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST.

From the reports coming from almost every point between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains, and from the boundary as far north as there is civilization, it is now assured that the West will, this year, harvest the largest crop in history, and from the hundreds of people who are daily going into the country is sufficient evidence of what the future will be. For years past, the West has been looked upon as offering unexcelled opportunities for the man with little capital, but a look at the people now going into the West convinces one of the numbers of well-to-do Eastern farmers looking towards that country to still better their conditions, and as the right place to establish their sons in the business that is the backbone of this Dominion—namely, agriculture.

For several years past, the months of April, May and June have recorded large excursions of landseekers going West, but probably the largest excursion on record left Toronto Tuesday afternoon, June 9th. Several tourist cars were added to the regular C. P. R. train leaving Toronto every day at 1.45 p. m., and besides a special train consisting of many colonist and tourist cars went out. Car No. 6 of the C. P. R. train leaving Toronto June 9th was filled to its utmost capacity with landseekers going West under the management of the Land Department of the Union Trust Company, Toronto, whose advertisement appears in this paper, to make their selection from the many thousand acres of most fertile prairie land, of which that company are the exclusive agents. On this date, this company found it impossible to accommodate all their party in one car, and had to arrange for whatever space was left in the other cars. Among this party were such men as James Leask, of Greenbank, reckoned one of the best export cattle feeders on the continent; Mr. Real, of Greenbank; Mr. Ives and his son, Bowmanville; John Robb, P. B. Gardiner, J. W. Mowbray, and Thomas Hackwell, of Huron County, and many others.

The party, which is the fifth the Union Trust Co. has sent out this spring, was in charge of the company's regular representative, and every arrangement made for their comfort.

Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement, in which he offers for sale three Hackney mares of attractive quality and breeding. Write him for particulars and price, or give him a call.

Messrs. Wm. Grainger & Son, London, Ont., in sending in a change of advertisement of their Shorthorns, report the sale of the grand young bull, Fisherman =69872=, by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), to the Megantic Agricultural No. 1 Society, P. Q., shipped on June 1st, and received word from the Secretary, Mr. J. B. Campbell, of Campbell's Corners, that the bull arrived in good shape, and that he was all that we represented him to be, and that he was well pleased with him. This sale was made by mail. The young heifers we are offering are a grand lot, and from right good milking cows, and we are pricing them right.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LUNA MOTH.

I am sending you a large moth which I caught on the limb of a tree. Kindly let me know its proper name and whether it does any harm. G. B.

Ans.—This is the Luna moth, the larva of which feeds on hickory, walnut, birch and butternut trees. The moth is very beautiful, and in the city may often be found in large numbers about the electric lights. It is not an insect that need occasion any alarm.

EFFECT OF LUMP JAW ON MILK.

Is the milk of a Jersey cow suffering from lump jaw fit for use after being put through separator? She is young, and appears perfectly healthy; is an excellent milker. Lumps were partially cured by mixture prescribed by veterinary surgeon. They are now very hard. After first applications, they sloughed very freely, but now they just get raw after mixture is applied, and seem quite firm. R. S. G.

Ans.—Putting the milk through the separator will do nothing to cleanse it of disease germs that may have gained access to it. However, we do not think there is the slightest chance of a cow affected with this disease passing it on to the persons who might consume her milk. The meat of such animals is considered safe to use after the locally infected portion is removed; only in generalized cases is it deemed advisable to destroy the whole carcass. Nevertheless, the cow should be treated internally with iodide of potassium, according to instructions frequently given in these columns. (See page 1018, issue of June 11th.)

TRADE TOPICS.

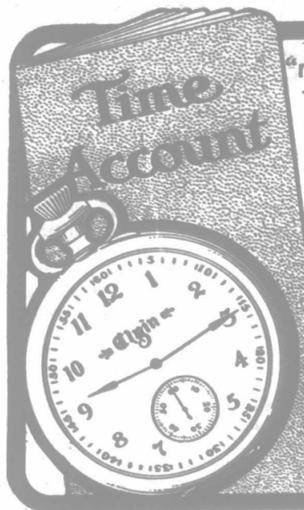
THE GASOLINE ENGINE is fast growing in favor with farmers as a safe, convenient and serviceable power for farm purposes, being easily managed, quick to start at any season, and smooth and steady in its working. The terms and conditions on which the "Champion" is sold are stated in the advertisement of the manufacturer, Mr. Wm. Gillespie, Toronto.

HORSE BOOK FREE.—W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., has recently issued a larger and more complete edition of his handy reference book, "How to Remove Blemishes," which will be sent postpaid to any address upon request. This little book is full of "horsey" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal to-day, addressed plainly as above, and the book will be sent you by return mail, free of all cost, and postpaid.

The Aged Angler.—Oh, ay! the last fish I caught were a proper big 'un, an' no mistake.

The Inquiring Angler.—Indeed? Why didn't you have it stuffed?

The Aged Angler.—Well, you see, I weren't more nor a lad at the time.—G. E. Studdy, in London Sketch.



"Time is the most valuable thing a man can spend."

An **ELGIN WATCH** will keep an accurate account of your time expenditures

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is represented by such noted Scotch families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Strathallan, Stamford and Lovely. Mostly from imported sire and dams. Write me for prices on what you want.

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington Jct. Sta. Burlington, Ont., P.O. & Telegraph.

TWO RED BULLS 12 Months' Old.

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

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

We are offering at hard-times prices five bulls, from six to fourteen months old, from the best of imported Scotch Shorthorns. It will pay to see these bulls before buying. Long-distance phone, 516. **GIBBS WOODFIELD STOCK FARM, St. Catharines, Ont.**

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben. Lomond =45160= (80468) and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. High-class young stock a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont., Sta. & P.O. Farm is 11 miles east of Guelph on C.P.R., half mile from station.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby (imp.), Spicy Broadbent (imp.) and Whitehall Ramsden. Priced for quick sale. **HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.** Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

Farmers and Cattlemen Read This

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

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

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

1884 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1908

Four handsome young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Heifers also.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO. Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. R.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

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

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT. Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

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

Nonpareil Archer, imp. Fred G.M., imp. Margaret Sailer. Nonpareil Soliman.

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

SHORTHORNS

One imported bull, Good Morning (imp.) =55018=, five years old. Choice heifers, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imp. Some from imported dams, and all safe in calf to Good Morning, imp. Two extra good young roan bulls, one from imported dam. Come and see them.

M. C. R. SCOTT BROS., Highgate, Ont. P. M. R.

Maple Grove SHORTHORNS. 6 bulls and 3 heifers for sale. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. A number of young cows safe in calf. Present stock bull, Starry Morning, G.D. WAGAR, Enterprise, Ont. Sta. & P.O.

Athelstane Shorthorns!

Three choice bulls and a few heifers; low-down, thick-fleshed sort, of noted families, and mostly sired by Star Prince =53900=. Prices very reasonable. **WM. WALDIE, Box 324, Stratford, Ont.**

LOOK HERE

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Bontje Q. Pieterje De Kolk 645 lbs. 7 days; 86 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 85 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ASBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harrisville, Ont.**

MAPLE-LINE HOLSTEINS — For immediate sale, is 1 yearling bull and several bull calves from 3 weeks to 24 months of age, out of producing cows of a high order. Also some choice young Yorkshire boar pigs from 6 to 8 weeks. **W. A. BRYANT, Gairdorm, Ont. Strathroy station.**

Lyndale Holsteins!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 15 to 20 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's. **Count De Kolk. BROWN BROS., LYN, 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 over fails. Our fair plan of mailing, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vene-Peak Veterinary Advice. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull bred by our great herd bull, **PORTIAC KORNDYKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 25 pounds at less than two years old to over 50 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2 lbs. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 52.50 pounds butter in seven days within record. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. BEHNE, Newcastle, St. Lau. Co., N. Y., near Prescott.**

Maple Glen Holsteins
For sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy test champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 23-lb. cow, one from 17.50 lb. 4-yr.-old, a Top Notcher from 19.48-lb. 2-yr.-old. Come and inspect herd.
G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

Lakeview Holsteins!
Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 96.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A.R.O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves, by 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from.
W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., BRONTE, ONT.

WOODBINE STOCK FARM
Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Poch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam (ante) Jewel Mechthilde, 97.25 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality. Shipping stations—Paris, G.T.B.; Ayr, C.P.R.
A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Special Offer! Two very richly bred sons of Sir Abbekerk De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Poch, from deep-milking and officially-backed young cows, at low prices considering their rich breeding. For particulars address: **H. BOLLEBT, Cassel, Ont.**

RIDGEFALL FARM HOLSTEINS—For sale: 4 bull calves from one to ten months old; 3 heifer calves. All bred from choice dams. Also a pair of choice cows supposed to be in calf. **E. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.** Port Perry (G.T.R.) and Myrtle (C.P.R.) stations, Ontario Co.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire 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., Ont.** Campbellford Sta.

"You made a mistake in your paper," said the indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily journal. "I was one of the competitors at an athletic entertainment last night, and you referred to me as 'the well-known lightweight champion.'" "Well, are you not?" enquired the sporting editor. "No, I'm nothing of the kind!" was the angry response; "and it's confoundedly awkward, because I'm a coal dealer."

GOSSIP.

At a recent dispersion sale of Clydesdales, at Cudoch, Mr. Wm. Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright, bought a two-year-old Baron's Pride filly, out of Jenny, at £72, and a yearling filly, by Ascot, out of the same dam, at £34; while Jenny herself, a mare by Borgue Chief, and out of Heroine, was bought by Mr. James Cameron, Lincluden Mains, at £54 10s. Mr. Robson, North Carse, Kirkbean, gave £68 for Sallie, a mare by Ascot.

Again the Beuna-Vista Stock Farm, the property of John Cousins & Sons, Harri- ston, Ont., is showing a grand good lot of Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. The specialty, of course, is the sheep, of which there are about 90 on hand all told, the get of such high-class stock rams as Hampton Hero 4th (imp.), Raglan (imp.), and the present stock ram, Hamptonian 96 (imp.) a ram that has won championship honors wherever shown, and certainly a sire of a very high order, as the very choice crop of lambs abundantly proves. The Beuna-Vista Oxford Down flock is one of the very best in the country, and no pains nor expense is spared to keep it up to the highest state of efficiency and quality. The Shorthorns all trace to the Bates-bred cow, Princess (imp.), and are a large, well-developed, heavy-milking lot, a class of cattle that will always prove a source of profit to the ordinary farmer. For sale are seventeen heifers, from six months to two years of age, got by the stock bull, Baron Brave =59599=, by Baron Cyprus (imp.); a choice lot of dual-purpose heifers.

Commenting on the exhibits at the Scottish National Exhibition, now being held in Edinburgh, the North British Agriculturist says: "By far the most imposing display in the exhibition is that made by Canada. The Dominion wants to attract the pick of the country-bred youth of both sexes, and she has taken a very effective way of having the boundless resources of that country brought under the notice of visitors by the display of her products. Mindful of her elected destiny to be 'the granary of the Empire,' every pillar in the building is most tastefully draped with ears of wheat, the effect of which is very fine. Wheat, however, is but one of the products of Canada, and a full display of Canadian products make a big show. The display of apples is exceptionally fine, and all the other multitudinous exhibits furnish a most striking proof of the vast resources of the Dominion. Even big game is not forgotten, and the exhibits in this line include a huge 'Grizzly,' which no traveller would care to meet alive, unless he were well provided with reliable shooting irons. A very attractive and beautifully-illustrated book, setting forth the marvellous resources of the country, is also free to every visitor.

Col. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Southdown sheep and collie dogs, writes: "I am in a better position this year than ever before to supply high-class Southdowns, as my flock never contained as many good ones, either for show or breeding purposes. The shearing rams and ewes are a particularly good lot, sired by Imp. Babraham Hodge. The ram and ewe lambs are by Imp. Stetchworth Conqueror, the sire of the grand champion wether over all breeds at Chicago International, 1907. Sales for this season have just begun. I have to report a call from that keen-eyed sheepman, Mr. Frank Kleinheinz, who has been successful in making an enviable reputation for the Wisconsin Agricultural College in sheep husbandry, and induced me to price to him the best ram I ever owned, the Adeane-bred Babraham Hodge. Frank wanted the best that could be had for his College; hesitated about a six-year-old, but, after looking around, concluded to take him. Sales of collies have been most satisfactory, and while I have nothing in half-grown dogs for sale, I can offer some good brood bitches and young pups at reasonable prices. During this year, so far, I have only exhibited at New York and Toronto, and at each show secured two firsts. Holyrood Professor is proving himself one of the most popular sires in America, and his services are in demand almost to his limit."

HOLSTEINS

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

To Head Your Herd

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

E. & F. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins!

125 head to select from. 35 in the E. O. M. Stock bulls: Boncheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Breckbank Buter Boy. All nearest dams over 50 lbs. From these sires, out of E. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. **P. D. BBE, Oxford Centre, Ont.** Woodstock Station.

Evergreen Stock Farm For sale: Choice Holstein bull calves from 4 to 5 months old. A. R. O. backing on both sides; also a few females. Write for prices and terms.
F. C. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Catswells and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and cows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Milton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Sta.

Only Bull Calves

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians
Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.
G. W. Clemens, St. George, Ont.

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE, Of the best performing strains.
Geo. Rice, Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!
RECORD OF MERIT COWS.
Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.
WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDBEN, ONT.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

CANADA'S PREMIER HERD—Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

W. Willis & Sons, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.
Breeder of registered high-class **JERSEY CATTLE**. Stock for sale of both sexes, and reg. Cotswold sheep. Correspondence solicited.

Jerseys & Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 5 and 6 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. Large improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.
STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Howglen Ayrshires!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to **ALLAN P. BLUE, EUSTIS, QUEBEC.**

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers, winners of high honors in Scotland & Canada. 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.

AYRSHIRES!

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones. **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont.** Dundas station and telegraph.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good teas." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices.
ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Long-distance 'Phone. MAXVILLE, ONT.

Glenhurst Ayrshires

Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average E. F. test for the whole herd, 4.3; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by Imp. sire and some out of Imp. dams. Extra choice stuff. **D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que., Athelstane Sta., G. T. R.**

KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES

My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and cha.; dry cow, 1st; Canadian-bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. **D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que., Athelstane Sta., G. T. R.**

Burnside's Champion Ayrshires

My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And. Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance 'phone in house.
R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.

Wardend Ayrshires

Present offering: 1 two-year-old, 2 yearling bulls, and choice lot of spring calves from good milkers. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.** Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES

are noted for being large producers of milk testing well up in butter-fat. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale; also the stock bull, Crown Prince of Lessnessock—1908—(imported), for delivery July 1st. Write for prices. **W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A CLUMSY TEAMSTER.

B has stable rented from D, opposite which is a hollow brick wall owned by C. B purchases load of hay from A, and instructs A to deliver same at stable. A, in doing so, is alleged to have shifted brick wall and knocked off three or four bricks. Who should pay for damage? SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario. Ans.—A.

GRAVEL QUERIES.

1. I have been reading, with interest, your valuable paper about the best way to build a cement silo? Would you please tell me what weight there is in a cord of gravel?

2. Is it necessary to screen the gravel to take out the sand? J. A. G.

Ans.—1. It depends on the character of the metal composing the gravel, also the uniformity or otherwise of the gravel particles. An admixture of fine and coarse material weighs heavier than gravel of uniform dimensions. The variation in specific gravity is such that no serviceable rule can very well be given, even were we in possession of the data. Investigations made in 1901 by Wm. E. McClintock, at Salem, Mass., indicated that an average quality of crushed stone weighed 1 1/2 tons per cubic yard.

2. Not unless the sand be present in very large proportion, say, one-half or over. A small proportion of coarse sand is a distinct advantage.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER.

I am writing for some information regarding the plant of which I enclose a part. On the 23rd of March, 1907, I bought two bushels of red clover seed from a local seed merchant in the town of Strathroy. He claimed it had been inspected, and had the Government stamp on it. I also bought alsike and timothy seed from him the same day. I examined the seed with a glass which the merchant supplied; I could see nothing wrong with it. After sowing the seed over twenty-five acres of land in two separate fields, I noticed last fall a plant that was not red clover. I thought, at the time, it was alfalfa; but, in comparing the two together, I found they were not alike. This spring I came to the conclusion that it was Mammoth clover; but, since it has blossomed, I think it is an abominable weed. I can only send you a small piece—blossom, stem and leaf. I think you will have no trouble to name it. The plant grew high and branching, coarse in the stalk, and woody. I took some of it to the stable to-day, but the horses would not eat it. One horse took some in his mouth and let it out again; the others smelt it, but would not taste. It has a very coarse, hard root. Please give me as much information as you can in "The Farmer's Advocate." Will it be hard to get rid of? I think it will. Will it be safe to make hay of it, or can I cure it? I think there will be about one-tenth of the hay that stuff. I have twelve acres mixed with it. The other field I plowed up. R. H. S.

Ans.—The specimen submitted with the attached query is Yellow Melilot, or yellow sweet clover (Melilotus officinalis). Its habit of growth, woody nature at maturity and its general appearance, except for the color of the flower, is not dissimilar to the white sweet clover, so well-known throughout the Province of Ontario. It is an annual or winter annual. If your correspondent can prevent the plant from going to seed by early cutting, he should have very little difficulty in exterminating it if he follows at year with a hoed crop. It seems clear to me that this is a case of wilful adulteration of red clover seed, but it is probable that the mixing was done previous to the seed being imported into Canada. I would point out that there is no Government in Canada that assumes to inspect any seed until such time as it is offered for sale in the trade for the purpose of seeding. The Seed Control Act then empowers seed inspectors to inspect seeds. The seed in question could not lawfully be represented and sold as No. 1 quality, but could not be prohibited from sale for seeding inasmuch as the yellow sweet clover is not named as a noxious weed under the Seed Control Act. Not being a lawyer, I am

unable to advise as to whether your correspondent would be able to recover from the seed merchant any amount, because of the damage done to his crop through the admixture of this yellow sweet clover. G. H. CLARK.

Ottawa. [Note.—We should judge it would be safe to make hay of the crop, and would suggest that it be cut early to prevent its getting woody. Its being mixed with the other clover in the mow may improve its palatability as stock food.—Editor.]

POTATO SPRAYING.

1. What kind of a small hand sprayer do you think is best for spraying potatoes?

2. How much Paris green should be put to a pail of water (10 quarts)?

3. About how many hills should that amount cover? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Select a sprayer that will throw a fine, misty spray; sprinkling is not spraying. Where any considerable area is to be treated, say an acre or more annually, it will pay to hire, or, if necessary, to purchase a regular spray pump with potato-spraying attachment. Such a pump may be mounted on a cart, and driven up and down the rows. Considerable power (which may be generated with a good hand pump) is necessary to produce a fine mist, more particularly for the later applications, for which Bordeaux mixture should be used.

2. Half an ounce, providing it is thoroughly mixed; otherwise, more is required. The proper way to mix Paris green is to make a thin paste with a small quantity of water, then stir this into the requisite quantity of water.

3. That depends on the size of the vines and method of application. Where a regular spray pump, with potato-spraying attachment, is used, it is estimated that two to four 40-gallon barrels will suffice for an acre, according to the size of the vines.

GREASE.

A mare, nine years old, is affected with grease in both heels, very bad, so much so that there is what is sometimes called grape-warts on them, and they are raw half way to the hocks, and smell very bad. What would you advise by the way of treatment to remove it? Is it possible to affect a cure?

INEXPERIENCED SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prevention consists in feeding moderately of grain, allowing succulent food, such as grass, and exercising regularly when not working. Curative treatment consists in purging with a ball containing 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, following up, after purgation, with 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal, with a little powdered charcoal, every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying, three times daily, a lotion of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and 2 drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. Do not wash. In the case of grapes, when they abound, it is necessary to use the knife, or actual cautery, followed by caustics, in which case a veterinarian should operate.

CEMENT FOR CELLAR FLOOR.

Would Portland cement, laid on clay, make a satisfactory floor for a house cellar? What proportion of cement to sand would it require? How many barrels of cement would it take for a cellar 30 x 20 ft. W. W.

Ans.—1. Yes, if the foundation be properly drained. A drier floor would be insured by laying, first, a bottom of broken stone or cinders, well rammed; but for ordinary cellar purposes it is hardly worth while.

2 and 3. Sand is not the best material to use. Moderately fine gravel is better. Of this, mixed 5-1, a three-inch floor of 80 square feet in area may be laid with one barrel of Portland cement; or, if the floor be made only two inches thick, a barrel will suffice for 120 square feet. On this basis it would require about 7 1/2 barrels for a three-inch, or five barrels for a two-inch coat. If sand is used, it should be as clean and coarse as procurable, and will require a large proportion of cement; the finer the sand, the more cement will be needed to make an equally strong floor. A two-inch floor is thick enough for any ordinary cellar. This could be laid with eight barrels of cement, mixed about 3:1.

CALFSKINS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. E. T. CARTER & CO., 83-85 Front St. E., TORONTO. WRITE FOR OUR PRICES.

HIDES, ETC.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

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

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

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

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

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

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

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES!

Imported winning collie at stud, HOLYROOD PROFESSOR. Breeding ewes, imported and home-bred; 15 shearing rams; 20 shearing ewes. Ewe and ram lambs by the same sire as the grand champion wether, over all breeds, at Chicago International, 1907. ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT. Long-distance telephone. Ry. Station, London, Ontario.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Largest strains. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished, not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

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

Duroc-Jerseys Bred for service. Sows ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also younger ones. Imported Canadian Bred 1907 herd. W. O. CAMPBELL & SONS, Harwich, Ont.

Chester White Swine AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT. PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

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

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

Registered Southdown Sheep

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

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

The sale will take place at Greenstreet Farm, Eastbourne, Sussex, and it will comprise about 350 ewes of the usual flock ages, and also the ewe lambs born in 1908. There will also be sold 40 high-class, typical Southdown yearling rams, and 1 some specially selected and well bred ram lambs.

Sheep imported from this flock won the highest and leading honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Chicago last fall. Full details and particulars can be obtained from

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

or from MESSRS. J. THORNTON & CO., 7 Princes St., London, W. who will be pleased to execute commissions.

SHROPSHIRE FLOCK FOR SALE.

Flock of 15 registered Shropshire sheep, with crop of lambs at side, bred by B. Gibson, Jno. Campbell, and J. G. Clark. Also a Percheron stallion rising three years old. GEO. A. GARRUTHERS, Delaware, Ont.

Large White Yorkshires!

An offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock; also young pigs of both sexes; not akin. Priced right, and quality of breeding unexcelled. Write or call on

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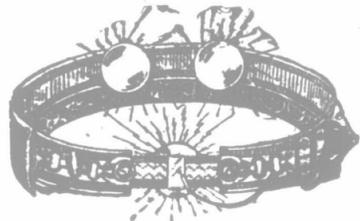
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

AQUEDUCT.

1. I am desirous of putting down an aqueduct to bring water to my house, and am in doubt in regard to the material the pipes are composed of. Some persons tell me that galvanized iron will corrode, and common iron is no good, and that lead is the only pipe that should be used.

2. How much water will a 1-inch pipe, with a head of 20 feet, at a distance of 1,600 feet, supply per hour? We are living away up in the woods of New Brunswick, are thirty-five miles from railway, and one and one-half miles from neighbors. Have been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" for twenty-five years. W. H. M.

Ans.—1. Black iron pipe, in ordinary soil, will last, on the average, about twelve years; in sand, only about seven or eight years. Galvanized-iron pipe, in average soil, will last twenty-five years anyway; in sand, about fifteen. Lead, of course, will last much longer.

2. 73.25 gallons per hour.

O. A. C., Guelph. WM. H. DAY.

MOVING FENCE TO LINE.

Three years ago last spring, the line between A and B was run by a land surveyor. The new line is on B's place 18 inches at the front, and at the blind line it is 24 feet on B's place. The old line fence still stands. As it was, B has the back end. He has put up part of his fence on the new line, and left the old one and uses it for a lane. The lines were all surveyed between the side-roads, and they all move about the same distance.

1. Can A move his part onto the new line? B has forbidden him till line between B and C is moved.

2. Can B hold that lane?

3. Is A supposed to notify B before he goes to work to move fence, or can he just go to work and move the fence without any further notice? A has already told B that he was going to move the fence. J. M.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. No.

3. A is not obliged to give B any further notice.

ENSILING CLOVER—BARN DOORS.

1. Would any of your many readers give some information, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," regarding ensiling clover? What value would it have in comparison to corn ensilage? I have about 12 acres of clover this year, a very heavy stand, and was thinking very seriously of putting it in the silo. At what stage of growth is the proper time for same, and how soon after cutting? Does it harm any with dew or rain on it?

2. Would you kindly advise whether rollers used on barn doors are in general use now, or whether the doors are still opened in the same old style—hung on hinges? Who are the best makers of such rollers? Doors are 13 x 13 feet. W. L.

Ans.—1. Information concerning clover ensilage has been published in "The Farmer's Advocate" from time to time, and in the June 13th issue last year, Mr. Richard Attridge, of Wentworth Co., Ont., related his experience. While we are not in possession of sufficient data to warrant positive conclusions, it would appear from the experience of Mr. Attridge and others, that clover cut in full bloom and hurried into the silo before being wet with dew or rain, makes the best silage. Mr. Attridge found that the portion of his crop ensiled in this condition made a first-class silage. One portion ensiled in a half-cured state turned out very fair, while two acres which became drenched with rain immediately after cutting, and which was put in the silo this way, came out in bad condition. We should like to have the experience of others on this subject. As to feeding value, the composition of clover should make it of much greater value than corn silage for producing milk or growth. For fattening purposes, there would not be the same degree of difference.

2. Rollers on barn doors are now quite general. Write the Loudon Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The Indignant One.—The idea of 'im a-tellin' me 'ow children ought to be fed! Why, I've buried ten o' my own!

Two women came before a magistrate with a fine fat pullet, each declaring that it belonged to herself.

The magistrate, from his high seat, frowned heavily at the first woman.

"Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Jones?" he asked her.

"No, indeed, it don't, sir," she replied.

Then he turned to the other woman. "Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Smith?"

"It certainly does not," the second woman replied.

"The pullet," the magistrate then decreed, "does not belong to Mrs. Jones, nor does it belong to Mrs. Smith. The pullet is mine. Janitor, take it around to the house and give it to my cook."

The ship upon clearing the harbor ran into a half-pitching, half-rolling sea, that became particularly noticeable about the time the twenty-five passengers at the captain's table sat down to dinner.

"I hope that all twenty-five of you will have a pleasant trip," the captain told them, as the soup appeared, "and that this little assemblage of twenty-four will reach port much benefited by the voyage. I look upon these twenty-two smiling faces much as my father does upon his family, for I am responsible for the safety of this group of seventeen. I hope that all thirteen of you will join me later in drinking to a merry trip. I believe that we seven fellow-passengers are most congenial, and I applaud the judgment which chose from the passenger list these three persons for my table. You and I, my dear sir, are—Here, steward! Bring on the fish, and clear away these dishes."

Two men, rather close acquaintances, and both addicted to dabbling in stocks in an amateur way, met one day recently, and this conversation took place:

"Whenever one of the big magnates says to buy stocks, I always sell. That's the way to fool 'em," said one.

"I don't. When they say to buy, I always buy," replied his friend.

"But don't you know they never express their private opinions in public? They always say just the opposite of what they think."

"No, you're a back number. They're on to that scheme. When they say to buy, they know you will think they believe it is really time to sell. So now they say just the opposite of what they expect you to do. They say the right thing, because you will think it is the wrong thing. By the way, Gadd, did you ever make any money in stocks?"

"No."

"Neither did I."

The insurance agent climbed the steps and rang the bell.

"Whom do you wish to see?" asked the careworn person who came to the door.

"I want to see the boss of the house," replied the insurance agent. "Are you the boss?"

"No," meekly returned the man who came to the door. "I'm only the husband of the boss. Step in; I'll call the boss."

The insurance agent took a seat in the hall, and in a short time a tall, dignified woman appeared.

"So you want to see the boss?" repeated the woman. "Well, just step into the kitchen. This way, please, Bridget, this gentleman desires to see you."

"Me th' boss?" exclaimed Bridget, when the insurance man asked her the question. "Indade Oim not! Sure, here comes th' boss now."

She pointed to a small boy of ten years who was coming towards the house.

"Tell me," pleaded the insurance agent, when the lad came into the kitchen. "are you the boss of the house?"

"Want to see the boss?" asked the boy. "Well, you just come with me."

Warily the insurance agent climbed up the steps. He was ushered into a room on the second floor and guided to the crib of a sleeping baby.

"There!" exclaimed the boy. "that's the real boss of this house!"

Yankee.—I'll have you know, stranger, that I belong to Chicago.

Sandy.—Deed, an' wha'd hao thocht it? Frae the way ye've been speaking I thocht Chicago belonged to you.

"Norah," said her mistress, "I don't mind it if the policeman on the beat drops into the kitchen once in a while of an evening, but I object to your entertaining such shabby and disreputable-looking fellows as the one who was there last night."

"He's all r-right, m'am," said Norah. "He's me plain clo'es p'leecem'n."

Two Highland farmers met on their way to church. "Man," said Donald, "I was wonderin' what you will be askin' for you bit sheep over at your steadin'?"

"Man," replied Dougal, "I was thinkin' I wad be wantin' fifty shullin's for that sheep."

"I will tak' it at that," said Donald; "but, och, man, Dougal, I am awfu' surprised at you doin' business on the Sawbath."

"Business!" exclaimed Dougal. "Man, sellin' a sheep like that for fifty shullin's is not business at all; it's just charity!"

A prominent pastor visited a certain school one day, where Bible instruction was part of the daily course, and in order to test the children's knowledge, asked some questions. One class of little girls looked particularly bright, and he asked the tallest one: "What sin did Adam commit?"

"He ate forbidden fruit."

"Right. Who tempted Adam?"

"Eve."

"Not really Eve, but the serpent. And how was Adam punished?"

The girl hesitated and looked confused. Behind her sat a little eight-year-old, who raised his hand and said:

"Please, pastor, I know."

"Well, tell us. How was Adam punished?"

"He had to marry Eve."

Prof. Charles Zueblin, the brilliant and original sociologist of the University of Chicago, enunciated before the League of Political Education in New York, a superb epigram:

"He who begins with saving to protect his family may end with neglecting his family to save."

Discussing the dangers of immoderate saving, Prof. Zueblin said the other day: "It's by saving immoderately that we come to inserting want advertisements like one I saw recently—'Wanted, capable office boy; salary, \$1 a week.'"

"A young man of Seminary Avenue, noticing this advertisement, couldn't resist replying to it. His reply ran:

"I beg to offer you my services. Should you require a premium I could furnish \$500. You do not mention Sundays—should I have to work on that day? Neither do you state whether the applicant must be clothed or not, but I have concluded that he must at least wear trousers, or he would be unable to carry home his wages."

D. WARD KING EPIGRAMS.

Good roads are a matter of good heads; get the heads of the people right and the roads will take care of themselves.

The best material for filling a mud hole is mud.

The sort of a drag you use doesn't make so much difference; anything you can hitch a team to will make the roads better, if you have a man to drive it.

Let the man alone who won't drag his road. He has his reward—the neighbors sneer at him, his doctor throws it up to him, and once in awhile an unrighteous travelling man execrates him.

The more a road is rounded up in the middle, the better it will stand up through a wet spell.

Nine times out of ten a man doesn't drag his road for fear someone he doesn't like will get the benefit of it.

You can't poison a hog, and some men won't take the good-roads fever.

Some people want their corn shelled. You can't have a rounded-up road and one that the horses won't slip on when wet. (Princeton (Mo.) Press.)

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